

Name or Organization

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?

That it is a CCP social score enslavement scam and would be best overall to abolish the federal reserve all together

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

The best thing to do is to abolish the federal reserve

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

Abolish the fed

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

Abolish the fed

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

Abolish 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?

Abolish the fed and return to gold backed security

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

Abolish 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?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

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

Hacking (cyber security); counterfeiting; cost to the taxpayer; cost to convert all US dollars into cryptocurrency; cost to citizens who would have to depend on someone in the US government or some bank to convert all their savings accounts, CDs, 401ks, annuities. retirement pensions, and on and on and on.

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

YES. FORGET THIS RIDICULOUS IDEA.

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

NEGATIVE!!!

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

THEY CAN NOT. TAKE A LOOK AT HISTORY. <https://www.msn.com/en-us/money/markets/the-federal-reserve-is-taking-the-next-step-toward-possibly-launching-a-digital-dollar/ar-AASZ8Vk?ocid=uxbndlbing> <https://www.nytimes.com/1996/02/27/world/super-counterfeit-100-s-baffle-us.html>

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

NEGATIVE. CRYPTOCURRENCY HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE EXTREMELY UNSTABLE. A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO, BITCOIN TRADED AT OVER \$6000. THIS MORNING IT IS UNDER \$39000.

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

THEY HAVE SHOWN THAT THEY ARE EXTREMELY INCOMPETENT. SO, NOW WE ARE TO TRUST THEM WITH CONVERTING ALL US MONEY INTO COMPUTER GENERATED CRYPTO???. A SURE RECIPE FOR DISASTER.

7. What tools could be 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 THE US DOLLAR ALONE, AND "DEEP SIX" THE IDEA OF A CRYPTOCURRENCY.

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

NO. THERE ALREADY IS A HUGE DEPT CRISIS IN THE US. HOUSEHOLD DEBT IS AT AN ALL TIME HIGH, AS IS THE US DEBT. JUST THIS PAST FEW MONTHS, THE

GOVERNMENT HAS HAD TO RAISE THE DEBT CEILING 2 OR 3 TIMES, WITH ANOTHER RAISE EXPECTED IN FEBRUARY.

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

WHO KNOWS? IF YOU THINK THIS CRYPTOCURRENCY LOONACY IS SUCH A GOOD IDEA, WHY DON'T YOU ALREADY HAVE THAT INFO??? THAT PROVES MY POINT THAT YOU CAN NOT MANAGE YOUR OWN DATA. HOW WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO MANAGE CRYPTOCURRENCY???

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

SHOULD NOT INFLUENCE THE US AT ALL. IF THEY WANT TO DABBLE IN STUPIDITY, LET THEM.

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

SURE. DITCH THIS IDEA OF A CRYPTOCURRENCY. AS FAR AS I KNOW, THE US DOLLAR IS THE NUMBER ONE GO TO CURRENCY IN THE ENTIRE WORLD. LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

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

THEY CAN'T THAT IS ANOTHER REASON THIS IS A REALLY BAD IDEA.

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

<https://www.identiv.com/community/2021/07/19/cyberattacks-in-the-u-s-federal-government-a-timeline-spanning-2018-early-2021/>

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?

CAN'T BE DONE SAFELY.

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

CAN'T BE DONE.

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 BE DESIGNED AS SUCH. BITCOIN HAS BEEN BREACHED, AS HAS OTHER CRYPTOCURRENCIES.

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

WHO KNOWS. CAN YOU SEE 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?

YOU CAN NOT STOP DETERMINED HACKERS. TAKE A LOOK BELOW. LISTEN TO THE NEWS RE: CYBER ATTACKS ON THE US GOVERNMENT WHEN THEY PUBLICIZE THEM. <https://www.identiv.com/community/2021/07/19/cyberattacks-in-the-u-s-federal-government-a-timeline-spanning-2018-early-2021/>

Name or Organization

Richard Hay

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 implementation of this digital currency would eventually fall into the hands of individuals that would seek to exert tyrannical controls on the populous. By far this is the most insidious form of control.

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

Yes, return to the constitutional definition of money, which is gold and silver. Fiat currencies continue to destroy the poor and middle class by endless expansion of debt and the money supply destroying the value of wages and savings of the vast majority of the population while enriching the owners of assets by driving asset prices higher via inflationary pressures caused by the expansion of credit. Our founders envisioned an honest monetary system. Neither the existing or proposed monetary systems would be honest and open to extreme abuse.

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

I don't believe many people living on the streets can afford smart phones. You are pushing these people to starvation by taking away any means of participation in a digital currency system that would require an electronic device. Beyond that I see no benefits in improving financial inclusion with this 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?

You would initiate deeply negative interest rates, control what the digital currency can be spent on and have expiry dates on funds deposited, which would stimulate monetary velocity. This is an unacceptable incursion into the civil liberties of the American people. We are not to be treated in a manner that takes freedom of choice away from our right to pursue happiness. Happiness is the ability to have freedoms to choose how we live our lives, where we go, what we do and how we choose to spend our buying power to facilitate this. Controlling price stability is always a goal of a socialist or communist government rather than a free market which our capitalist society is founded on. This CBDC system would eventually impinge on the free market principles of our country and we would be forced to spend our buying power on whatever the government wants us to spend it on rather than what the people want to spend our buying power on.

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

The CBDC would eventually replace the existing banking system. That would put financial stability completely in the hands of the government rather than the free market. It is government interference in the free market that causes great distortions in financial stability. Just look at the causes of the 2008 mortgage crisis caused by cheap and easy credit supplied by the central bank to the financial markets. This CBDC system is far worse. It would stabilize government debt through massive negative interest rates robbing the poor

and middle class of savings while inflation would run rampant on asset prices.

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 end the banking system as we know it. We would now be going to the government for a mortgage rather than a bank. The government would be politically motivated on where lending would be granted. Already the Democrat's are demanding that banks not lend to oil and gas producers. Removing the freedom of our banking system to lend based on the merits of the borrower rather than their political affiliation would be a monstrous attack on our principles of a free society. Stable coins and nonbank money are of little use. These are backed by nothing and therefore will also return to their intrinsic value. Gold and silver backed stable coins might be a possibility.

7. What tools could be 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. Once you give the government the power of direct control of the monetary system the entire population will be subject to the political whims of a few. Even if we had constitutional protections on how this could be used, bad people would still find ways to exert control. I liken this to threatening each and every American being removed from the SWIFT system. The CBDC would eventually be weaponized against political opponents and groups of people that differ from the beliefs of a centralized control governing 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?

No. The central bank should be disbanded entirely and a return to sound money of gold and silver should be implemented. Barring that the CBDC should never be implemented and a cash based system should remain. Ask yourself why China, a communist nation, wants a CBDC. It's not because of the convenience. They want to monitor and control every aspect of a persons life in China. Cash provides the freedom of privacy. I don't need the government regulating how many bottles of wine I can buy in a month or who I make political donations to. This system is an absolute Orwellian moment and we have to stop it now.

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

Peg the US dollar to gold and silver and continue to use the SWIFT system.

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

Following a tyrannical communist nation like China into CBDCs is not an influence we should concern ourselves with. We could never use China's digital Yuan in the same way China could not use our CBDC, simply because of the ability to spy and control the other party through such a transaction system. You are only in this place today because you failed to maintain an honest monetary system.

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

Yes, drop the idea entirely. There is no way such a system will ultimately protect the freedoms and liberties of ourselves and future generations. Once you cross this line people with bad intentions will seek out ways to control the users of this monetary system to detriment of the user. It's dangerous and has no place in a free society.

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

It can't. A court order is all you need to pull bank records but once this is under the control of the government I can see people being called down to police stations to ask why they supported a particular political party or candidate. You put this in the hands of a few and history proves time and time again that any concentration of power will result in corruption. There is no check or balance with such a system that would comfort me. Don't do this.

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

It can't. We are already too exposed to attacks on the internet. It would be in the interest of any enemy to take down such a system and they eventually will find a way. Nothing is 100%. You would be setting yourself up for an attack by China, North Korea or Russia, all of whom would be delighted in hacking your system. A distributed financial monetary system is the safest way to be.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Never. Drop the idea entirely.

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

The CBDC will eventually pay negative interest rates. It will devalue or deduct money from your account over time. This is the reason you want it. Ask yourself why the 10 year treasury is not paying a reasonable interest rate? Do you really think a CBDC will be any different. Your delusional or this is an attempt to mislead the public.

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

So here is my point. Why would you have a currency system where you control the buying power of any entity? This is unAmerican and rife with the desire to control the users of such a monetary system. Let the free market decide who should have how much buying power. It is not your job to make such decisions.

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

Just don't do it. If you do, it will fall under the direct influence of either political party in power by coercing what ever intermediary you hand it to. It won't work.

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

Funny you should ask that. It's called cash. Get rid of the CBDC and stick with gold and silver backed cash.

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

No. Do not use this for anything. 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?

Cash works great. Ditch this CBDC system.

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

You will never be able to keep up with technology once you start down a path. In the future when quantum computing becomes mature enough there will be no existing protocol that can survive against the encryption breaking power of this technology. Cash works fine.

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

Shut down the Federal reserve and go back to a gold and silver standard. That will solve all these problems with design issues. We don't need this CBDC and we certainly don't need the Federal Reserve. Your company has destroyed the American dream. You are printing this currency into oblivion and your trying to do a hail marry pass to the CBDC to bail yourselves out. A centralized credit system is a main plank in the Communist Manifesto. It was one of Lenin's key means of controlling the Soviet nation. Do not do this. I'm not some wacko, I'm a highly trained electrical engineer and I know a bad thing when I see it. This is a very dangerous path you are on and will enslave future generations if you attempt it.

Name or Organization

Ryan Quigley

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?

One of the most important benefits not raised in this paper is that digital currency adoption is happening across the globe, with China creating their own digital currency. The USA needs to be at the forefront of a Digital Dollar, not catching up with other countries.

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 think a Digital Dollar would be highly supportive of financial inclusion. It would remove the need to have a traditional bank relationship and should be free for all to 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?

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?

Of course, digital currency should be available in addition to cash.

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

Most likely, consumers will use cryptocurrencies to send cross border digital payments. The company strike is a good example of a company innovating in this space.

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

We need to be innovating the technology, not following in others footsteps.

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 digital dollar balance an individual has should not be shared when making a purchase. The purchase should either "go through" or be "declined". A digital dollar account should not be publicly accessible and law enforcement should have access only with a proper warrant.

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, there should be a savings account option just like traditional savings accounts at banks.

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

I don't see any reason why there should be a quantity limit of digital dollars, just as there is not a limit to the amount of money a person can earn.

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?

Perhaps using NFC technology, one could transfer digital dollars from one smartphone to another. I am not sure what the benefits of offline capability would be...

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

Of course. As we have seen during the pandemic, the use of Apple Pay and other NFC payment options has increased. The digital dollar should take advantage of that technology to allow consumers to use and spend their digital dollars using their smartphone.

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: retired

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?

It allows the Fed to pick winners and losers by arbitrarily adding or subtracting money from individual accounts. This system will lead to cronyism, favoritism and outright corruption.

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

We need to repudiate our fraudulent debts and return to the gold and silver standard as our constitution mandates.

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

It will be hyper inflationary insuring financial exclusion for 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?

It can't accomplish any of those objectives.

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?

The CBDC is designed to circumvent the financial sector and that's exactly how it will be used and to everybody's peril.

7. What tools could be 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 is a bad idea that offers no benefit to 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?

We already have paper dollars. What's wrong with that?

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

Gold transfers worked perfectly for many decades.

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

We shouldn't be influenced by the corruption practiced in foreign countries.

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?

That's none of the Fed's business.

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

Neither of these goals are achievable.

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 pay interest. Why not? It's all fake anyway.

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

No

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

I thought that the idea of having a CBDC was to cut out the middle man. Any third parties would be puppets of the Fed while adding on another layer of bureaucracy.

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

That probably wouldn't be practical.

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?

That's another roadblock that makes CBDC impractical.

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

I have 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?

I have no idea

Name or Organization

Willie Mckenzie

Industry

Other:

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?

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religous people do not want or will accept .

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

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Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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

Absolutely not we do not need a digital currency of any kind it opens up for 100 times more open to fraud and digital theft . The elderly and disabled do not use digital devices like the younger generations do not to mention there is no reason what so ever to do away with a currency that has worked for over 250 years it opens more to a one world government that no one wants it opens up to more government over reach that no one wants and opens up to the mark of the beast that religious people do not want or will accept .

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?

The possible misuse by tyrannical actors is too great of a risk.

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

Let the free WEB3 market decide which crypto currencies will be used as an exchange of value.

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

Negative

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

A CBDC will be a spectacular failure.

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?

Ruinous

7. What tools could be 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 markets 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?

No. End the Fed

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

Naturally for the people by the people

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

Let's keep our BTC lead going

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

Kill CBDC idea

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

Can't

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?*

Free market crypto only

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?*

Do 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?*

Walk away

Name or Organization

Donna Schultz

Industry

Other:

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 government will have total control over my finances and interest rates can go negative, cause a loss of finances.

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

There are no potential benefits to personal rights and wealth

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

seriously?

4. How might a U.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 is not how to create stability but the power over all american the federal reserve would have

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

negative, no individual would have control over their money using CBDC and you are well aware of this

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

Of course, stop with the ridiculous questions, th

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

don't use cbbc

8. If cash usage declines, 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 have access to my cash money, i don't need others to intervene

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

we don't need digital payments, we can operate using cash

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 leader not a follower

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

do not use cdbc

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

consumers should have the right to 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?

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

Incognito Man

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?

Additional benefits of a CBDC would be fast transactions and a more current up to date financial system. Policy considerations need to allow crypto currencies, decentralized finance, and other tokens to thrive. Policy should be in place to protect all users and create a framework that helps promote growth of e-commerce and trade, in borders, cross borders, and promote financing.

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

CBDC could be beneficial in cross platform blockchain connectivity. It would allow for faster, cheaper monetary movement not only person to person, but to businesses and governments.

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

A CBDC utilizing the correct underlying blockchain could help bank, the unbanked. It allows for greater inclusion to the global financial system by all peoples' of the world. I believe the net effect would be 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?

A CBDC would ideally be a stable coin pegged to an asset that helps it keep or retain its value at a 1. 1 JP Morgan Chase token is worth 1 Bank of America token. Allowing individuals to accumulate and lend out these tokens helps create a more financial free and positive growth for the system.

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

A CBDC would set stability, and be positive after a transition and implementation of the current 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?

A CBDC would not adversely affect the financial sector. It should be implemented with a policy framework that is fair to all financial institutions with the availability to bank anyone with a smartphone device anywhere in the world. A CBDC would differ by the systems and ecosystems in place to utilize this token. Could it be loaned back out to the bank if a limited supply was created so that any holder could gain a yield on their investment or CBDCs? Stablecoins are ran by private institutions working within financial policy and oversight of the SEC, is a bank any different? Would one be regulated by the FDIC or SEC have the same oversight? Should the Treasury have the oversight and not the SEC if not deemed securities?

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

Incentivize individuals to use CBDCs are bank the unbanked with smartphone devices. Creating a policy framework with oversight and protections, fairly applied to financial institutions and users would benefit 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?

Yes, something has to back the CBDC for it to keep a peg.

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

Domestic and cross border digital payments can evolve by using ISO20022 compliant crypto currencies now available. If there is no US CBDC, any token could replace this use case.

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

To be able to make fast, cheap transactions within the same ecosystem. It encourages a growing global economy.

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

Cyber security

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

As you use a computer you have an IP address, this is no different than a digital wallet address used to receive payments. A number allocated to you, but without a name readily available.

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

Faster, cheaper transactions. Having a complete online ledger with cyber security

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

Yes, through the value of lending, decentralized or centralized finance depending on the individual financial institution. Allow for lending to gain a yield. Through an ecosystem.

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

No, if pegged to 1 with an unlimited supply

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

ISO20022 compliant blockchain non for profits. Ensure a ledger of transactions

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

Yes, for storing capabilities for safe keeping off line

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

Yes, atm, smartphone software

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

ISO20022, fast cheap blockchains. High transactions per second, low cost.

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

As blockchain technology advances, the ecosystems and interoperability must be maintained.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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, Governance, Fees, Transaction speed. Not being overly centralized, or too trustless.

Name or Organization

Kelli

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?

If you implement crypto (digital currency) in our Central Bank, we are all doomed. I will ring the alarm bells to everyone who will listen about how evil the Central Bank is, AND NOW lock-step into digital currency? May God have mercy on your soul!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name or Organization

Brian Rich

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?

Risk of exposure to government slush fund accounts used for national security and other operations vital to US operations locally and globally.

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

Yes. Create clear regulations and boundaries for currently existing stablecoins and altcoins. Or give banks permission and a timeline to transition to supporting stablecoins in their portfolio.

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

Yes. Government has the ability to set the cultural agenda of what's acceptable. Creating a CBDC creates risk of political inequality and lessens the control the American people have to affect 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?

price stability often means price fixing. a cbdc could potentially greater hinder the free market from making necessary corrections.

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

short term positive, long term 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 removes an accountable intermediary. stablecoins interact seperately from 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?

give banks and companies permission to use, hold, and issue stablecoins. Allow crypto in 401k, IRA, mortgages, payroll

8. If cash usage declines, 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 those who don't want or have limited access to digital currency.

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

US could simply create a tax stipulation for smart contract cross-border payments.

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

it shouldn't. The US is the global currency and needs to remain so. Use other economies as reference but not the standard.

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's a fine line between privacy and anonymity which I think is to tempting for government to cross with a cdbc. Focus more on the regulation required in smart contract transactions used by current crypto coins.

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. Give the american people the ability to earn interest directly, rather than having banks give consumers low rate returns , and borrow our assets as collateral for their own use.

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

no, just create a depreciating yield scale that's higher than inflation but benefits low and middle income persons more than high income persons.

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

Allow any financial organization to act as an intermediary. Require that they're headquartered in the US.

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

Use of a digital wallet. If it's in your wallet it's as good as cash to be used anytime.

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?

Be smart about the underlying blockchain and allow the private sector to focus on bridging payment platforms.

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

Plan that the transactions per seconds needs to be at least 100k. Consider how value might be affected in case of a major energy or power crisis.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 Esser

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New Hampshire

Email

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

The abuses of Operation Chokepoint outline how absolute government control over assets and consumer transactions are currently weaponized for political gain by the Democrat party. They have destroyed markets for small businesses that deal in products they have deemed to be unacceptable for the public to purchase. The nicotine and vaping industry and the firearms ecosystem as just two examples. A digital currency will be certainly weaponized against political opponents whenever the Democrat party holds sway as we have seen them do against several other industries via Operation Chokepoint. They will disconnect their opponents from participation in society by simply disabling their access to their personal holdings. This is the end game goal of the globalists.

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

There is no need for Federalizing our banking system and seizing control of all consumer assets. This is something that third world banana republics do, not something a nation of free people would ever tolerate willingly.

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

Inclusion is a nonsensical consideration in any of this. This is about the rights of people to independently hold and manage their own assets and transactions. Any consideration of "inclusion" in this is a distraction.

4. How might a U.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 concern is of the power it would actually give the Fed. Once we are all lynched around the tree of central control of all assets and transactions, the Fed could just dissolve all consumer holdings in the click of a mouse. Our currency as it stands represents almost no actual intrinsic value, going to digital will completely eliminate any value that remains.

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

For consumers there would be no stability at all unless that consumer was a member of the ruling party of the moment. With our election cycles, this means brutal life or death uncertainty on a 4 to 8 year cycle for every citizen.

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?

What you should be doing is working on regulation to prevent the government from interfering with the use of assets by the consumers in our free republic. Until there is adequate regulation and reform, reigning in the overreach and abuses that are ongoing, the thought of a Federalized digital currency is chilling at the very least.

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 are, at least at this point in time, a free nation. The globalists have locked down and oppressed the citizens of other nations, Australia comes to mind with their push for a National ID system. A digital currency is essentially the same as a National ID, whereby an individual could be "disconnected" and fundamentally starved by shutting down their access to anything at all by a tyrannical government. The current activities of the Democrat regime should be a key indicator of just how incredibly tyrannical the instincts are with many of our elected officials. There are no limits to their abuses of the power of government agencies and turning over control of all consumer assets and consumer activities to people like this will shake the foundations of our country.

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 entire concern is that there will be ZERO privacy whatsoever in a digital currency. This is precisely why the globalists want this to happen. The government is actively abusing the privacy of consumers via Operation Chokepoint. See the persecutions being done via the ATF right now by exploiting transaction data the commercial banks have from consumers.

The ATF are trolling through consumer banking transactions to find fish in a barrel to persecute as they change bureaucratic regulations retroactively to make law abiding citizens criminals. This is all done simply to justify their own agency in a feeding frenzy that feeds on the freedom of citizens. Another example of the abuses of the ruling Democrat regime is the destructive expansion of surveillance via the IRS that is now tracking in detail, every single transaction of \$600 or more. I'm not sure why I'm even responding to this as you should all be fully aware of these issues.

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?

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

Reena Desai

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?

How is CBDC free from credit risk and liquidity risk? Need more details and better understanding of the same. How would valuation of CBDC work? Currently, all fiat currencies have well defined valuation standards but cryptos are valued arbitrarily? Demand and supply can be one aspect but who will control the supply? Will it start with a fixed amount? If so, Fiat currencies are printed from time to time will CBDC be mined from time to time?

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 will. Net effect will be positive. Lot of small value transactions today go untracked but with digital currency its easy. Example PayTm in India. With digital currency lowest of the lowest denomination transactions can be recorded. Especially, for those who do not have bank accounts eg migrant farm worker uses Western Union or Paypal or some cash remittance system to send money to family overseas.

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

Demand and supply can be one aspect but who will control the supply? Will it start with a fixed amount? If so, Fiat currencies are printed from time to time will CBDC be mined from time to time? Demand for United States government backed Digital currency will have no issue. It will find ample demand

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

Effects of parallel existence of US Dollar with CBDC in long has to be considered. Positive or negative net effect depends on its adoption. If adoption is more popular then \$ then question about existence of dollar will come in play. At the end of the day for any nation having multiple currencies can cause problem

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

Depends upon how its rolled out and implemented. Financial sector will stand to gain from CBDC if private banking and non banking insinuations are front end platforms for user access and transactions

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

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

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage in day to day to life in United states is low any way. USA has been plastic money long before digital money came in. However, events like power blackout, cyber hack or device issues (eg cell phone battery dies) can disable all forms of electronic money. In extreme circumstances like this cash is the only option. So yes, either paper currency or some form of physical currency has to be maintained by Central Bank.

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

Cross border transactions happen with cash today with payment remittance services like Paypal, Western Union and so on.....and they will continue to grow. The question is whether US government wants to bring those transactions into fold or not ,especially, with people who have no bank accounts or have one but don't use it.

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

If other nations with stable central banks issue CBDC then United States has no choice but to join the band to stay competitive and keep dollar as dominant currency for trade and commerce. United States rather lead the pack then lag. Early bird gets to define the rules of the game.

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

Uninterrupted access to CBDC in event like natural disaster. Eg 2021 Jan the snow storm in Texas caused shut down of all banks, Atms and credit cards could not be processed to buy goods and services. Cash is the only option in events like that. No discussion on situations like this under risks listed.

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?

Digital disruption of any kind

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. Cryptos are legal tenders. So why not CBDC

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

If it is treated as legal tender and deposited as dollar deposits then yes. If its playing store of value function. If its purpose is only transactional then no.

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

comes back to the question of demand and supply and valuation. If the supply is limited then yes, a cap on individual holding is important else it becomes another tool like cryptos by ultra rich to play around with and rig the value.

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

FinTech's can serve a intermediaries. Currently they do for dollar denominated transactions. They have the framework to start with and are subject to rules and regulations. Those rules can regulations can further be enhanced keeping in mind the needs of CBDC. It will be an evolutionary process.

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?

Yes. Through apps or intermediary platforms.

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

A lot of work has been done by private sector in this area. Need to leverage existing information and knowledge

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

Industry

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?

FUCK YOU

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

FUCK YOUR CENTRALIZATION

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

WE WILL DECENTRALIZE

4. How might a U.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 WILL IGNORE YOU

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

FUCK YOU

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

LEAVE US ALONE

7. What tools could be 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 FU ██████████ SCUM

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

WE WILL END THE FED

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

YOUR TIME IS OVER

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

WE WITHDRAW CONSENT

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

YOU WILL NOT CONTROL US

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

WE WILL DEFEAT YOU

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

YOU HOLD NO POWER HERE

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

JESUS WILL JUDGE YOU HARSHLY

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

GOD IS EVER WATCHING

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

WE ARE WATCHING TOO

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

WE WILL NOT COMPLY

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

WE WILL NOT BE SLAVES

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

WE WILL RISE UP AND DEFEAT YOU

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

YOU WILL NO LONGER CONTROL US

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

WE WILL BE FREE

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

GOD IS COMING SOON

Name or Organization

Leverage IT Consulting

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Nevada

Email

tim.daraitis@leverageitc.com

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

None

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

No

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

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?

None, directly; if the Federal Reserve continues to be sidelined by issues outside of its scope, however, eg social activism, however, I suspect that there will be downstream effects on their CBDC implementation progress/processes. Along the same lines, I applied for a could migration position with the Virginia Federal Reserve in 2020 per Glenn Youngkin's/Carlyle's subsequent activities there relating to corollary topics (eg data centers, internet traffic) and their parallels with Amazon Web Services; in other words, I was more able to innovate and implement a strategy than I would have been had I been focusing on power usage topics, demographics, et al. I sent a related cue to the Federal Reserve c/o my thoughts and work in Sacramento last weekend, and a related policy suggestion c/o the Harvard Kennedy School; as you may be aware, the Netherlands was the first country to implement central banking, a stock exchange, et al, and they're continuing to progress (past us, in some respects); to that effect, I've continued to progress via <https://fintech.stanford.edu/> counter/vis a vis Oakland and the San Francisco Federal Reserve via a larger lens than I'd assume people are aware of.

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

Positive

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

Yes; unsure on part 2, aside from fintech taking a disproportionate share of bank money and affecting central bank money centralization efforts. This may be in the realm of the World Economic Forum and Bank for International Settlements.

7. What tools could be 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 use of IT consulting firms like ours to effectively redirect money toward banks; see my work c/o the German Banking Association in Brussels.

8. *If cash usage declines, 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 wouldn't say evolve so much as devolve, given that money always finds a way to get where it needs to be.

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, but most likely will; refer to my answer to question 6 and 7.

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?*

Unsure; they'll be overseeing what everyone does no matter what via the intelligence community, IMO

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

Be more aware of people like me who applied to become naval cryptologic warfare officers c/o UC Berkeley in 2018, where Janet Yellen is functioning, now.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes

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

Yes; there's only one real rule with central banking, as far as I know/understand 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?*

Unsure

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

Unsure

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?*

I'm studying this more in depth, and can't write a fuller response per time constraints

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

They may progress to areas that CBDC isn't capable of matching by way of its design, eg

quantum computing, et al

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

Good question, but I wouldn't complicate it more than it needs to be.

Name or Organization

Christy Garrett

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Iowa

Email

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

This is a bad, bad idea overall, and I think you know it. You want to give all that power to one entity and you think that will end up o.k.? Maybe on your watch it would be for good, but what could happen a few administrations down the road? Think about it - our forefathers carefully crafted a government with a SEPARATION of powers. They were wise. Let's be wise and not set the stage for a programmable money that is conveniently controlled by one entity.

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

I'm not knowledgeable enough on these topics, but I assure you we have people in this country that are. I applaud you for reaching out to people for feedback. I hope you will take this question in particular even farther and hire some really smart people to solve it. That would not be me, but I'll be rooting for them.

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

I'm not sure, but I need one more slot to say one more thing. Everybody I know is against this. So why do I have this sinking feeling that I'm going to hear that most Americans favor a CBDC? This is a good thing you are doing to get the ideas of many Americans. I hope you will protect this survey data and have a team of varying political persuasions working together to compile the results. If I sound paranoid it's just that we have seen so much corruption from government officials this year, both elected and appointed.

4. How might a U.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 imagine the CBDC would give the Fed an immediate result from its policy actions. This would help the Fed, because now the Fed probably must wait for monetary policy changes to take effect and see the results. I am not an economist and I can't say if this help for the Fed would end up good or bad for the public. Sometimes some slowness in systems is good for human beings. Think about communication in business these days. Consider an office employee who receives business emails all day long about things that just occurred and is expected to respond to all of them rapidly. Is that employee better off being required to match the speed of current technology? Yes the business moves along faster, but maybe the old days of receiving letters and responding to them every few days was better for the employee's quality of life. So let's don't jump to the conclusion that faster is always better. This is just an metaphor. What I am trying to say is we don't know how it would be if every monetary intervention by the Fed was immediate. Just because it would help the Fed does not mean it would help the public. Regardless, the other dangers of CBDC don't make any efficiencies worth it.

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

Again, not an economist, but one thing I do know from working in the computer software industry is that large scale tech changes must be done very delicately. Very carefully. Lots of danger for little pieces in the change to cause great damage and even perfectly executed changes can cause unexpected results.

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?*

This matters a lot I'm sure, and I think this is where you should be putting a lot of your think tank hours. How is it going to affect us when the other large economies go CBDC and we don't? What can be done to protect our country from any negative impact of being the only big economy that did not go CBDC? I believe that we should NOT go CBDC, even if it causes us problems because we're the only one. Put your energy into solving this - don't just go along with the crowd. Come on, we're America....keep us free!

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

Don't do it! I have zero trust right now for government, and I will probably never again completely trust government. Although the central bank is not technically "government", we all know there is political pressure that goes on. In the past year I have seen the FBI weaponized against innocent parents and staff members of the previous administration, the executive branch grab all kinds of unconstitutional power, even breaking federal laws and trying to facilitate fraudulent voting. In years past we have all heard about the abuses of the IRS and how it has been a political weapon at times. So I say, NO - don't think you can manage the risks. It is simply too much power in one entity. Actually since it would be digital, you would actually be putting the control of the nation's money supply at the FINGERTIPS of one entity. Eventually, down the road, this would grow into the power to control the lending and borrowing, the buying and selling, of individuals and businesses by one entity. This control could easily be politicized and or grabbed by a tyrant. If you think this sounds appealing to you, consider this kind of power being wielded AGAINST you, or more likely, your grandchildren.

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

Maybe they can't. I suspect you would err on the side of too little privacy to go after illicit financial activity. Or maybe just to go after rich people who don't "pay their fair share". Consider this. Janet Yellson wanted to make banks report Americans with transactions over \$600 and double the IRS. Thankfully, this was in legislation that was voted down in Congress. Imagine if everyone had all their money with the central bank as digital currency. Legislation wouldn't be needed to do something. It could be done and we wouldn't even know it. Another thing about illicit financial activity. I think we've seen enough this past year about "domestic terrorists" to be alarmed about the central bank checking on us and limiting our banking if we are "domestic terrorists" with "illicit" financial activity. Those in power, legitimately or not, have their own idea about what is illicit financial activity. It can simply be someone make choices for a different political ideology or just a suspicion of wrongdoing. I know banks have these controls now, but at least we can go to a different bank or credit union if they go too far off the rails with their controls.

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?*

There it is. A control to place on the individual user. This is the danger. A CBDC is too easy to control, and there is no way to protect people from this control. Not when one entity has all the 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

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?

Digital currency is a bad idea. I don't want the government knowing or controlling my money. I will vote against any politician or political party and supports 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

Eric

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 risks far outweigh the benefits for adopting a CBDC. First of all, there is no need when we already have decentralized forms of blockchains. We already are straying away from centralized forms of currency. Further, the potential to adopt a social credit score are massive. The amount of power this would wield is truly limitless. When you couple that possibility with a general distrust with Fed policy when it comes to currency, it becomes increasingly precarious. Simply put, there is no need to adopt this policy as there are better current options and we are moving toward going away from centralized power. Thanks but no thanks. The American people do not trust you.

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

Yes, it is already happening. DAO's and web 3 are the ways to go. People need to be in charge of their data and not reliant on centralized control. Again, we don't trust you.

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

Yes absolutely. With this form, a centralized power could potentially lock someone out of the financial world because of whatever flavor of the day they chose. A centralized system would be detrimental to inclusion.

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

It is my hope that we move away from fed control of the monetary supply. You seem to print money at will, undermining a currency's actual value and you choose to do so purely for political purpose. You have proven to be ineffective. A mistake was made by Wilson one hundred years ago and it's time to correct that mistake.

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

There is no need for a CBDC. The switch to digital currency can happen organically without the need for your hat to enter the ring.

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 will definitely have winners and losers but with stable coins, no one will be left out of the digital trend. The banking industry which has been slow to adopt innovation as most monopolies are, will suffer greatly. That's not a bad thing as their vampiric policies have done great harm.

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

Education on utilizing apps like HUMBL that make the move to digital currency user friendly.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 central bank was never needed in the first place.

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

It will greatly reduce friction (time and money) generated by using archaic banking rails.

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

Sadly, the United States, thanks to bloated banking lobbying efforts will be slow to adopt this new technology. We will see great adoption in South America continue and their success will migrate to rapidly change the United States. Amazingly, the third world will lead the charge for innovation.

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

No. There is a broken trust between the Fed and the people. You are incapable of acting independently and need not enter this digital currency realm as greater options and proofs of concept already exist.

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

Web 3 already creates this. You are not trusted with greater access to people's data. You will institute a social credit score and eventually lock people out of the financial world. The reasons you will use will change with the wind and be compelled by political force.

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

It can not. DAOs already solve this problem. Anything can be hacked which is why digital platforms should be treated as national security risks and be protected by the military. You are not needed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Never.

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

This already occurs. You are not needed.

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

Exactly my point, you are already trying to control a decentralized platform by even asking this.

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

None. The people should have the power as naturally occurring with DAOs.

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

No, it should not even exist.

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

This is already occurring with HUMBL.

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

Already exists, move on.

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

You would be too slow to adopt and the move to digital currency with you at the helm would surely be the demise of our society.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 it should never be attempted by someone as corrupt as your organization. Jekyll Island says it all. Absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Name or Organization

Mark McCutchan

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?

Risks 1. Loss of privacy to the Federal Reserve, and government in general. 2. Loss of control of one's expenses and savings due to intentional or accidental meddling by the federal government. 3, Risk of loss of control or privacy due to hackers, which may mean total loss of all savings and ability to spend. 4. Permanent loss of savings and ability to buy anything, due to shutdown or destruction , caused by a CME/severe space weather or an EMP.

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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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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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 Shen Software and Service Company

Industry

Technology Company

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Missouri

Email

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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?

CBDC is borderless and competitive among all countries who have the capabilities to implement other CBDC as well.

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

Crypto currency only.

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

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?

CBDC will be less valuable if the amount could increase easily. It should work with other crypto for added value.

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?

With the existence of nonbank money, CBDC will have to limit its increase of total amount. Current world is a competitive market for monetary 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?

Any tools for increasing competitiveness rather than dominance.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

booming market, CBDC have to involve.

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

heavily.

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?

cold wallet, offline coins

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes

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

yes, because other crypto pay.

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, refer to Himalaya Coin, Himalaya Dollar, the upcoming version.

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

Yes. centralized for supervision and decentralized for crypto currency feature and speed of payment transaction.

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?

quantum computing and biological computing

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

Anderson

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Idaho

Email

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

A purely digital currency is the equivalent of putting all of our eggs into one basket. Every digital system is vulnerable. Anything can be hacked. Our current system of decentralized and private digitization is superior from a security standpoint. Because everything can be hacked (and if it hasn't yet, a way will be found, block chain is no exception) keeping things decentralized and private will mitigate inevitable failings.

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

Yes, it is being accomplished privately by cryptocurrency.

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

Negative. It would be used as a tool of oppression by the government. Just as it is being used in China.

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

First off, the Federal Reserve's goals are NOT price-stability. Their goals are steady inflation (about 2% annually). But even towards this more moderate goal, CBDC would still be a detriment. It would further empower the Federal Government, not the Federal Reserve (or individual citizens).

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

Stability would certainly happen. Things would unfortunately stabilize in a suboptimal state where making things better would be nearly impossible.

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

Limiting individual autonomy. For both industry and individuals. Freedom which is required for more resilient success.

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

Any tools that would mitigate adverse impact of CBDC would just be to neutralize as many effects of CBDC as possible. Needlessly complicating things. Needlessly creating problems you would never need to find solutions for otherwise.

8. If cash usage declines, 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! The continued availability of cash should not be dictated solely by popularity, but kept as

added security against digital fraud and attack.

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

Naturally, as they will/should. With private enterprise trailblazing.

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

As a warning. China's implementation of similar systems has been nothing but an authoritarian tool.

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

No. Not any effective ones.

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

It cannot. Not genuinely. That is a

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

The whole thing unnecessary risk.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Oh, now you want it to be another avenue for even more taxes? This exclusively sounds worse and worse

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

Holy crap- are you asking whether or not this digital currency should have a limit on how much anyone can have? Because that's a whole level of techno-fascism I hadn't even imagined yet.

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

None. This is bad, do not do this.

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

Holy crap, do you guys really not understand how block-chain technology works? The innovation which led to this very possibility even being raised?

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

No. This bad idea should not be made easier for people to accept.

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

Are you really this stupid? Did you really just hear about what is potentially the most powerful fascist tool ever imagined, and not understand how it even works?

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

Technological innovations will do what they always do, make previous innovations obsolete. If you were to implement CBDC, you would need to stifle innovation in order to keep it effective.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 design principle that would mitigate the the harm of CBDC would also mitigate what you would perceive as a benefit. You are better served by not pursuing CBDC at all.

Name or Organization

Daymin

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 risk of a CBDC is the consolidation of power.

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

Yes, decentralized.

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

Negatives

4. How might a U.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 restrict the market's ability to create needed jobs and pay fairly by giving the fed too much power to manipulate the market

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

Negative, cbdc is too much control over the currency by the fed and policymakers

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 remove the financial sector's freedom for innovation

7. What tools could be 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?

With decentralized cryptocurrency

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, if you want to live in China then go move to China.

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

Yes, by not implementing a CBDC at all.

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

Don't have a cdbc

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

Don't have a cdbc

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Don't have a cdbc

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

End the fed

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

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?

End the fed

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

End the fed

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?

End the fed

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

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

Rodger Reed

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

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

The risks of negative interest rates and the ability of the Federal Reserve to destroy American citizens' ability to use currency as a store of value. This is a disastrous idea and cedes far too much power to the Federal Reserve over the private, personal finances of the American people. It creates a closed currency system that gives the Federal Reserve far too much power and ability to spy on Americans and control how and where Americans spend their money.

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

I see very little benefit. The Federal Reserve has shown little regard for the American people by flooding the economy with currency and devaluing the dollar. The inflation we are currently experiencing is evidence of this. Ceding a closed system to the Federal Reserve would be disastrous.

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

Absolutely. The net effect would be overwhelmingly negative for the poor and minority communities. The millions of people who are already not part of the banking system would be completely left out and unwilling or unable to participate.

4. How might a U.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 does not effectively implement monetary policy. Our economy is in shambles and will be made worse by ceding even more control over American citizens' ability to manage their own currency. This CBDC proposal is a massive power grab and Americans should be loathe to trust the Federal Reserve with this increased level of control.

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

The net effect would be negative. Public trust in the Federal Reserve is already low. Inflation is at an all-time high. The public sentiment is not to give the Federal Reserve more control over our financial lives. The result will be a massive exit from the central banking system and Americans storing cash under their mattresses.

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

The financial sector is already massively controlled and manipulated. This would make it even more controlled and subject to manipulation. Public distrust will be increased and public trust and participation in the markets will decrease exponentially.

7. What tools could be 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 notion of a CBDC should be abandoned. Digital currency is a foolish idea. A non-tangible, easily manipulated fiat currency that exists only in digital form would be a disaster for anyone who believes in sound 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?

I fully expect cash usage to increase. Minorities and the poor and those who participate completely outside of the banking system deal overwhelmingly in cash. These people would be unfairly excluded from the economy should a CBDC be adopted. There will always be a significant segment of the population that relies on cash in economic transactions.

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

Third-party payment processors would continue to thrive and compete for cross-border transactions and domestic digital payments. Americans thrive when given multiple options for conducting financial transactions. Americans do not trust efforts to reduce choice and increase spying, tracking and control over how we conduct financial transactions.

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

They shouldn't. We are a sovereign nation and the world leader. The world will accommodate the a United States and our vast economy. We should never act to accommodate other nations. They should act to accommodate our economy.

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

The American people should not participate in a CBDC.

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

It is not possible, or a function of this proposal, to provide privacy to consumers. This proposal exists to reduce privacy and increase the ability of the Federal Reserve to control financial transactions. The benefit of cash is complete anonymity and privacy. Americans financial transactions should be anonymous and private. The government has shown it cannot be trusted with unfettered access to our financial transactions and personal data.

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

It cannot. By design, a CBDC is controlled and manipulated against the people it purports to serve.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. A legal tender is a tangible store of value. Real money. A completely digital currency managed by the entities responsible for the 2008 crash and the current rate of inflation is a disastrous proposition.

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

Interest in our current banking scheme has been manipulated to near zero. The biggest downside to a CBDC is the race to negative interest, where keeping your currency in the system means your currency is no longer a store of value and can be artificially manipulated to benefit the central bank and not the legal owner.

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 CBDC should be completely voluntary and run by existing banks.

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

A CBDC must have offline capabilities. A digital currency is inherently insecure. This is precisely why it should be voluntary if it exists at all. Having an offline capability defeats the idea of a CBDC.

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

A CBDC is unnecessary as there are already any number of alternatives. Our economy must remain a function of the constitutional mandate created by the founders. By design a CBDC does not serve the American people the way sound money does. We should be focusing on sound money.

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

We do not need new technology. We need sound money and sound monetary policy.

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

Future technological innovations should not be a function of our currency. We must continue to have a sound, tangible, store of value as our currency. Anything else is unacceptable.

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

There are far more downsides to this proposal than benefits. The benefits favor the banks and the downsides all fall on the people.

Name or Organization

Stephen Barrett

Industry

Technology Company

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?

Centralization is antithetical to the spirit of crypto currency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

In no way should virtual fiat issue be used as 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

Wisconsin

Email

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

Political manipulation

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

No benefit In private Bank systems

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?

Only Manipulation Leading to mark of the beast

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

Negative only look were we are bankrupt

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

Political Influence

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

Gold /Silver

8. If cash usage declines, 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 /silver

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

Bitcoin ETC....

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

IT shouldn't

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

Yes many individual freedom

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

it can't

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

no cbdc currency

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO Constitution SAYS LAW FULL MONEY GOLD?SILVER

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

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE TAXES PLUS MORE TAXES PLUS MORE TAXES

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

YES ZERO You ask the question should there be limits only shows the control you/they want and will implement.

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

Private Families only

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

IT should not even exist period.

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?*

you only want control

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

Only slavery

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

NO benefits

Name or Organization

Janyce Dawson

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?

I believe there is a high risk of theft by countries like China and Russia if you make a digital dollar.

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

I have no alternative at this time.

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

I know it is hard for some people to believe but not everyone spends all of their time on a smartphone or even has access to a smartphone to accomplish digital transactions.

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

If you speed up financial transactions by using digital currency, wouldn't there be an opportunity for the Federal Reserve to get bogged down and not be able to have the control they are looking for?

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

Would this be an opportunity for hackers to flood our system with counterfeit digital currency?

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

7. What tools could be 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?

You must make sure that the established methods of payment remain in place for those who do not want anything to do with the digital currency.

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

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

Why do we need to have a CBDC just because China is going to have one?

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

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

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

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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

If you are trying to make it like established forms of payment then interest must be available.

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

Isn't the knowledge of the quantity held actually an invasion of privacy?

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?

What happens if the system has any down time for any reason?

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

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?

Look at RAIDAtch for a "non-blockchain" digital currency that uses very little electricity, is quantum safe and speed of light. www.raidatech.com

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

Look at RAIDAtch for a "non-blockchain" digital currency that uses very little electricity, is quantum safe and speed of light. www.raidatech.com

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

No. Not if you license the RAIDAtch software to the institutions.

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

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

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

7. What tools could be 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?

RAIDAtch has already addressed this.

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

RAIDAtch has already addressed this.

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?

RAIDAtech has already addressed this.

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 used as legal currency.

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. RAIDAtech can provide a currency that can be printed for use if needed. This coded jpeg can be scanned into your phone or ATM for deposit. Once confirmed, the jpeg becomes counterfeit.

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

RAIDAtech has already achieved this. www.raidatech.com

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

RAIDAtech has already achieved this. www.raidatech.com

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 Kopp

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?

The US does not need ANY digital moneys. Stop allowing these to be traded here.

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

Yes go back to Gold standard.

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

Yes, you are adding fuel to the inflation fire.

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

More assets are a bad idea. No electronic couns here in USA.

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

Yes, continued addind moneys to market that is saturated.

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, drawing funds away from traditional retirement instruments.

7. What tools could be 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 very large minimum but in say \$250,000

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

Credi/debit cards are an will be the most convient wY to buy goods.

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

The electronic coun will be a terrible idea as it is very speculative.

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

Too easy for them to manipulate an electronic coin.

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

Yes, do not do it at all.

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

This says it all, remember the dark web before the FBI was there.

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

No, they are unavoidable. People will be scammed.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No never ban all electronic coins as gambling

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

Haha nope

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

Yes

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

None are secure enough

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 scammers already getting people with SSI

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 do it

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

The perfect password maybe

22. *Are there additional design principles that 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, stay away from this.

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

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?

No benefits, honestly if you'd look into how totalitarian it is, you'd see how fucking retarded you are

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

Yes, all of them by not doing it, and ending the FED

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

Huge net negative, turn off someone's money for wrong think, even easier than fiat. Also fuck 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?

You shouldn't be implementing any monetary policy, yours is already a catastrophic failure

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

Totally negative, because nobody is gonna want to run into your 1984 dystopia

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'll be way bad, because you and your cronies will fuck over and target political opponents. Ouchie

7. What tools could be 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 consider sucking less and stop taking globalist cock up your ass

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

Oh yes, but not this endless cycle of buying and selling that the feds like to do to hold up the economic rot, you guys should just let the market decide. Globohomo scum

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

The better way of they exist at all

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?

Yeah don't do it

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

You can't and you won't because your goal isn't this, it's total control of money

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

It can't

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Hell no

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

No you tards, crypto is about decentralized transactions and the best have set limits

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

No, your mom needs to hold all of it

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

None

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

Of course call it fiat

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

It should be made by the same guys who made the Obamacare website

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 because your too dumb to do this and because nobody is gonna use it.

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

It can't

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

Yes, don't be totalitarian freaks

Name or Organization

Eunice Shaw

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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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

Brad Gronek

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

brad.gronek@igilitysolutions.com

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

Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Various organizations are already testing spending tools and cards that limit your spending ability based on your behavior rather than your buying power. There is another word for this, particularly if it is part of a government derived currency: totalitarianism. One thing we have learned the past few years: If a government agency can abuse its power and subvert the rule of law in order to achieve its own agenda, it will. It's called lawfare and it has been employed in media, industry, law enforcement and by the intelligence agencies. Using the five eyes to spy on US citizens is one such specific example, but these examples abound.

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

Must we have those benefits if there is no such cost? Honestly, financial 'innovation' has now led to a monstrously leveraged financial sector (too big to fail) and a \$30 TRILLION PUBLIC DEBT. Your magical MMT is now gone with the return of high inflation. I would seriously consider a return to principals instead of ridiculous experiments revolving around the concept that money grows on trees.

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

Of course! It becomes whatever the lowest common denominator in our political class wants it to 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?

The more abstractions you place between the free markets and the currency, the more 'unintended consequences' you will experience. Look at how we're doing so far.

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

As you continue to leverage abstractions from free markets, you create a force of nature which will inevitably snap back and damage us all.

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 above concerns make this question moot for me.

7. What tools could be 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 above concerns make this question moot for me.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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?

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

Any currency must have offline capabilities. Any limitations will only kneecap the ability of CBDC to be used as a medium of transactions. Always ask the question when centralizing anything: Who gets to play God and should they? The answers thus far are frightening.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for me.

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

The above concerns make this question moot for 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?

I am a technologist and I love the possibilities that technology brings. I also see the limitations and risks. Fun fact: Most developers don't use Facebook. Why? It's completely insecure. Ever since Mark Zuckerberg's personal photos were hacked from his Facebook account early in the platform's life, anyone paying attention knows this. Just wait until the first person employs quantum computing to hack a digital currency, then imagine the consequences. THIS IS A BAD IDEA.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Hospitality

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?

For the citizens of the USA, the risks far outweigh the benefits. Central control of "digital cash" is a very dangerous weapon to be held in the hands of a hugely politicized few people. It is not difficult to imagine the "central authority" having conditional uses on the "digital cash" that can be used to modify behavior of the citizenry. In the USA, currency is not meant to be a weapon. However, it is extremely likely that "digital cash" will be used as a weapon. It is a terrible idea for the citizenry of our country.

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

Yes. A "non-centrally controlled" digital currency? This seems like a foreign concept in the US because we have had the US dollar as a weapon to use for foreign and domestic uses. The dollar is excessively printed to fund wars, buy political favor from the voters by promising benefits that can never be repaid. The taxpayer gets hurt by this central control terribly already to the extent that it has created a wealth gap that can't be fixed under the same broken system. Central control of money ruins the free market, plain and simple. Creation of a centralized control "digital cash" is the end of freedom for the US Citizenry.

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

Any central control of money is giving control into the hands of a very few complete authority over the masses. In what society has this been a good idea? While those that hold power love the power and authority and can convince themselves and others they are benevolent, what happens 4 years after that when that same authority is handed to the next few in power? It is a recipe for disaster and is taking a giant leap in the wrong direction. More central authority is NOT the cure for the present illness of too much central authority over the underlying currency.

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

The premise of this question is flawed. The premise of this question assumes that our currently broken central system can be fixed by giving more control and fine tuning to the same few people. The question should be, how can we have an uncorrupted base line money system that allows the free market to be a free market. A system that doesn't have a policy of "rich get richer" and are too big to fail. Fix the underlying currency so that it is not under central control. The free market will always outperform a "centrally controlled" aka communist system. This question is a great question for the CCP to be asking itself, not the USA.

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 is no need for a financial sector once the Fed has seized central control. I'm not suggesting banks are wonderful. They have been forced to become gigantic, centralized institutions to survive the Fed monetary manipulation. The answer to a giant step forward, is to look in the rearview mirror to a time when the US did NOT willfully take action that devalues the currency and use it as a weapon for the central authority to use. It is intended to be the currency of the people, not a weapon for those in authority.

7. What tools could be 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 have a Central Bank DC. We all know there are alternative currencies available that are NOT under 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?

It is vitally important that we the people have access to our currency as a medium of exchange for the goods or services that we performed to earn that currency of exchange. It is incorrect thinking by central planners to think of the currency as "ours" not the peoples.

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

We all know that the free market has solved this problem already. Why does the Central Bank need to control this centrally when there are solutions available?

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 have any influence over the leader of the free world. The US ascended to greatness by leading in the area of freedom vs the rest of the world. IF we have an achilles heel, it is that our monetary system is NOT a free market system. It is a central "communist" monetary system that puts central power into the hands to too few.

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

Burn the paper and adopt a non-Central Bank currency as the digital currency.

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

This question is not relevant if we were to adopt the industry standard digital currency. The block chain has every transaction ever recorded. Contrary to the propaganda there is no hiding with an open-source ledger on the block chain.

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

This problem has also been solved by the free market.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, no and no. Allow the free market to flourish so those oppressed by the current central monetary system have the ability to reduce the wealth gap that the current system creates.

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

Not relevant if there is no CBDC.

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

This is a very frightening question. What exactly is the purpose of the currency and who owns it? This question highlights the fundamentally flawed thinking of central planners. If I exchange my goods or services for a "currency"...is that currency the property of the central planner? The premise of the question is "yes" the currency is the central planners. Therefore what i traded in exchange for that currency is also the property of the central planner. What

this question is describing is communism. My labor, my goods, my services are the property of the central planner...not me. This is horribly frightening for the leader of the free world to think this way.

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

None. There should be no CBDC. There should be a DEcentralized Digital Currency where the the authority can NOT be corrupted so there is no oversight needed. In what branch of our federal government is oversight working today? It doesn't because people can and are corruptable.

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

The free market has solved this issue as well. If there was a belief by the central authority that a citizens money is his money, that citizen ought to have the right to have that money in an off line wallet and take it with him/her wherever he/she wishes. That currency was once a good or service that was traded for the currency.

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, but for a DEcentralized DC, this has been resolved by the free market as well. Go buy a Tesla with Bitcoin.

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

See answer to the previous question.

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

Get rid of the CB and just have a DC and take full advantage of the free market. The rest of the world will be locked into their own self-made depression while the US flourishes.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 above answers.

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?*
- 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?*

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

Name or Organization

Kyle

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?

This is a tyrant's dream scenario. Look at China. Social Credit score. This is what you would be implementing. I pray that this never gets implemented. This would destroy our country (more than you already have) and most likely lead to a civil war scenario.

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

Stablecoins already do this without the government being able to ban anyone it chooses.

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

It would be horrifically negative in terms of inclusion. The central bank can pick winners and losers 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?

End the Fed. Transition to Bitcoin. You've done a remarkable job at screwing up the two things Congress granted you.

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

CBDC is totalitarian.

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 totalitarian.

7. What tools could be 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. Make Bitcoin legal tender.

8. If cash usage declines, 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'd like there to be no cash so you can track all of our transactions.

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

We already have this in Bitcoin.

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

We should absolutely not implement CBDCs!

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

CBDC is totalitarian.

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

Illicit activity is a drop of rain in a 500 acre lake. The government spends more money trying to tackle that endeavor than what they recover or stop.

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

CBDC is totalitarian.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not. Bitcoin should be legal tender.

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

CBDC should never be a thing.

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

Seriously?

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

CBDC is totalitarian.

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

CBDC should never be a thing.

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

CBDC is totalitarian.

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

CBDC should never be a thing.

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

CBDC should never be a thing.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 ZERO benefits to CBDC for us normal citizens. It only benefits the Fed & it's shareholders, Politicians and those in control. Your system has been exposed. People are waking up.

Name or Organization

RANEAL 21 HOLDINGS

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?

CBDC MAY BE MANIPULATED BY THE PLUNGE PROTECTION TEAM. SO NEVER USE IT. USE BTC.

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

YES, USE ONLY DECENTRALIZED CRYPTO CURRENCIES, GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER.

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

FREE MARKET SHOULD DECIDE.

4. How might a U.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 FREE MARKET DECIDE.

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

LET FREE MARKET DECIDE.

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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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: Protected Non-profit

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

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

This move will do NOTHING to benefit the people and will be violating the US Constitution. Particularly the 4th Amendment: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated . . ."

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

Yes, abolishing the Federal Reserve and getting control of US finances back under the Congress where the founding fathers intended them to be.

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

Financial inclusion is only a concern of Globalists, not of Sovereign American Citizens. The banks are there to provide a service to us, not control our financial transactions or "share our personal information."

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

The Federal Reserve's policy are what has ruined America. Costs of goods has soared upwards of 600% but the average American wages have only increased minimally.

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

NEGATIVE AND YOU KNOW 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?

Really? If you need me to explain it to you, please find another job!

7. What tools could be 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 solution is Abolish the FED and all non-elected governmental agencies.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 with all of your collective/united talk is that it removes the individual's control over their money. While debit cards are handy, they are worthless when the grid goes down. Cash allows an individual to have reserve cash on hand for such cases.

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

CBDC?

Who cares. It's time we simply take care of our nation.

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

We are a sovereign nation. Maybe you should get used to 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?

Illegal activity is what the police are for. As soon as they start arresting congress and members of financial organizations for insider trading, things will greatly change for the better.

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

All of them are avoidable by trashing the digital currency nonsense.

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 and then these worries are eliminated.

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

It should not exist and then these worries are eliminated.

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

It should not exist and then these worries are eliminated.

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

It should not exist and then these worries are eliminated.

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

It should not exist and then these worries are eliminated.

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 exist and then these worries are eliminated.

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

It should not exist and then these worries are eliminated.

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

It should not exist and then these worries are eliminated.

Name or Organization

Matthew Bajorek

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?

Potential Benefits: Quicker settlement times Risks: Invasion of privacy

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

If CBDC had a zero knowledge proof between the account and individual which would guarantee privacy.

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

CBDC would actually create more exclusion as people who were not accepted in the traditional banking system would be less likely accepted with CBDCs.

4. How might a U.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 not be effective as interfering with the free market inevitably causes inefficiencies to be created. Many individual planners (in the free market) will always outperform an individual planner (Federal Reserve).

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

It would cause more financial instability by bringing forth a social credit score and redirecting funds efficiently due to center planning.

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. Many stablecoins would allow for competition in the marketplace which would induce innovation. CBDCs would stifle innovation as many government backed programs have been stifled.

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

Zero knowledge proofs. This will ensure privacy.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. A free market solution such as stablecoin or cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin would be better replacements of cash usage.

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

Domestic and cross-border payments will continue innovation as free market solutions through internet currencies will evolve.

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

China is the perfect example why CBDCs should not be used. It has empowered the authoritarian state which is anti American.

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?

Before digital payments, complete anonymity was had for ages. Illicit financial activity has not declined since digital payments introduction. Complete anonymity is necessary for effective free market innovation.

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

Large scale internet outages would be the biggest risk. As long as CBDCs have a decentralized system the outages could be reduced.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No they should not be used.

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

Yes. People will not move to a new banking system unless there are incentives.

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

Never.

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

Private corporations issuing stablecoins. The federal reserve should only issue currency to these stablecoins.

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

Yes it is called cash.

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

Tap to pay or scan to pay is a must. It should also have near instant settlement.

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

Open technologies. Stablecoins have been leading the way and should be used as examples.

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

Technology moves fast and government moves slow. The government will never be able to keep up with these future 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?

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

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 Fed's digital currency would be backed by a sovereign full faith and credit of US taxpayers, which is what a currency should be. This fact in and of itself would result in a "Stablecoin" digital currency and add confidence to the CBDC as a store of value. The Fed's digital currency could also be backed by gold and silver, and its digital currency could be pegged to the price of those commodities. The biggest risks are that the Fed might be tempted to try expiring the CBDC or force negative rates to spur lending or give money away as opposed to lending. An additional significant risk to acceptance of a CBDC is the intermediation of the proposed digital currency. As the entire point of current Blockchain, currencies is DISINTERMEDIATION, and a peer-to-peer system, which increases efficiency and eliminates profiteering by unnecessary intermediaries which don't add value to the banking system, and which siphon off a large fraction of US GDP because of their regulatory granted monopoly position. With intermediation of the CBDC, the Fed risks yet another derivative induced systemic meltdown which would need to be monetized as the intermediaries take exorbitant levels of risk with the assurance that the taxpayers will absorb any losses for their reckless risktaking without any consequences to themselves of their institutions as occurred in the 1990's with the RTC, 2000 with the Dot.com meltdown, 2008 with subprime lending, and Credit Default Swaps being written without adequate reserves to cover defaults. Next, CBDC risks will be vastly amplified by the Fed's inability to see connections between house-price and other asset price bubbles, the subprime mortgage, junk bond, and other securitization markets and the financial instruments used to package mortgages, junk bonds, and other derivative assets into securities that lead the Fed time and again to downplay the seriousness of oncoming crises. Such topics are often discussed separately in FOMC meetings rather than connected in a coherent narrative which makes it nearly impossible for FOMC members to anticipate how a downturn in asset prices would impact the entire national and global economy.

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

Well, yes the fed could simply use the SWIFT system and eliminate cash.

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

The net effect might be positive, but not more so than via. existing LINK debit/credit cards. But the risk is the Fed goes overboard. The White Paper mentioned "payday loans". The Fed should not be in the business of thinking its responsibility is to be a subprime consumer lender. Nor should CBDCs be considered a substitute for Payday loans.

4. How might a U.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 clearly blown the third major bubble in about 20 years. Fed Dot Plots prove its ineptitude at forecasting recessions and inflation. The Fed's goal of achieving 2% inflation has been to the sole benefit of banks, the wealthy, the asset holders, and those with first access to money. Exponential functions are not stable. How about a sound dollar instead of blowing asset bubbles. Astrologers Would Likely Beat the Fed at Inflation Forecasting. Why? Because

the results would be random. The Fed has persistent built-in bias that has been wrong for a decade. There would likely be considerable resentment about a CBDC collecting negative interest, especially if the paper currency were eliminated as opposed to simply inflating away currency value, which is much more difficult for citizens to detect and which would be a necessary precondition of removing the Zero Lower Bound on nominal interest rates. Negative interest rates would result in a steady decline in the amounts held in the middle and lower class population's digital wallets, while billionaire wallets are increasing at double-digit rates, as happened with the inflation engineered by the Fed in 2021. Nevertheless, the public could call for its right to a form of money that does not decline in value, but they don't have that right currently.

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

In early 2020, there was a global "dash for cash" as investors sought the safety and liquidity of dollar deposits, fleeing even from Treasury securities. This same effect would occur with CBDC. That said, If the Fed would stop blowing bubbles, take its head out of the sand and admit it cannot steer the economy like a truck, we would all be better off. Much of the problems of financial stability stem from the fractional reserve nature of the banking system. Fed Operations Look More Like a Ponzi Scheme Than Bitcoin or Ethereum, but adding intermediaries to those peer to peer systems will make them look like Ponzi schemes as well. This situation will also end in the "greatest fool" buying assets at exorbitant completely speculative prices in the hopes of finding a greater even dumber fool to unload the assets on later.

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

Depends on if it's backed by the taxpayers, but given they currently absorb all the downside risk of the financial markets, while the intermediaries capture all the rewards, why not 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?

For a decade the Fed tried to produce 2% inflation and failed. The Bank of Japan still fails. Now the Fed finally "succeeded" and wants the stability it used to have. The Fed considers "forward guidance" a "tool". The result is banks and hedge funds front-running policy until it all blows up.

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

Yes, but cash usage now is for privacy and anonymity which won't happen with CBDC. The public will figure out barter wealth transfer systems and go around this.

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

The ECB and Bank of China are already well ahead of the Fed. Digital payments are coming with or without the Fed. Europe is far more advanced and will likely set the rules. In the absence of a US CBDC, the US is at great hazard of abdicating its reserve currency status, and in may well already be too late due to the current mismanagement of the currency.

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

The ECB and Bank of China are already well ahead of the Fed. Digital payments are coming with or without the Fed. Europe is far more advanced and will likely set the rules. In the absence of a US CBDC, the US is at great hazard of abdicating its reserve currency status, and in may well already be too late due to the current mismanagement of the currency.

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

Yes, Let the free market work and regulate the peer-to-peer blockchain currencies instead of destroying the market by inserting intermediaries/government monopoly banks and stop trying to steer the economy like a group of Russia central bank planners from the 1950s.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The fed could take biometric data imprints at each transaction but promise that it would do it's very best so the data won't get hacked like the Solar Winds incursion previously with the entire US government.

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

The Russians or Chinese shutting down the power grid and internet from the multiple cybersecurity breaches and back-doors they have developed into the US government systems and utility infrastructure. because of government negligence/incompetence. Operational risks include Saule Omarova, President's Biden's Marxist nominee for Comptroller of the Currency supporting a people's QE and a genuine "helicopter drop". Replacing dollars with a CBDC is one thing, handing digital helicopter dollars out to the "chosen few" for free is another.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If not, why would the government bother to do it?

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

Yes. It should be positive and not less than the real rate of inflation. CBDCs pay the same amount as Treasury Direct I-Bonds or TIPS so the CBDC's value cant be manipulated on a political whim as in current paper currency.

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

No, but perhaps the amount the government can issue should be subject to quantity limits, again to eliminate dilution of value

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

Peer to peer, there should be no intermediaries.

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

Yes, CBDC could be minted as Tokens which are physical and transferrable. There will also be a need for off-link oracles as data providers to the network.

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

SwiftPOS denominated in CBDC.

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

SwiftPOS denominated in CBDC.

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

There will also be a need for off-link oracles as data providers to the network. Digital contract enablement will be necessary as will various blockchain compatibility for permanent records.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 Fed may want to enable smart contracts with CBDC on any blockchain to leverage extensive off-chain resources, such as tamper-proof price data, verifiable randomness, keeper functions, external APIs, and much more

Name or Organization

Jill Christiansen

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

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

I agree with It could also have uncertain effects on the financial sector, the cost and availability of credit and the safety and stability of the financial system. And, the inexperience of many people in the country.

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

I think the best thing is to abandon the whole idea for 5-10 years. I want the public to be more educated about this system.

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

I could not say.

4. How might a U.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?

I do not think itt can.

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?

8. If cash usage declines, 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 NO 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

Albany Coins & Jewelry

Industry

Other: collectible coins & currency

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

albanyguns@opusnet.com

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

This policy would devastate many small businesses across the USA

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

The system works the way it is, leave the government out of it.

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

Negative completely .

4. How might a U.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 would destroy 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?

Leave things alone.

7. What tools could be 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 would be taking away the chance for small businesses to make the own decisions.

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

No.

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

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

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

You are giving control of our finances over to computers and taking decisions away from the people that run the economy

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

impossible.

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

stay out of the financial sector.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

never

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

it should not exist.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?

No

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

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

22. Are there additional design principles that 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: Farm

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?

Could lead to exclusion of groups and individuals

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

Yes!

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

Negative

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

Too much total control. By the flick of a switch and not consensus.

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?

Again total control and politics 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?

Need overhaul of financial fairness to citizens.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

In favor of some international CBdc use

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

Depends on oversight mechanisms Hackers etc

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

Yes

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

Again, lots of need to explore all possibilities and to look at impact on this to the poor

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

Not sure off all the latest technology or if safety can really be established.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Limited to certain situations.

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

Yes to the poor

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

Yes! May be good way to tax the ultra rich Davos.

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

Very mixed and varied input from all industry/ ag sectors

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

Probably

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

Yes and no. Period of monitoring random like drug tests

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

Yes and not implants

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

More input from the least

22. *Are there additional design principles that 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

Dallas Young

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?

1. The obvious, decrease in cost of printing or generating money (digital vs physical resources) - why in the WORLD do we still make pennies!? Are y'all seriously this inefficient? 2. Durability over time. No need to take fiat/paper currency out of the system due to age/condition

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

Yes, decentralized. The US government is undoubtedly the most inefficient system.

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

It would be net positive. Everyone can access via their telephones, even if they don't have a form of transportation (~50x more expensive)

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

It wouldn't

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

It wouldn't

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 wouldn't

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

??

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

No, why would it?

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

It would be improved and expedited

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

They shouldn't, we are an independent country

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

TBD, there are always additional ways to address a problem

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

If you're asking, maybe you aren't the right man for the job

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

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! Obviously...

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

RFID/NFC/QR, this is a dumb question

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

Look at bitcoin...

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

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

Name or Organization

J Lane

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?

NO Benefits. Totalitarian control of money from top down. No incentive from the individual for free enterprise

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

Yes. Stop printing money and bailing out governments that have caused inflation and a huge debt that is nearly unpayable.

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

NO

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

Disasterously ruining the free market with totalitarian top to bottom control.

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

It will not improve stability as long as the Fed prints money to bail out excessive government programs.

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 decentralized banking system would be eliminated.

7. What tools could be 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 the madness. Government needs to live within it's means. Let the stock market crash and make a self correction.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 needs to remain available, but not in the form of a central bank certificate.

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

Control. The Fed wants total control to justify everything and to eliminate anonymity.

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 influence whatsoever.

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?

CBDC will destroy anonymity.

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 in any way to optimize anything, except assert totalitarian control.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO CBDC should be created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

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 created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

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

NO CBDC should be created.

Name or Organization

Brandon DeLozier

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

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

The pro points are correct. Increased transparencies. Faster international money movement. Better money security digitally.

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

A digital dollar would need to be capped at a set amount such as bitcoin. You could max the amount at \$1 trillion or whatever amount, but not allow any additional future printing. The dollar has been printed and debted so much that it will be worthless before long.

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

Financial inclusion? Not sure what you mean, so no comment.

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

Yes, the Fed would not be able to create unlimited amounts of money which is a good thing. A digital dollar could increase in value rather than decrease like a paper dollar.

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

I don't think it would have any affect.

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 change.

7. What tools could be 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 can co-exist with a digital dollar.

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

cross border payments would be as easy as sending to a neighbor.

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?

The same as other crypto currencies: Run it on a block chain with transaction Id's.

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 on loans.

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

No. Same as money. Make as much as you'd like. Limiting the amount of money someone can have is just wrong.

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

Same regulatory structure as banks handling dollars.

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

Yes. Bitcoin can be stored offline in "cold" wallets. This should have those same options.

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

Yes. Same as bitcoin. Can scan a qr code or type in a address to make payment.

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

There is a crypto that is traded on coinbase currently that allows cross chain interactions. This could be used.

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

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 nature of a virtual dollar needs to be understood. Is a virtual dollar an objective thing? Is a digital dollar also a virtual dollar? Is creation of a virtual/digital dollar a subjective operation by our Fed? Has our court system evaluated the legal tender status of a virtual/digital \$? Is our public aware of the nature of virtual money as compared to material money (\$tied to an item of matter)? Are symbols \$\$\$\$\$ 1,2,3,etc. Subjective units of our consciousness? D

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

Yes. We could tie the \$1.00 to an item of matter (such as silver or gold). Why should our Fed have exclusive control over our currency unit?

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

Negative. Our Fed would control all our \$\$\$\$\$ creation via their subjective policies. Not workable longer term. D

4. How might a U.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 our Fed monopoly control over dollar creation. Not healthy in longer term. D

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

Negative. Subjective money □□□□□□□□□□ creation leads to volatility and declining confidence in the overall monetary system. DA

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 virtual \$ can not lead to stability or longer term confidence in the monetary unit. Stablecoins are not stable, these units are subjective and volatile. They are units of consciousness. D

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

The best tool is to give our voting public a voice in these issues. Without a voice, confidence can not be restored. D

8. If cash usage declines, 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 is our PRINTED currency and most consumers need a dollar which denotes confidence over long periods of time. Digital money is virtual and this means it's subjective. Not good over longer periods of time. D

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

Evolution would be chaotic and confidence would wane rapidly for our global economy. D

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

America needs to lead, not follow. If China leads on this important issue, America would suffer greatly. D

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

My recommendation is for America to lead by informing our public on the various problems with use and misuse of a virtual/digital \$. Subjective money can not work long-term. D

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

Privacy is impossible when one centralized entity (the Fed) rules over all money creation. Stability is not possible. Confidence in the system is unlikely to emerge. D

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

Decentralization might help if this were possible. Cyber risks are likely to magnify as our dollar becomes totally digital and virtual. How can a computer digit solve our cyber risks? Impossible. D

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not! History reveals that legal tender needs to be viewed as OBJECTIVE and derived from MATTER. Thomas Jefferson chose silver and gold for reasons such as I have enunciated. Read Coinage Act of 1792. D

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

Absolutely not. Virtual interest is no better than virtual currency . D

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

Yes and no. If a virtual \$ is chosen by the public, then limits. If the Fed controls all \$\$\$__ creation, then limits need to be legislated by our Representatives. D

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

Intermediaries should be chosen via a public referendum if this is what our voting public desires. D

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

A dollar which is material in its nature could be helpful... say one tied to or . D

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

Could a digital unit be decentralized? How? D

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

We have multiple payment platforms now. How is this working? D

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

CBDC?

One central bank for the planet might help short term. D

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

I suggest a court adjudication procedure where the public could get educated on the NATURE of a virtual/digital/subjective/immaterial/\$. Is it viable globally? Is it A stable unit of exchange for international commerce. Would Russia buy into this unit? What about Sweden (my parents country) ?

Name or Organization

Roger meunier

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?

I only see risk, in the removal personally owned currency, in the form of cash. Whether the holder keeps his cash banked, invested, or buried in his back yard, it is his and his alone. Not so with CBDC, which can be manipulated by government thru added currency, or diminished currency, to even out the social playing field - or to simply block an individual's purchase when the item is adverse to governmental preference.

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

I see no benefits in taking the vault walls down and exposing our hard-earned cash to the whims and scattering winds of a self-servibg beauracrasy. Don't do it, never do 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 embodies the unfettered control and manipulation of the entire citizenry by imposing filters and weirs to imprison a heretofore free economy.

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

How can an individual plan for future expenditure of savings when the worth of his money is susceptible to change, per the decision of a self-servibg third party.

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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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

ALLEN PREJEAN

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?

CBDC is a terrible idea, and the risks of CBDC being used for evil purposes is too high for any benefit it may bring. Adamant 'No' to going forward with CBDC.

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

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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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CBDC is a terrible idea, and the risks of CBDC being used for evil purposes is too high for any benefit it may bring. Adamant 'No' to going forward with CBDC.

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

CBDC is a terrible idea, and the risks of CBDC being used for evil purposes is too high for any benefit it may bring. Adamant 'No' to going forward with CBDC.

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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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CBDC is a terrible idea, and the risks of CBDC being used for evil purposes is too high for any benefit it may bring. Adamant 'No' to going forward with 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?

CBDC is a terrible idea, and the risks of CBDC being used for evil purposes is too high for any benefit it may bring. Adamant 'No' to going forward with CBDC.

Name or Organization

Drew Blake (MBR at Blake Deadwick LLC)

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

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

There is a risk that, despite a CBDC, people stop using fiat. In fact, the loss of a right to privacy and potentially more monetary controls like banning transactions for cryptocurrency purchases which may happen in the future could accelerate de-dollarization and movement of investment over seas. Currently, the USD is still relevant for bitcoin or cryptocurrency users because it provides a safe way to borrow money to buy cryptocurrency and profit. However, that is not the case if the USD becomes seen as an imposing force for people to resist because it takes away freedoms outlined by American founding fathers.

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

On German currencies like Iota which is being watched by the European Central Bank. Or more American currencies like HATHOR, one can fractionate a CBDC that would run decentralized and fee free but centralized for token minters. This means the Fed could issue USD logarithmically in minted fee free coins (\$1, \$10, \$100) that would settle in seconds transaction free without a programmer needed to be hired. Note that a fee free CBDC would result in GDP increase as the cost of production at every level is more automated and saves transaction fees. Imagine an iPhone. Every part from the screen to the battery etc is purchased transaction free and assembled then sold transaction free to vendors who then resale it transaction free. The boost to GDP will allow true competition with CBDC nations like China.

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

It is fee free to mint a CBDC on HATHOR or IOTA after a cheap default purchase of say \$1000 for a billion Iota tokens or 10000 for a million HATHOR tokens that can be issued as USD logarithmically and be bought and sold fractionally. HATHOR can even be mined by the Fed so it never runs out of supply while also profiting the Fed remembering that mined HATHOR need not be sold but can be converted into any unit of USD coins. Contrary to popular belief, even the homeless can access their tokens as long as they are issued a single QR code paper with their SSN which saves the US mint much more than millions on new issuance. QR code paper allows even the impoverished to send digital currency while many stores now have computers enabling users to log into their cryptocurrency accounts to send the money or can have a backside with a QR code for scanners to send money automatically from protocols linked to Fed servers with SSN linked bank accounts. This could enable people to donate to the poor with the scan of their phone even if they do not have cash on hand. This can also enable people to earn per second rather than be required to finish jobs alone allowing those who fail to follow through with work to be paid based on the work they complete in real time fee free settling in seconds. In short, a CBDC will empower the poor not harm them. Traditional banking is much more complicated than cryptocurrency. Learning business lingo, learning to read disclosures and account fees, and having to learn how to send wires is impossible for those who failed to make it past high school as well. A CBDC will be much simpler for 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?

A CBDC gives the fed ultimate power in responding faster to economic issues. Rather than waiting for issued money to hit the market. The fed can expand and contract USD supply in real time. Furthermore, Taxes are much much simpler. The fed can allow voluntary autodetection of taxes by direct deposit accounts which could save billions in yearly tax filing. The reality is that CBDC automates the banking industry and the tax filing industry if done well. The economic savings from this can dramatically boost GDP and push people who profit from simply holding money into real industry that make real tangible wealth and real exploration for resource self sufficiency benefiting the country instead of leeching wealth from every day Americans with little real contribution and requiring expensive bailouts.

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

The Net effect would be positive. The savings triggered by a banking system that charges the poor left and right just to move money or buy goods would be dramatic.

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 if the financial sector is prepared. Banks can easily transform into trading companies to boost stability in prices by buying low and selling high. They will have a transition and may make less than before, but they can still profit despite transitioning to trending funds and brokerages. They just need to be made aware so they can position accordingly.

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

Again, if banks transition to trading companies and asset holding companies for equities, they will be just fine as long as they are given similar lending privilege's. Many can also move to cryptocurrency custody which would result in more employment as cryptocurrency custody is more complicated for the expensive coins like bitcoin, ethereum, dogecoin, solana, or any coin with fees. They will still have investing IRA accounts and plenty of people will use them to hold their assets and maybe even cryptocurrency but just not cash. This would not hurt the CBDC 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?

There should always be some physical dollar bills in circulation but they should be phased out by time Gen Z are all adults gradually. USD are also hard to use if you do not know how to count units like pennies nickels and dimes and add them up. Cryptocurrency just shows you the number and either you have enough or you do not. Contrary to popular belief, cryptocurrency is likely more simple to use than physical cash even.

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

Without a CBDC, IOTA and hathon can do transactions and smart contracts fee free. My company tested a transaction of hathon for voting on company policies. My entire board made the vote in seconds now permanently on the blockchain ledger for transparent legal record despite the distance from the east to west coast being vast. With iota or hathon or even nano being the base blockchain or tangle for a CBDC, global commerce will use them or similar concepts to receive discounts on visa fees. There would end up being a global market with fee free instant cryptocurrencies replacing the expensive USD or expensive visa and paypal. This is why the ECB is watching iota specifically.

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

If the USD is no longer the standard of the world. There are many countries who hate everything about the US. Because we have been the world power we also have many enemies who wish to undermine us. The easiest way is to do like El Salvador and adopt a decentralized cryptocurrency to force the U.S. 300million population to compete fairly with 7.5 billion globally. A fair market share of our measly 300 million does not leave us even close to #1 as late adopters to cryptocurrency.

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

If the right to privacy is to be preserved, there would need to be laws of not exploring blockchain transactions without a warrant otherwise courts would toss cases. Furthermore, a cryptocurrency with addresses that frequently change may be helpful. Both hathor and iota are capable of this.

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

Cryptocurrency with addresses that frequently change may be helpful. Both hathor and iota are capable of this as if the address must be traced, they can be unlike monero which is totally anonymous. Hathor and iota are traceable but hard to trace unless one is trying very hard offering privacy but also transparency for the government. A nice balance.

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

Bitcoin has a risk that there is miner centralization which means large miners can be bribed to change the protocol. IOTA and hathor resist those changes because they combine DLT, algorithmic, and other advanced mathematical means in addition to blockchain or proof of work technology. This allows them to achieve resistance to super computer hacking. The only unavoidable cyber risk for iota and especially hathor is someone learning about a seed phrase. But this is no more risk than a bank account password being learned. There are many hackathons and although wallets may have been compromised, the actual ledger and network of both iota and hathor have never been hacked. Meaning that even if a hacker discovered private keys of multiple wallets which does happen to bitcoin often, there is no way for them to control the network. Furthermore, the fed could melt or unmint tokens and reissue new tokens to compensate people who are victims of theft and prevent thieves from cashing out on tokens that no longer exist.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

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

There should be no changes to interest issued on CBDC vs Fiat. This is because the intent is not to change well tested monetary policy but to rather boost efficiency.

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

It should function similar to the USD. There are no limits unless congress proposes wealth taxes.

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 firms to be intermediaries. The Fed right now can open a hathor wallet, click mint new tokens, and create a \$1, \$10 or even thousands of million dollar tokens in a matter of seconds without anyone present programming extra code. There is hardly a need to hire anyone except to have security for storing wallet private keys. The fed even has power on hathor to destroy minted tokens if stolen and reissue them. The more then do not need an exchange or intermediary. The fed does not even need to hire someone to program the coin themselves right now. The true intermediaries are walmart and amazon choosing which tokens to accept for payment of goods and services. For them this is as easy as creating a wallet and posting the QR code for each products crypto wallet. This would also make it easier for the fed to trace economic activity.

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

IOTA offers this. Offline side chains operated by ledgers controlled by the fed can be achieved for offline transactions that settle when online again as long as the fed's validation node approves this. It does not require a programmer but someone familiar with node operation.

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

Yes. I outlined some of this with paper receive QR codes above and wallet sending protocols

on a fed server to send via scanned QR codes for sending as well. Vendors like Amazon and Walmart or even new vendors will either use fee free cryptocurrency to compete on discounts like hathon or iota or nano. Or will use a CBDC issued on a fee free cryptocurrency protocol. The winner will save the most in visa fees and remain competitive.

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

If the fed creates a CBDC and offers incentive for adoption, it will take off. The fed could offer a special one time payment automatically to wallets of those business who integrate it with their company or even a tax discount. Once the fed has a CBDC they can control anything price wise. Issuing direct deposit becomes easier as does even stopping criminals in their tracks. Incentives to adopt the CBDC will not be hard. Exchanges like IBKR, Charles Schwab, Robinhood should be pressured into adopting them though as they might resist due to their outdated monopoly on fiat and lending. However, encourage them that banks can transition to private lending companies as well! Fee free transactions are incentive enough more likely then not. Note: Even if paypal or visa lobby against it. IOTA or hathon or other fee free currencies will force them to become obsolete or transition into a trading/brokerage company anyway

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

A CBDC needs to be fee free, fast, have smart contracts, and be green. Only iota fulfills all of these. Hathon fulfills everything except being green as it uses some bitcoin co mining. If the CBDC is not fee free, hathon or iota or any currency like them WILL replace the USD. I myself have been trying to save visa fees costs by using cryptocurrency to purchase computers or other things as much as 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?

It would never hurt to link voting with the issued wallets. If connected to SSN, it may be too risky for a presidential election to some but could allow the fed to receive feedback on what they could make better for the CBDC

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: RAIDA

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?

blockchain is definitely not safe for project like that. Look into quantum safe RAIDA. Blockchain is not quantum safe. takes lot of energy and is way slower than RAIDA, Cloud Coin

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

RAIDA

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

blockchain is not fast nor safe for institutions

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

blockchain has security issues for breaching

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

blockchain technology definitely not safe

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

in 5 years these blockchain coins will be obsolete due to quantum technology

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

RAIDA

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

N/a

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

Important

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

check RAIDA

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

RAIDA

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

RAIDA

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

YES

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?

YES

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

RAIDA DETECTORS

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

RAIDA

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

RAIDA

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

RAIDA

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

Quantum computers cant influence RAIDA, nor power shortages. blockchain will be obsolete.

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

RAIDA

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

Personal experience with only cash has been taught to our country's public.

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?

No and 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?

Without internet access the economy will crash.

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?

We will go away from 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?

Regulations in the internet is not secured.

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

Yes but how

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

They can't stand the test of time as our cash has.

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

The others will lose solidarity

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

raised in this paper?

Hackers can attack the net always

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

The internet will always have vulnerability

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

There's no such thing. Because it's always a better hacker.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No...

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

Yes however theirs always a better thief

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

No because that's like limited air.

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

Internet companies

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

Thumb drives

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

As debit cards do now

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?

Linked to SSIs however no one wants an honest 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?

No

Name or Organization

Joseph grant

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

New Mexico

Email

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

The exchange, Trade or profit of crypto may only be taxed as it is removed from an exchange and may not be taxed on realized gains there of. The amount of tax may only be as the taxation code states for defense and welfare of the people of the United States and the amount taxed in total may not exceed an amount limited to the agreed total budget for the fiscal year and no more then 20% of total gains removed from an exchange.

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

Realize that digital currency is the future and should only be taxed as any check is cashed or currency is removed from an exchange and the taxed amount may only be on gains not total and In no other fashion one tax one time period.

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

Digital is the future fiat should only be used as a reference number in totalling the worth.

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

Actualize price goals limit the total of actual spending and remove the acquisition of currency via bills and instead have a total limited amount as tax was intended for ONLY Defense and welfare.

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

Positive given realization that it's the best option for future unity of the populous of the entire planet to attain one unified currency as crypto is a means to that end.

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 also in the same affect the use of banks would be limited to transfer of currency and no longer as a profit from the consumer which 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?

Adopt it as an actual currency payable and no longer taxable by trades and only gains.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 really. As the digital age progresses people require more freedom from Bank tyranny that has held many back for years. Banks would only be needed for physical trade of currency. If

trading currency from one to another was no longer penalized by taxation except by gain we would no longer need banks as a necessity but as a physical exchange only.

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

Far slower than if a universal crypto was agreed upon and was farmable by everyone.

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

CBDC is not the answer as much as a universally supported coin would be far more useful. Such as bitcoin, shiba inu or dogecoin have already been adopted as a means of payment by most countries.

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

Reversal of stolen or frauded coins and better ways to verify and track the location of said coins would be easier to manage. Also limiting taxation to only funds removed from the exchange and only taxed as gains in the max of 20% to prevent the misuse of taxation by the government as pres. Biden has shown to do.

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

Only tax on removed gains in the correct and maxed fashion of no more than 20% and no longer taxed in trade volume would ease the transition and facilitate the use and acquisition of said currency. With the ability to farm.

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

Hacking is the only unavoidable action but is also traceable to its source if properly adopted

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

Yes as AI technology gains popularity and attributes to the decline in the need for human workers it will be a necessity for the ability to farm digital currency for everyone to sustain growth and transaction practices.

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?

Limiting taxation and tracing hacked currency and focusing on potential upgrades and world adoption only.

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

Yes it is already achievable via USB or hard crypto wallets.

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

Taxation of sales should only be taxed to the seller and not the consumer. Trade taxation should only be done as it is removed as fiat from the exchange to a maximum amount of no more than 20%

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

Yes they would be needed and the payment platforms have already been adopted via bitcoin or shiba inu as an example.

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

The would benefit from the non limiting factors of convention 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?

Tax and trade changes are needed for use and farming sustainability to provide offline farming to the people who it supports and reduce power consumption.

Name or Organization

Fernando Merino

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 would strongly oppose the idea of any currency meddling that implicate manipulating consumer's habits, purchases or other behaviors not done with the physical dollar bills, such as having said digital money expire at a certain time to 'impulse people to buy' when some would want to save digital money to store their wealth wherever they deem appropriate over all other alternatives out in the market; no authority other than what exists in the law should stay away from manipulating the people's money, other than if a court orders asset or wage garnishment, or unpaid taxes, child support, or other existing lawful powers the government can execute for certain purposes with existing assets and currency the people have; there should be due process before accessing people's money. That's one of my main concerns. Another thing I would like to address would be the information and privacy of the transaction the users by nature report to the Fed, that information I would suggest should stay confidential just as how my tax information is confidential by Law unless the government states otherwise or the user's voluntary disclose their information to a government agency or to a private party; I believe the user should have all privacy protections and control over their financial information they share with the Fed (and to the Bank as their intermediaries).

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

I do believe that a government issued digital currency or CBDC is a pretty good tool that facilitates especially when using or get paid when going abroad or to exchange money in different countries. I do believe that by nature the existing system of fees sending money abroad or just to use a card or mobile payment with a merchant is not efficient and is very counter productive to the advances and the needs of the American people and to the people using dollars as their currency of use, as the world get more interconnected and request more faster and productive means to exchange ideas, information, and currency.

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

It can be a beneficial tool for people that lack access to a bank account, if it is accessible to the people to create and attain their accounts in a cost-free ways and is also capable to be used by more antique (old) systems and technologies, such as having the ability to access and pay money by sms or by phone, or with a chip or usb; almost any technology such as bitcoin (critical information) can be stored and use to purchase.

4. How might a U.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 believe it'll give another instrument to effectively implement monetary policy

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

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

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

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

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?*

Equal stand legal tender as a regular US dollar bill and equal value \$1 dollar to \$1 dollar.

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

I do believe CBDC should not act in any other way other than would a dollar bill of any denomination would act out in the market in the real world; if a dollar bill doesn't bear interest, other than the nature of inflation, a CBDC shouldn't do; to make things simple \$1 USD in paper money should be as \$1 USD-CBDC.

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

I do believe there shouldn't be any quantity limits whenever a single end-user regardless if it's beneficial to current financial institutions or otherwise, I do think that the average American and worldwide users should be able willingly if they want to put their money in risk-free means or in riskier means; this is equivalent as bearing wealth only in cash stuffed at home under the bed, it is a choice of the single-user to bear said cash if they willingly choose to do so; if they want to store their wealth in a digital wallet (CBDC) knowing that it is safe backed by the government they should be able to do so without any limits and fear.

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

I do believe that existing financial firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDCs, maybe continuing holding as traditional checking/savings accounts if the customer choose to do so; however, there should be a separate wallet either at existing financial firms, or other firms that are capable to provide similar services such as tech firms, for example, if a person pays with a digital wallet platform such as Apple, Google, Samsung Pay connected to their bank, they should have the ability to choose if they willingly want to create an additional digital wallet account (not connected to any bank), save some of their earnings if in their newly created wallet and use it at their discretion. I would also suggest having financial institutions not establishing additional fees or other type of cost of making business of having their digital money in their institution as it won't make a difference between a traditional bank account and a digital wallet account just hosted by the bank.

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

Absolutely, they should. I am open that some restrictions on usage or the amount of money be exchanged offline can be reduced to prevent double payments or paying more things than

what a person has on their account, but I can imagine that verification of payment systems can be build within and be used when exchanging money both online or offline, and whenever a user involved in an offline payment gets back online update the to the Fed their offline payments made, and when the other party gets back online does the same, verifying that an exchange was made, even if not connected to the web.

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

Elio Chedrawi

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?

I believe Xrp should be the new global cdbc backed by the dollar.

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

End the lawsuit against ripple vs sec and declare xrp a problem solver to replace the old swift system for banking options

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

Bring back innovation to America our country. Let a great company like ripple assist the fed 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?

If the fed government uses xrp then this country has leverage over the rest of the world

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

Ripple and xrp will bring stability to the American economy and high inflation rates

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

Ban it will save a ton of money on transaction costs, energy consumption and xrp solves the problem of money laundering it can catch 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?

Declare xrp not a security

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

Cash usage has already declined people and companies want to move money and liquid fast, and as cheap as possible. Hence xrp will fix this

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

An American cdbc should back xrp

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

Look at the rest of the world and how many entities and companies have already partnered with ripple

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

Ripple will help manage risks

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

Xrp is safe and secure

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

Ripple is cyber resilient

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

The federal government should pay all xrp holders \$50,000 per xrp token due to this attack by the sec and investors suffering

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

You get what you pay for

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

Ripple will be the intermediary

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

Ask David Schwartz

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

Yes Xrp does

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

Xrp is a global currency payment solver

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

Ask David Schwartz

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

Jo Ann Savage

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 have not read the entire paper, so some of what I will say may have been mentioned. The elimination of paper money will not work 100% of the time as a result of various man-made and natural disasters that will affect the ability to perform digital transactions. A simple storm which could affect the electricity availability would shut down the internet and make access to digital currency unavailable. This would prevent even simple day to day transactions impossible to perform such as buying groceries or other daily necessities. An even worse scenario is due to our lack of cyber security, bad actors can interrupt the system on even a larger scale and bring the economy to a halt. Small business would be the hardest hit in this because they rarely use digital transactions now, how are they to get paid? How about my babysitter, who takes care of my children? How is she to be paid. I can see a role for a dual system as we have now, but not 100% digital.

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 of course it is. Cash usage has already declined due to the use credit and debit cards, however the use of cash is still a necessity during certain circumstances as I outlined in the first question.

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?

Once everything is digital there is no privacy. There is no privacy now unless cash is used for a transaction.

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

There is no such thing as a secure cyber environment. They can all be hacked and with the financial stability of the nation at risk, the higher the likelihood of hacking will be the result.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

The cash it represents should remain legal tender.

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

If it becomes legal currency available for use at any time, then no it should not pay interest. If a person has to wait to use it, then yes it should draw interest.

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

No more so than cash is limited today.

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?

If it replaces cash it must be easy for even the smallest of business to utilize it with ease. Not to mention the end user.

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

Steve

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?

A CBDC is simply a power grab in a dying fiat debt based monetary system. A CBDC would give the federal reserve absolute power over every single individual, which is the entire goal.

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

Only the politicians and bankers would see any benefit.

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?

The federal reserves focus is to enrich the owners of its member banks. Therefore it's monetary policy is a conflict of interest and unethical.

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

Negative. Central planning has been tried without success. We need a free market with sound money, not fiat garbage that is inflated at will by central planners for their personal benefit.

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

Yes. The same way the federal reserve is currently negatively effecting the financial sector. By inflating the 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?

You could start by shutting your doors and stop printing worthless currency from thin air.

8. If cash usage declines, 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? That is part of the plan. The federal reserve cant have total control if people are using cash.

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

People will be using Bitcoin and not a federal reserve fiat currency scam.

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

The smart countries will be using Bitcoin.

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

The risk is to the people. A total loss of privacy and eventually freedom. If an individual is deemed unfit by the political power, the federal reserve will simply cancel their account. No thanks.

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

You don't care about privacy. You want total control of every transaction of every person. Let's be real here ok?

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

Don't use a CBDC, problem solved.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it's garbage.

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?

Limits? Sounds a lot like 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?

Name or Organization

Shawn Brooks

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?

Excessive centralization of a critical resource. Probably the single most important resource--money. Excessive centralization increases chances of corruption, data (identity) theft and governmental mismanagement--which as plagued fiat currencies throughout history. A CBDC doesn't mitigate these risks--rather it exacerbates them by excessive centralization outside of a free market.

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

Yes, trustless, distributed, algorithmically controlled, open, proven, politically neutral currencies based on blockchain technology.

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

Negative. CBDC would impose technical, financial, social, and political constraints on its users. Reduction in freedom results in a net loss of inclusivity since it concentrates 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?

It would increase the Fed's ability to implement monetary policy because it would give the fed unfettered control over broad money, which is far beyond the Fed's mandate.

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

Stability would increase. Resilience and freedom would decrease.

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 invariably compromise freedom and therefore reduce innovation and competition.

7. What tools could be 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 public decentralized and trustless blockchain.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

They would become more free and less costly due to free market competition. As has already been demonstrated.

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

Unclear.

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

Decentralized, trustless, open, public blockchain.

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

It can't. If you can link a person with a transaction, there is no privacy. Period.

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

Decentralized, trustless, open, public blockchain supported by proof of work.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

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

Do you mean the organization that controls the CBDC? Money doesn't spontaneously emit interest. Interest is tied to value. Very disappointing question.

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

If a CBDC is money, then no.

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

No opinion.

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

Not feasible with current technology.

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

No opinion.

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

No opinion.

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

Very slowly. Another problem with excessive governmental centralization.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

cody learner

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?

Greenbacks rule....cbdc's arent real paper you can touch...computers crash or get hacked, people forget passwords and that's problematic and bad! p Paper money is reality, the real thing usable as long as the USA exists, I hope!!!

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?

It's pie in the sky....

4. How might a U.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 is inherently unstable...you can't track it efficiently nor should it have anything to do with employment....

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

FED decisions affect monetary sstability...so stay out of bitcoin adoption because it can overwhelm financial stability....The rest of the world could use it's percieved value and variable value against the USA.

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 in question 5...plus there are way too many people coming out with digital i.e.bitcoin, etherum, dodge....etc....ad nauseum!

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

Few if any tools as well a programers able to keep up with changes and impacts from world wide digital intrusions.

8. If cash usage declines, 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! I love "greenbacks" and so do merchants.

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

US leads the world indicating the safety of how inter-country payments are currently made.

Don't give into Brussels as they want to control and create a one-world currency based on their "greed and lust" for power.

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

Always evaluate: seek the ramifications that may result in view of the whole picture...Don't jump in the mud until you know how deep it is!!! Think for ourselves...Other nations should not dictate the USA's safest interest for its citizens!!!!

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

Go slow! I don't think it's a safe bet for the USA...it's too new, still unproven...though I bet the corps. and banks are jumping with greedy intent...don't cave to them! It may be economic warfare....in the end.

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

With the advent of AI computing, privacy and safety as well as fraud is virtually very difficult to achieve this. Remember the government gets hacked too!

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

The word unavoidable is a cop out! If it's unavoidable then it should not be implemented at this time and delayed until all areas provide safety to the people's greenbacks, i.e. the federal reserves and out money.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not at this time!!!!!!

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

Absolutely NO!!! Why should dots on a screen (digital coins) pay me...it's not tangible!

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

Risk is determined by the user....but since the Fed holds all the assets of the USA money holders...likely so, and it's because it's digital, the quantity should be limited in a way that does NOT impact the Federal Reserve debt or be considered payable from any bond pmts.

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

You have better control over a few "intermediaries" rather than hundreds of institutions--too many banks and branches. Only one or two processors with exceptional personnel with extensive understanding of digital currency and processing. These processors would need to guarantee to the FED that the Fed and its users are safe from any losses caused for any reason that may exist or come about.

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

Inquiries by telephone maybe via documentation via mail must also exist and also for the existence of confirmation or corrections.

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

How easy is it to get greenbacks now? Digitally it's very difficult for one business to develop multi-platforms for all the varied computers in current operation---some even still use Fortran language. You need to consider the variety of users and their types of digital machines first before trying to achieve any answers to point of sale.

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

Of course new tech and standards would be needed as with all new platforms....consider all the possibilities before implementing as it's easier to fix first as opposed to later.

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

Protection against cloning the digital currency and scamming people out of \$\$\$ is essential! The Fed is considering stepping into a huge potential problem so go SLOW.

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

I don't see any benefits of CBDC as the structure to use it is way too costly to effectively implement on a scale indicated by the depth of these questions. The expenses the Fed would incur outweighs the benefit to the peoples of the USA who are far too burdened with the cost of maintaining a government and paying taxes. The benefit versus cost to develop let alone this questionnaire has just begun as someone took a lot of time (and time is \$\$\$) to think of and write and get it on this web site as well as advertise it on my computer. I don't think CBDC is worth it to the consumer, and the Fed should NOT pander to the desires of ???whoever wishes to profit from digital...after all it's dots on a screen!!!!

Name or Organization

Charles Dowling

Industry

Other: Farming

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?

The people who are aware of reality do not respect the government whatsoever. And would probably not use your CBDC. And no one wants an illegal unconstitutional government poking into their business.

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

The best thing the Federal Reserve could do for the United States population is closed their doors permanently. As the Federal Reserve has done nothing but caused massive Financial inequality. As well as severe Strife for those who are on the verge of poverty. And those who are in poverty.

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

There is no way shape or form the Federal Reserve can help with inclusivity. Number one the Constitution does not allow this to even be a subject in government. So stay in your lane and get out of 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?

First and foremost the Constitution was never ratified to legalize any type of currency outside of gold and silver. Which means your communist ways is illegal in this country. You're illegal and disgusting attitude towards our constitution is repulsive and should land every single person in the Federal Reserve in prison permanently.

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

The CBDC will absolutely destroy a financial stability in America. As No One Believes In the US dollar anymore not only in this country but worldwide. A CBDC will absolutely help in no way shape or form. Until the United States reinstate silver and gold as currency, there is absolutely no entity that will help the financial situation of America.

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

Please read answer to number five. It's the same thing see BBC's will destroy this country's Financial 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?

Once again CBDC's will destroy America's Financial future. Anything B Federal Reserve cause a tool is nothing but it way to distort and Destroy people's lives financially. Which makes them entirely a criminal entity

8. If cash usage declines, 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 there is no cash and there is no way to do business. As most people are aware and have either maxed out their credit cards or stopped using them.

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

If cross-border payments are done with anything outside of hard assets such as gold silver oil Etc. Then someone is being stolen from. More than likely the US population. Especially with the track record of the Federal Reserve and the US government.

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

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?

There are no benefits whatsoever. Just more central planning, monetary easing, and corporate welfare under the guise of "modernization" or "monetary policy". It's basically business as usual, but with even more control.

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?

Financial inclusion??? Don't make me laugh. You and your ilk are purposefully squeezing out the poor and middle class not only in the USA, but abroad and you're pretending to worry about people not being "included" in your system. Hilarious! This is a trick question anyway. You want everyone "included" so that you can more easily continue to control and steal wealth from them so I think you'll be just fine in this regard.

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

I hope the Federal Reserve is relegated to the dustbin of history. I think free markets, sound money (gold and silver), and peaceful cooperation among nations is a much better way forward than the central planning fiasco currently in existence. How's that maximum-employment and price-stability working out for US citizens right now?

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

The Fed already does enough to negatively affect financial stability so how in the world is this going to help. All the Fed knows how to do is inflate inflate and inflate some more...that's it! To think that they will do ANYTHING differently is not only laughable, but simply impossible without completely destroying this debt based monstrosity of a financial system that they've created.

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

Everything you do is meant to help the financial sector rip off all other Americans so please don't act like you're actually worried about 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?

Free markets and sound money...GOLD BACKED 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?

Is it important for people to have access to money to use for payments? Is that seriously what you're asking?

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, gold and silver should be legal tender.

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

You mean like ALLLLL the interest we get now? Thank you so much for thinking of us.

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

Rosa San

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

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

Risk: we can't prevent hackers from shutting down our large industries, imagine the fun they would have hacking out digital wallets and banks.

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

Cash or credit card

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

Yes, we working folks would have to figure out how to create a digital commodity, sell it in a starting market, hope to make a profit and then learn the digital financial institution. Is it necessary? Can we just sell it for cash in the already established FDIC insured market...why not?

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

How do you prevent a hacker or miner from making their own digital coin and blending it in with CBDC?

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

Make the poor poorer. If we don't have computers, phones or reliable source of internet or even the daily basics, then how do we get into this new market?

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?

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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

Luke

Industry

Credit Union

Country

Poland

State

Email

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

Benefits? You are joking, right?

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

Yes - we have crypto already - we do not need you

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

Inclusion? Forced I suppose. No! We do not need you guys!

4. How might a U.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 won't be playing in your stupid game

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

There will be 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?

We are going to run away from your system, because that game is unjust.

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

Resign. We all should move to free market of cryptocurrencies

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

Once again - we do not need you anymore

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

There wouldn't be countries anymore - not in actual sense. Weak governments around the globe means transfer of power to us - people.

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

What large economies? There is no economy at this point. We should move to free market of cryptocurrencies - you can be at least one of them, nothing more.

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

Your currency is going to be shitty.

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

We do not need you!

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

We do not need you!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No!

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

We do not need you.

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

We do not need you.

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

We do not need you.

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

We do not need you.

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

We do not need you.

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

We do not need you.

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

We do not need you.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 do not need you.

Name or Organization

Wendy Francis

Industry

Other:

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?

Horrible horrible idea. People want autonomy with their money and different methods of payment. Not a one size fits all. Also you are helping to usher in end times prophecy. A cashless society. I would hate to be complicit and on Satan's side. Because that is exactly where you all are at. Please open your bibles and read revelations. All this happening today....just ushering it in faster.

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

No. Keep cash.

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?

Price stability wouldn't happen. You are playing with fire.

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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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

Walter Jillett

Industry

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?

The net effect would be negative. A CBDC could be readily used to attack political rivals, to enforce totalitarian controls, to punish people without due process.

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

Really, this is the wrong question. The Federal Reserve is already harming the system. We need to end the Federal Reserve, not broaden its powers.

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

Again negative. People could readily be forced to buy certain brands, products, etc, in order to curry favor with the entity who controls the availability of personal 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?

7. What tools could be 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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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?

A CBDC would be the END of privacy. We cannot trust bureaucrats with this power.

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

Totalitarian abuses would be unavoidable. A CBDC is a horrible idea.

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?

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

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

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

Name or Organization

Kaily Lechefsky

Industry

Other: Teacher

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?

CBDC albeit effective for immediate monetary deployment, velocity controls, and redirection, creates a future recipe for possible radical government regulation.

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

Yes, partnering with a private fixed supply stable coin will ensure more trust. Some executive control will be lost, but the confidence booster will increase monetary velocity and basic economic integrity for citizens.

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

Negative all around, centrally controlled ledgers (with administrative access) will be at a disadvantage to public ledgers.

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

Maximum employment would naturally be fixed with current stable coin deployments use, price stability will be negatively affected by a Federal Reserve or US Treasury ledger.

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

Older generation will resist, negative net result

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

Yes, liquidity pressures (administrative decisions) would cause an instability in base economics.

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

Must back digital asset with sound money (Gold,Silver,BTC)

8. If cash usage declines, 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 skyrocket if the American public does not trust the ledger. An appropriate transition plan should be developed to ensure citizen cooperation.

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

Strike (BTC network), Liquid/Lightning network, Stellar network, grass roots.

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

Must have a more sound money than China (CBDC) in order to economically strengthen ties with geographic interests in Asai-Pacific realm.

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

Many, paper needs to be peer-reviewed again.

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

Zero-snark protocol

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

Must develop secure and user friendly hard wallets. Partner with Ledger or Trezor.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Could be if created properly. "Confidence game"

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

If held at the Fed they should offer interest returning savings to secure the network. Proof of stake.

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

No, or we lose buy-in and economic incentives. Total supply should be capped via Blockchain code with inflation/deflation parameters written into the original code.

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

Banks, to ensure citizen buy-in, private exchanges (FDIC insured)

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

No, only if layer two protocols are utilized.

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

Yes, private partnerships

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

Layer 2 protocols

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

The better crafted the code, the better chance of future success

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

Open-source code build trust.

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?

and what happens when the grid goes down ??? and, no one has hard cash to spend ???

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

innovative medicine

Industry

Other: medical

Country

United States of America

State

Indiana

Email

cturnermd@innovativmedicine.org

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 has been responsible for devaluing the dollar by close to 100% since it's inception. it has never been audited. it creates money out of thin air and loans it to our government. the federal reserve can not be trusted. money should be issued by the treasury department as the constitution says. a privately owned bank should have nothing to do with creating money for us. creating digital cash will give power to the fed to financially cut off anyone who disagrees with those currently in political power.

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

let people choose their own way. currency should be backed by precious metals, not hot air. i have far more trust in cryptocurrencies than the federal reserve.

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

inclusion!? the financial system should give equal opportunity to everyone. it should not be used to transfer wealth from those who have earned it to those who have not earned 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 has failed miserably over the decades and done even worse since the new administration took power. of course i don't expect it to do better given even more power. the fed reserve should be replaced with cash issued by the treasury department, backed by gold and silver.

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

i trust it would be used as a political tool against the people resisting government tyranny.

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

the fed would have even more control, bad for freedom.

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

issue paper certificates from the treasury backed by gold and silver. and don't pull the usual crap of issuing tons of cash with little to no actual backing.

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

people should be able to hold cash in their hands.....by the way that cash should represent more than hot air.

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

if i were a foreigner i wouldn't want to accept a promise to pay from a totally broke government. i would demand something of tangible value for payment.

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 issue currency to be used within the US and make other arrangements to satisfy foreigners.

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

don't do it. it is dagerous for liberty.

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

i'm more concerned about nefarious activity from those in control of CBDC.

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

any digital currency should be bloc chain and unable to be manipulated by anyone, especially government entities. our grid should be protected against cronal mass ejections and EMP weapons. of course that is practical and extremely important so will not ever be a priority of a fecless government.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

legal tender should be backed by gold and silver and issued by the treasury as deliniated in our constitution.

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

no. sounds like the funny money we currently have.

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

no....or you may like...why don't we just issue everyone the same amount wheather they work or not....oh they should get more for being illegal, a criminal and especially more for voting democrat multiple times the same day.

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

how about locally owned private banks?

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

how about cash money that represents something of tangible value? how novel.

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

let gold/silver backed cryptos take care of business.

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

cryptos already have that covered.

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

cryptos would have that covered.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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: Finance

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

Adolfo@sefs.biz

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

The wait is over. 2.0 blockchain is here without the blockchain. 100% private, 100% impossible to hack, quantum safe, 4watts of electricity to run, no passwords and or keys required, it can't be lost, it can't be double spent, etc. RAIDA Tech inventor Shean Worthington has patented approved Redundant Array of Independent Detection Agents. Shreds the information into different bits and sends it out to 25 different nodes across the globe. RAIDA can complete over a billion transactions under one second. There are several website here's a couple <http://raidatech.com/> and <https://cloudcoin.global/> RAIDA is the most security technology known to man. I promise you hands down once you've done your due diligence.

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

The wait is over. 2.0 blockchain is here without the blockchain. 100% private, 100% impossible to hack, quantum safe, 4watts of electricity to run, no passwords and or keys required, it can't be lost, etc. RAIDA Tech inventor Shean Worthington has patented approved Redundant Array of Independent Detection Agents. Shreds the information into different bits and sends it out to 25 different nodes across the globe. RAIDA can complete over a billion transactions under one second. There are several website here's a couple <http://raidatech.com/> and <https://cloudcoin.global/> RAIDA is the most security technology known to man. I promise you hands down once you've done your due diligence.

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

Absolute positive. Easy to use and can even print it on paper; JPEG, PDF etc.

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

RAIDA Tech uses Cloudcoin. Once Cloudcoin reaches \$2.00 it splits in half, never exceeds \$2.00. There another Cloudcoin in the making for DeFi.

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

Positive.

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

RAIDA will improve 100% privacy and security, it can't be tracked, stolen, double spent - To steal ones Identity or business information is impossible.

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

RAIDA Tech and 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?

RAIDA Tech

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

Lightning fast, security and RAIDA is AI it heals itself.

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

RAIDA cannot be controlled by one nation or system, it's the body armor in the world. Any nation will be conducting business as usual 24/7 through war or times of peace. The system cannot be brought down like DNS

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

RAIDA Tech

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

RAIDA Tech - Cloudcoin

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?

Open for discussion - Not sure

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

Open for discussion - Not sure

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

Open for discussion - Not sure

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

Open for discussion - Not sure

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

RAIDA Tech has offline capabilities.

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

Open for discussion - Not sure

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

Share the fact RAIDA is 100% private, can't be tracked. There isn't any blockchain.

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

Will solve global 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?

Please contact investor Sean Worthington. Two website provided in the first sector.

Name or Organization

Kenneth J Partyka

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?

Security, power outage, government surveillance of individuals.

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

Yes. We can stick with a GOLD BACKED fiat currency

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

It would put all the banks out of business. We dont need the Fed and Trewasury running OUR money. Look how incompetent they are with the Governments 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 leave policy in the hands of corrupt government officials rather than the open market

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

It would destroy the financial stability of households because the people would no longer be in charge of their 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 put banks out of business

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

There are ZERO benefits to CBDC

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

It is absolute. Some people cannot figure out e-mail, what makes anyone think they can manage their financial affairs digitally?

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

It opens up the economy to hacking dramatically

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. Pornography on television is legal in some countries, it isn't here. Cartels run Mexico. Should we implement that here too?

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

Yes. Kill the idea completely

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

Sherri W.

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?

People have lost millions of dollars in crypto due to hacking. Inflation is raging and people are hurting. You need to provide a currency that is stable and safe and easy to use. For your CBDC, you need a currency based on RAID technology rather than blockchain (blockchain has inefficiencies, lack of scalability, eco-harm and poor security). You should take a serious look at CloudCoin and RAID technology as the basis for any digital US dollar. RAID technology is way more advanced than blockchain, and quantum safe too. See these websites: <https://cloudcoin.global/> FAQ <http://cloudcoin.com/indexnew.html> <https://raidatech.com/>

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

Yes, use CloudCoins based on the RAID technology -- rebrand them as your digital dollar!

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

Don't know. Please research CloudCoin.

4. How might a U.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 know.

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

If people know their currency (CloudCoin) is secure and reliable and not trackable, they will use it. If you introduce CloudCoin after you have crashed the markets and the economy, the economy will stabilize. And people will implement CloudCoin, as it is something that will help them and something they can trust as being as good as cash.

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

Use CloudCoin, and I believe it will not adversely affect 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?

Don't know.

8. If cash usage declines, 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, use CloudCoin as your cash.

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

CBDC?

CloudCoin is already international.

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

Use CloudCoin as your digital dollar.

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

Don't know.

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

CloudCoin is private. People will trust it for that reason. People are distrustful of the gov't tracking.

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

RAIDA technology is cybersafe.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes - CloudCoin (rebranded as the digital dollar)

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

Don't know.

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

Don't know.

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

Don't know.

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

Don't know.

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

Don't know.

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

Don't know.

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

Don't know.

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

You know my choice -- CloudCoin, using RAIDA technology.

Name or Organization

Ruben stangvik

Industry

Academia

Country

Norway

State

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be 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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 22. *Are there additional design principles that 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

Boyd White

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?

Let's not mitigate the only real fact ya'll are presenting the CBDC; and that is that you have so totally screwed up the Federal Reserve Note and the mandates of the Federal Reserve that you don't have any more options other than to say like Bullwinkle the Moose, "Hey Rocky, watch me pull a rabbit out of my hat."

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

Yes, you could put one ounce of silver in a vault and call it our Financial Reserve. There are 35 quadrillion atoms of silver in an ounce. You could peg a USD at 875 atoms of silver and thereby create a monetary system of \$40 trillion dollars. No debt; no obligation, no FRN, no CBDC. A silver backed dollar of 875 atoms.

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

Yes, like the Mark of Beast in the Bible would affect inclusion, "Sure, folks, step right up, take the mark."

4. How might a U.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 just goes to prove how twisted ya'll are, since the Federal Reserve more closely immitates Communist Plank #5 than the Coinage Act of 1792....Unemployment in Communist eyes means "The Complete Reserve Industrial Army"....and that is a one for one statistic with the Unemployment rate....so by lowering the unemployment rate you are also lowering the "Complete Reserve Industrial Army"....what bufoons ya'll are.

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

LOL, financial stability, ya'll would probably starve if you had to deal with a positive-to-positive business transaction. Trenchard and Gordon would have had your liver for trying these carnival tricks.

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

Let's see, how about complete Statist control over all our lives.

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

Tangible assets. Yes, they would make the CBDC irrelevant.

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

Yes, we are all aware of the trend, however I think you have jumped the shark. How much of the digital world depends on the internet and communication network? And what is the precedence of Tyrants and War to those things? Tyrants and War destroy comms as their first objective...and there goes your CBDC.

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

No doubt ya'll could give us some clue on that...it is not like the SDR is not already handling that.

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...besides the sovereignty of the USA being an issue...we need to address the sheer immorality of what you are doing.,

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

Yes, mandate that the ONLY way the U.S. Government can raise funds is from taxes. No more issuing Bonds....if the U.S.G. wants to finance what it does honestly...let them get the funds from the people.

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

There in lies the rub; that is not your concern; you are not the district attorney or police. "The Fable of the Bees" or "The Grumbling Hive" (circa 1706) spotlighted the fact ANY monetary system will have a percentage that is spent on vice and sin...having a CBDC will not do away with that trait unless ya'll are planning on turning into complete Totalitarian pieces of shit.

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

Tangible does not mean cyber...that is the short answer. All cyber is is a quick way to exchange information. You could invest in a country wide pigeon post program to offset the cyber world being infringed; it worked for the Muslims; double down and sort of a community/religious outreach.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Read Alfred Crozier's "U.S. Money vs. Corporate Currency". This is a false question, the CBDC is a Corporate Currency...and We the citizens of the USA are working for the "Company Store".

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

Sure, why not, 100% interest on a weekly basis; and having prices inflate 100% every week too; who cares; let's run this baby out.

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

F**k, seriously, you sorry pieces of sh█, right in front of our faces, you are strangling our ability to acquire property?

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

Red Coats, Gestapo, Stazi? Just some suggestions.

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

No, they should not.

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

No, the CBDC is a really bad idea. The FRN is bad enough. Clean up your mess. Repent, you despicable macrocephalic sycophants.

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

Oh, don't worry, I suspect your end game is to have a monopoly so there won't be multiple payment platforms.

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

Jeepers, maybe the mark of the beast with a CBDC RFID chip installed in us. What could go wrong?

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 a really bad idea leading to Statist control over people. Stop it.

Name or Organization

Doris Rhine

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?

It is not money. NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NEGATIVE. NO CBDC'S

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

TOO MUCH CONTROL. NO CBDC'S

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

NEGATIVE. NO CBDC'S

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

TOO MUCH CONTROL. NO 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?

NO CBDC'S

8. If cash usage declines, 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 NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NONE, NO INFLUENCE

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

NO CBDC'S

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

THERE WILL BE NO PRIVACY, NO CBDC'S

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

IF ALL OF OUR SECURITY AGENCIES CAN BE HACKED CBDC'S CAN ALSO BE HACKED. NO CBDC'S

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

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

NO CBDC'S

22. *Are there additional design principles that 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'S

Name or Organization

Donald Fischer

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?

Cryptocurrency is the wrong direction to go. It makes it easier for the government to control an individual assets which is a violation of my freedom. Secondly, it goes against the Founding principles of this nature.

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

There aren't any advantages. Its more government control.

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?

Name or Organization

Jake W.

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?

Having our sole currency rely on a power supply to exist and connected to a world wide network doesn't really seem that smart. Like earth has never had solar flares before or any other kind of major electrical disturbance. Let's consider the ideal times on planet earth and the non-ideal and not leave people hanging with currency they can't access in some situations. Situations where supplies might need to be purchased but systems are down. I'm for a mix of the two with individual or business choice to choose. Allowing individuals the opportunity to weigh the pros and cons themselves and determine what is best. But removing physical currency that I can hold in my hand and use...I am completely against this, no thanks. I like having options as a free citizen.

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

Yes. As the paper mentioned, there are pros AND cons. Some cons not considered like the currency being 100% dependent on a constant supply of energy rather than a physical piece of currency I can pull from my safe if needed or wanted. A better way would be to keep physical currency and consider CBDC as a second option for us to choose from depending on what we think is best. Do not remove physical currency.

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

Honestly, what we have now works. Most people have the option of having paychecks electronically delivered to their accounts, including economically vulnerable households. In regards to economically vulnerable households, the pro indicated in Financial Inclusion portion of the paper, I fail to see how CBDC significantly improves upon our current options of moving currency electronically.

4. How might a U.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 not an economics expert but I did read words in the risk section such as "could be quite substantial", "could decide to", "the potential for", etc. So I have to wonder if those pushing for CBDC are hoping for ideal conditions and if they realize that the world is not ideal.

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

Depends. Are we taking into account non-ideal situations? As an example; are we considering natural or man made disaster situations and the possible impact to life or property where people may not have access to any form of usable currency if all we have available is a currency that relies on a power supply with no power available? Would people and businesses be better off, the same or worse off in these situations with CBDC? Has anyone else been to a store where the systems are down, but I could still purchase supplies with the physical currency in my wallet? I've certainly been in that situation a number of times. My hunch is we would be worse off regarding stability if there was ever a hiccup to the assumed conditions.

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

We make currency completely digital and transfer the currency over a world wide network in the form of binary ones and zeroes. I wonder why hackers exist in this world? Maybe because they can figure stuff out. So we're going to assume it's impossible for our currency or the financial sector to be seriously compromised? Really? Seems like a gamble to me.

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

What if we backed every dollar of CBDC with something of substantial long lasting value, like precious metals? Create a CBDC dollar only if you have a dollars worth of precious metal to back it up with.

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

I'm not sure how this is different from what we do today. Cash usage declined from 40% in 2012 to 19% in 2020. Are you suggesting that we don't have access to our currency electronically that can be used widely for payments now, while still having physical currency in circulation? I don't follow your logic on this question as it seems to assume we don't have an electronic way to widely make payments currently. Which we do.

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

It's the digital age. New apps are coming out all the time. Let the free market work itself out based on consumer demand. It always seems to work itself out when there's something people need or want. As an example, Venmo is for within the USA and is amazing for sending money back and forth to friends, family and businesses. They have Wise that can be used cheaply to transfer money internationally. Give it time and watch innovation. We shouldn't reorganize our entire financial infrastructure just to make it easier for international transfer of currency. USA should be the priority focus and concern here since this is US currency we are discussing.

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

USA is always the priority when we are talking about restructuring the entire financial system of the United States. International influence should come last to everything else, including voices from US citizens on what we should do. Otherwise we've lost our roots.

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

If CBDC is the way the US people want to go, can't we back every dollar of CBDC with something of substantial long lasting value, like precious metals? Create a CBDC dollar only if you have a dollars worth of precious metal to back it up with? Maybe some kind of hybrid precious metal standard idea? Prevent inflation and don't put the currency in a situation where a trillion dollars can be created with the press of the enter key.

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

In the digital world, privacy can't be maintained without significant measure being taken. Government agency will persist in being granted access and over time privacy stripped away. Maybe another 9/11 happens and "for our safety" access to private information made more available to agencies. Cases go to court and areas become gray. If digital currency is the answer then I say the only way the American people can find some kind of safety in privacy is to add an amendment to the Bill of Rights that would secure privacy with digital currency that would be expected from a free people where the government is subject to the will of the people and not the other way around.

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

I'm not a cyber security expert. Maybe it would help to associate each CBDC dollar with a

unique serial number, associate each person with a unique serial number, associate each transfer/exchange with a unique geographically located key where the CBDC would be considered digitally stored (at a physical location like a bank, like a bank location key), have every transaction approved with dual authentication like fingerprint scan and text key for confirmation of transactions or transfers to a registered phone number.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!!! Sorry but I really like, want and need to have the option of physical legal tender in addition to the use of electronic transfers of funds when I feel like it.

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

I'm not sure. I guess we'd want our currency to be some kind of long term safe investment.

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

What!? Does this take away from the phrase "Life, Liberty AND the pursuit of Happiness"? I would think telling an end user that their potential in any regard is "subject" to some kind of a limit is straying pretty far from the American pursuit of happiness.

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

Any intermediary that is controlled by the people is best, so that if things get out of hand they can be brought back in, to the will and best interest of the citizens.

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

I don't think you can have truly offline with digital currency, if you are referring to a no power situation, without the transfer of digital to non-digital currency. Even just offline as in loss of network sucks. The whole idea of a digital currency being the only currency seems off, since it relies on a constant supply of power between devices to make transactions or transfers. Don't get rid of physical currency.

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

I'm not sure on this, since I think making things easier is leading down the road of making things more vulnerable and less secure.

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

Ask an economist with a Phd who also has a Phd in computer programming and cyber security. Did you design these questions for the general public to answer? Jeez. Let's just assume a digital currency is going to have a whole new world of unforeseen vulnerabilities.

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

I think the free market and innovation will come up with solutions using our current currency to solve many things CBDC is trying to address.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 here.

Name or Organization

Joe Sommer

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?

The paper viewed CBDC as a supplement to, rather than a replacement for cash. This limitation of scope is artificial, and the issue should be put squarely on the table. Cash is criminogenic (theft/robbery and launderable) and precludes negative interest rate monetary policy. Cash will hinder the adoption of CBDC among the financially excluded.

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?

CBDC is a distraction from financial inclusion. Cellphone technology is near-universal, and the challenge is harnessing this technology to a universal payment system. The background mechanism is irrelevant. The Fed constantly skates over this point, perhaps out of excessive deference to 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?

Get rid of cash, and CBDC would be very useful, as it would allow for negative interest rates.

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

It would not significantly affect financial stability if designed as a replacement for small holdings of cash.

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

Morgan Ricks has dealt with this in his book. I won't bother to repeat 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?

As far as I can see, this is the only strong case for a CBDC in the first place.

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?

It needs to be provided in account form rather than token form. Privacy can only be provided the way it currently is: rule of law.

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?

This is freakin' irrelevant. Now that we're off the gold standard and dollar moneys trade at par, legal tender law only applies to creditors who wish to engineer a default by rejecting a tender. This is pretty rare. Most creditors want to be paid. Furthermore, courts do not have much patience with rejecting creditors, even if the payment is technically not legal tender. Herman Oliphant, *The Theory of Money in the Law of Commercial Instruments*, 29 Yale LJ 606 (1920); Note, *The Requisite Medium in a Tender of Performance of an Obligation to Pay Money*, 76 U. Pa. L. Rev. 433 (1928).

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

CBDC is very useful if it pays negative interest, supplanting cash. I suppose this means it should pay positive interest, too.

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

If the aim is financial inclusion with minimal disruption, yes. A possibly better mechanism is an interest rate that decreases with increasing balance: e.g., 30-day note rates for the first \$10K; 0% for the next \$15K; -25bp for the next \$75K, and -100 bp above that.

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

If not the post office, regulated banks. Period. The banks can hire whoever they want to do the system technology.

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

Offline capabilities imply a token system, which implies money laundering.

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

Talk to Apple or Google. It's all a matter of cellphone 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?

Name or Organization

Star Light LLC

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Delaware

Email

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

This is unconstitutional and will only further empower central banks to inflate the currency supply, leading to the inevitable collapse of the dollar and end of the American experiment.

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 will only speed up the collapse of our status as the reserve currency as the Fed uses it to create meaningless digital numbers on a screen, leading to exponential growth of M2 and credit. You have created horrible inflation by interfering with free markets, and this will only serve to hasten your path to our currency and country's demise.

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

Hyper inflation and infringement on privacy rights.

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

Not doing it 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?

No.

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

Free markets are what made this country great, and free markets will determine the future of payments, unless you choose to interfere and further destroy our country and global economy.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Penny Wenman

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?

I am totally against the federal reserve going to CBDC. To much data collection and control for one agency to have and the system is too ripe of corruption. The federal reserve already has too much power to manipulate the market so it is no longer a free market. Also, the chance for hacking the system to steal trillion of dollars from the US.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

see above for my thoughts.

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

Other: Accounting

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

No Trust

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Out Of Control Pricing

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?

No Tools, US Citizens will not use

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Capitalism

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other Nations are not the USA

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?*

Privacy Will Be Breached

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Not Feasible in a non communist country

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Do Not Implement

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Do Not Implement

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Do Not Implement

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Do Not Implement

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

NO

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Do Not Implement

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Do Not Implement

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Do Not Implement

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Stay the hell out of digital currency. You are trying to control people.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stop printing some and re-establish free market capitalism.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Anything that Fed is involved with is tainted.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Just the mere fact that such a question is posed to Americans, most of which can't even questions, is proof that the Fed shouldn't be making these policies.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The fed has destroyed our purchasing power and now seeks to control us through programmable 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?

Yes it can. Stable coins are a farce 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?

8. If cash usage declines, 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 should never falter

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They have already without 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?

It can't. There is no privacy if the government can control the programmable money.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No,

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

Finland

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Single point of failure

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

BTC already the benefits and no down sides of CBDC.

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?

CBDC is not wanted because it gives people all around the world less freedom.

Name or Organization

Darryl Sansalone

Industry

Other: retired

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?

smartphone should be optional for CBDC as only twenty or so states have ok'd apple's initiative to load ID's into the phone itself

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

refund without risk. on lower tier of electronic protocol US Counties access the financing using one standard, a Federal Regional Primacy blanketing all participants of refund to wallet monetary system

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, older people like me would need remedial training in digital basics to conduct AI transactions

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Fed Reserve should delegate to eight or ten overruling decisions of how and when to pay employees based on twenty county satellite scheme

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

ask Russia about trade settlement in Bitcoin- oh, wait it's been outlawed

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

more centralization means less free movement free thought free action. all computer ai systems lack human inputs and the ability to rationalize. the stablecoin is tied to the us dollar which is trusted around the globe

7. What tools could be 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 give up human consciousness and human ingenuity and cross border international transfers. your wire house may not function in Brazil since inappropriate seigniorage and sovereignty

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

one possibility would be to use apple glass to iris scan in a virtual banking reality

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

virtual cross border settlement in the web three metaverse

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

we have constitutional benchmarks and provisos against coercion. trading with others in notes, papers, and the swift system should not be discontinued

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

are you kidding? what about hackers?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

web 3 will run without risk. on lower tier of protocol we will be gaming anonymously. you simply provide a pool of twenty US Counties access using one standard of Federal Regional Primacy as a blanket for all participants

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

web 3 will run without risk. you simply provide a pool of twenty US Counties regional access using one standard of Federal Regional Banking Primacy as a blanket for all participants. All transactions to be settled weekly

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

hocus pocus

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes as not all old people have savings and as equity The Fed pays Regional Rate of interest savings using the Twenty County Weekly Coinage Report

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

hocus pocus

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

County Wide Assurance Banking. All CBDC transactions using satellite to allow free thought free action free movement. Every wallet connects on a Regional Twenty County Bureau centrally synchronized

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

this is a must to account for transportation/delivery of commodities and can be achieved with twelve workers. these will use VR on a twenty county only locked bandwidth

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

tokenization at point of sale. if someone from neighboring state would like to transact they should use "floating regional ID" just like copper US Penny's are origin stamped with P, D, B (for Boston, Philadelphia Denver etc.)

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

base transactions on twenty county date/time/irisscan stamp with weekly ledger. Defense Authorization Act requiring Mastercard Visa American Express use key obtained at nearest Federal Reserve Office

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

Virtual Reality Transactions may require Visa Mastercard American Express to initiate banking only in twenty county range. Future innovations to grow out of accidents with hackers

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Some more broadband/satellite build out to link together eight or ten regional Federal Reserve Banks. I highly recommend savings accounts with interest based on production by region

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

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?

Nothing to add

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, in a more private and secure manner than 'traditional' Blockchain as well as a much smaller energy footprint. Also being quantum safe

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It really depends on how it is implemented

4. How might a U.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, it's the structure of the CBD initially. If the minting of the CBD is fixed and the coins are distributed in a fixed amount then 'natural' financial laws will take affect rather than an artificial stimulus

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See above... If properly administered from the get-go then it should be a very positive effect for stability. It's not very positive if it is used as a means for settling debt artificially. There could be a basket of CBDCs So to speak that would allow for more inclusion. Yes honey oh the food processor is a pamphlet 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?

Again, it depends on whether it is designed from the ground up to be a truly dependable and tamper-proof system. The stable coin would be pegged to something that may lose its hegemonic status. So that is always a potential risk 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?

One obvious answer is to make sure the technology does not exclude anyone and can be universally 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?

Absolutely! And it should be designed in a way that would not allow anyone to use the power of the board to unjustly or unduly seize assets and other forms of governmental controls because somebody is not in political favor etc

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

If you use something like the RAIDA system then there are no issues.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We have an anarchy of nations and we are also a nation that has reserved currency status. Truthfully there should be a homogeneous system to transact planetary trade and exchange. Maybe that's a little utopian but I think it would become rather obvious quickly that one system can be better than other systems and the flaws in these other systems would become quickly evident. So the idea would be to come to the table with an absolutely excellent platform that is ahead of its time

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, see the white paper on RAIDA and CloudCoin.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

That is to be determined but currently the cash system we use is in its own way completely anonymous and really was not a concern by the founding fathers about illicit financial activity. There are other mechanisms to police things. No reason to make that a burden of the CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I mentioned above the quantum computing issue that is forthcoming on a planetary level. In the case of Raída it is designed on an entirely different system, the root DNS system which has never had a systemic failure since its inception. This problem solution being described here is inherently built into the RAIDA.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It should be if it's designed correctly as I mentioned above. It cannot be used as a tool to suppress, harm, inhibit or any other negative thing which governments tend to make things that way by historical reference. It truly has to be something that is free and available to people as they live their lives. Not run by some elites who think they need to control the masses. Anyway this is a bit of a philosophical point but it would certainly be very efficient if it were that way.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I'd have to look at this closer as I don't have an answer on that.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If the system is truly free and open then no. But if there is a way for people to corner the market so to speak using the CBDC then there needs to be a mechanism in place to unjam things.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

These would have to be firms that are 1,000% transparent. Their role and regulatory structure should be completely for public interest and not for private benefit in any possible way.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I think the only way to make this work is to be extremely transparent and clear except for areas that might harm or hurt public safety in some way. And that determination should not be left up to a bureaucrat or banker.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. See the RAIDA whitepaper.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

See number 19 above. Very simple. It is a new technology but it is one that is simple to connect to multi-payment platforms. Not a problem at all

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I only see it making things simpler and more transparent and more ease of use for the end users. The more simple the more bulletproof

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 see the RAIDA whitepaper, that will give the required paradigm shift needed to consider something entirely different from what traditional blockchain or digital currency is

Name or Organization

Stavros

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC opens the door to the possibility of unprecedented corruption and should not be pursued.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

These and better benefits can be achieved by ending the fed altogether and allowing Bitcoin to take its justified place as a fair currency for the people.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC will affect financial inclusion negatively. Why do we have financial exclusion in the first place? A big part of the answer to that question is because systems of central control inherently introduce bias. Who will determine what that bias is, and what justifies selecting that individual or that group to do so? Power corrupts and there is no one that will be able to make a benevolent decision on this matter. They will introduce the bias that benefits them and they will create financial exclusion for those not chosen. It's already happening today. It will just get worse with the introduction of a CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This question is loaded with bias. Perhaps a better question might be: What might be better ways of helping people find prosperous and meaningful work? With respect to price-stability, it strikes me that price-instability usually has its roots in some kind of fraud or corruption, centralizing the fraud or corruption doesn't appear a viable strategy to make things better.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be negative. A CBDC would open the door to financial stability being manipulated. One might counter argue that just because it can be manipulated doesn't mean it will be, but to that I would say, then what's the point of having one in the first place?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The financial sector has historically suffered from its own corruption and nothing more.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Excellent question. The code base should be open source. The network should be distributed. All nodes should be equal.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. They should use Bitcoin.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In a more equitable and fair manner.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US should not pursue a CBDC regardless of what other large economies do. Having integrity is the ultimate competitive advantage and a fixed decentralized currency is the best way to have integrity.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. The best way to manage this risk is not to pursue a CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can not which is why it should not be pursued. In my experience most people are and want to be good. Illicit activity arises from financial exclusion perpetrated by things like a CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Use Bitcoin instead of a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if it should pay interest is like asking someone if they prefer to be robbed at gunpoint or knifepoint.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CBDC should not exist. Asking is the amount that can be held should be capped is like asking someone if they want their legs cut down with an axe or a chainsaw.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There is no need for a CBDC, intermediaries or regulations because each individual can be their own bank using Bitcoin.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if there should be offline capabilities is like asking would you like me to steal your identity or your belongings while you sleep tonight?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC should not exist. Asking if and how it should be maximized for ease of use and acceptance at point of sale is like asking what kind of tool you would like your executioner should use.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

A CBDC should not exist. Asking how it could be designed to achieve transferability across payment platforms is like asking fashion designers to make clothes that have pockets that are maximally pickable.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There is no need to look at the future. Bitcoin is already here and is a far better solution than a CBDC.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes. Consider not doing anything. Haven't the fed, the banks, and other corruption institutions already done enough damage?

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

After reading the 40 page paper I'm not convinced the security issues have been satisfactorily been addressed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

From reading this paper it seems it's more about government and corporations being able to reduce costs of wire transfers(sending money across borders). This does nothing to help the majority of American Citizens.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It seemed it tried to address non-financial entities but I do not believe it does. And it puts the American Citizens at the mercy of the federal reserve and an invasion of privacy knowing every penny someone has spends. Like the bill Congress is trying to pass to make every monetary transaction over \$600 government knowledge. And it none of the governments business how FREE AMERICAN CITIZENS spend there 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?

Why does the federal reserve need to make policy on employment and price stability. We are a free market society that depends on supply and demand to set the prices of goods and services.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Hackers are attacking and holding companies and governments for ransom every day. The most recent that effects me is Kronos, a Nationwide employee time card and payment program that has held government and private sector companies unable to use their cloud based program to maintain employees time and pay unless a ransom is payed. This effects hundreds of thousands if not millions of employees. Just one example of how unsecure digital currency would be.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Some retail establishments are already "STEALING MONEY" from customers say the federal reserve has a coin shortage so they will not give change. They say you either donate to the charity of their choosing(does the money really go their) or they will give you a gift card with change on it. I can't tell you how many gift cards I have with anywhere from 2 cents to 99 cents this is ridiculous. Will digital dollars change this? They could just say the program is glitching and it will not allow them to give change.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial

sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Again this is mainly focusing on financial sectors and not the Individual American Citizen. So try it out on the financial institutions you so proudly want to help and leave the paper currency to us American Citizens.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage will only decline, if we the American Citizens, are forced to use digital currency and paper money is taken away from us.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Again most American Citizen are not concerned or making domestic or cross-border digital payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should not be dictated to how to run our US Economy by other nations.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I'm not a computer genius that knows how to n mom are electronic money transfers safe.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I don't know you tell me it would be a total invasion of privacy to the average honest American Citizen

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I have no idea

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

In my opinion we are not ready as a society to move to paperless currency

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Banks pay interest on savings and some checking why not with this form of currency. Again this is all about saving financial institutions money and nothing about helping the Americans citizens

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I don't know

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I don't know

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I don't know, if you are asking this it's not ready to implement.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I don't know, if you are asking this it's not ready to implement.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I don't know, if you are asking this it's not ready to implement.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I don't know, if you are asking this it's not ready to implement.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Whatever

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?

Utilizing blockchain while attaching an identity to the transactions in a centralized digital currency is completely antithetical to protecting privacy...

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Why not swap out the 'reserve assets' used to purchase MBSs and Treasury Bills with a CBDC? You would be able to keep the fed funds rate as low as you want and QE basically any time it was necessary. Maybe even QE while you raise rates. Worth pondering at least.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I could see it having the opposite effect. Introducing some new alternative money just for the whimsical sake of doing it would just raise eyebrows. What is the purpose? You have the FedNow system going... why do we need an alternative to the dollar? It serves no purpose other than to signal to people that the USD has a fork in it or that you are bunch of central planners trying to control, inch by inch, every aspect of peoples day to day lives. It may not be the intentions of the current Fed or Congress but setting that system up is what? A matter of time? It may very well lead to even less confidence in the banking system and an even greater move toward decentralized imagination-coins that are already just as valid as this particular version of CBDC. The idea that you are going to issue an alternative form of money for the sake of financial inclusion just isn't a very worthwhile pursuit at all and it sounds like a whole entire bad excuse for something that you'd need to lie about. CBDC needs to serve a real purpose and have real utility.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

See #2

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It could easily create a lot of volatility in the short or intermediate term. Long term is purely speculation.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Seems ripe for abuse but pretty hard to fathom the entirety of possibilities or specifics with such a broad 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?

Adjustment of GAAP. Laws.

8. *If cash usage declines, 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 could always just trade seashells or try the ol barter thing out...

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

? FedNow ?

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. Why would we be taking queues from them? Are they little butthole countries or are they the largest economy in the world?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes- Id say that is a safe assumption.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

By being reserved for specific types of transactions such as the transfer of ownership of certain assets like houses, cars etc. Not being used for day to day transactions like buying groceries or gas etc.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

This isn't really something I feel qualified to answer.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

What else would it be? There a new Monopoly board game being introduced to the 'metaverse' or something?

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Potentially... if it were backed by interest bearing assets on the Fed's balance sheet maybe?

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

That would depend on the number in circulation, their ultimate purpose, who has access to them and limitations in regard to the Fed's ability to "mint" said CBDC...

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

See every other answer.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Offline capabilities lol Sitting in digital wallets and other fun things you can train your imaginary coins to do!

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

This question is ridiculous. Were you planning on making it real hard to use and hoping everyone outright rejects anyone trying to use it?

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Is it okay to leave these blank?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

consulting psychic... please hold...

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Thats too much question to be answered.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

Australia

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Absolute controls of the few. Potential for harming interest of individuals too great. Give me the power to issue money and I don't care who is in government. Please do not do it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No cbdc in any form or shape. It is a way to inslave population.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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?

Employment cones with growth and the amount of debt is slowing it. CBDCs only help the selected few and the rest is deprived of freedom to choose.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Unlimited printing to the selected groups is not in the interest of the majority.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Definitely, perpetual bull market without growth.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No need for CBDCs at all. We need a different platform but cash is vital.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 vital TO UPHOLD THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE. No Chinese way of life in the west!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CBDC will help the government to have absolute control, in history no government can be trusted. Big governments, big lies, big distortions.

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?

Many, the entire system is ripe for corruption and is anti democratic.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

What privacy, the selected few will have a complete access to people's life's.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Just move away from the tool of control which the CBDCs present

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Provided that we have a decent currency, the interest is paid. The question itself is preposterous and implies that the currency is a fraud.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Stop this nonsense

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Dishonest, the system is not designed to uphold decency

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

In its proposal, you need to be online to transact.

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?

We should ask God. Nobody can know.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Benefits are only for the governments, population may loose substantially

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Virginia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

None. Great job.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We need to eliminate the speculation of crypto. It is unhealthy and a danger to our economy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

neutral

4. How might a U.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 figure

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would improve stability by removing the gamblers.

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 have any effect.

7. What tools could be 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?

We may be left in the dust. The train is leaving the station.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

As we all have learned, others wish to become dominant and leave us as a second-rate nation. Let's figure this out and get it right!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Probably.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We cannot now with cash and this is only electronic cash. I hope we can but it is beyond me to figure this one out.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

We need to get it right and it is beyond me to determine how. You guys get paid to do this stuff. Go to it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. No one gets paid for 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?

Yes, 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?

Yes, see #13 above

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?

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?

Sure. This is a big deal. Try to get it right and fail, then fix it with a bureaucracy that will create thousands of jobs forever. It's the American way!

Name or Organization

Jennifer Scott

Industry

Academia

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?

Surveillance is a concern...we have BTC..Invest in that

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

BTC----INvest in it.It's a global market and is a limited amount

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

not sure

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

not sure

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

draining deposits from trad banking infrastructure could be a target for hackers--but BTC's block chain tech could be a fix

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 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?

8. If cash usage declines, 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 already have technology on several blockchains that can do that--and citizens get interest---if govt invested in ANY of these already established blockchain technologies they would gain interest as well..how can the govt gain interest on its own CBDC?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Blockchain tech already exists for this

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

they should have no influence, since many are just following the crowd---why? what financial benefit can the govt gain?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

transparency on the blockchain

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

don't do it. there are too many ways the govt would just slide in agendas for non-privacy

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Look into quantum computing---get it done and create cyber security with it

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

does it gain interest? can it be used as a UBI proxy? Otherwise, it's just the same as fiat---the people need a way to gain interest..and not just a measly 1-3%--the govt could just look into BTC or other blockchain tech that can be staked...and everyone gains on their money--BTC is deflationary...so is Litecoin...look into what is already established

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

YES!!!!!! People need something akin to a UBI, and if the govt won't approve it, this is the closest thing we can get--if EVERYONE gains interest, then EVERYONE wins! STAKING is key to strengthen the blockchain networks---get rid of central banks. Period.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Tough question..can it be manipulated if whales hold too much? Can it be used in any sort of futures or leverage? will there be transparency issues? If anything like this gets approved, all leverage trading should be illegal. Also, no interest should be taken on the part of the citizens, or at least VERY LITTLE--taxes would come from the government's interest they collect

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Something with an already established IPO --NO CENTRAL BANKS...The institution should be a citizen's institution that hasn't even been thought of yet.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Education on cold storage---and yes...and there should be a chance for validators (citizens) across the country to be able to generate CBDC and delegators to gain interest from it--wait...this is already being done! Find something that's already working! If any central network crashes or gets hacked, it would be devastating--that's why every citizen with a computer should be able to have financial motivation to keep the network running on a blockchain---the citizen's money

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes...not sure

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

nope. the tech already exists

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

allow cryptocurrency and web 3.0 to flourish without taxing the hell out of these project investors and delegators/stakers---let the people strengthen the network and new innovation

will come--also, hire more crypto advisers who know what the hell they are talking about. Be better than any other country is who scared of innovation--also--go heavy on quantum computing in the US

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

not sure

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Money printing

Country

United States of America

State

District of Columbia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Unlimited ability to pay off any American debt. No one has to work ever again!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We could print NFTs of CBDCs.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

We can make CBDC as financially inclusive as we'd like. Except poor people. We must make sure we don't print any CBDC for 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?

A U.S. CBDC will solve the Fed's dual mandate permanently! 1) Maximum employment: The goal of employment is money, and if the Fed can print and hand out money, then everyone is maximally employed. 2) Price stability: Prices too low? Fed can print money and buy stuff. Prices too high? Fed can press the delete button on those digital CBDC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Financial stability? Why would we want that!? How would the wealthy get richer if we have 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?

The financial sector would be adversely affected by a CBDC because they are in the fees and financial intermediation business. If the Fed controls the CBDC, there's not much for them to intermediate.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The Fed could turn off the Fed computer that prints the CBDC. That's a surefire tool to mitigate any adverse impact of the 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?

Isn't that the goal? To have cash usage decline, so that the Fed has a reason to bring CBDCs to life and control money supply much more effectively?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Domestic and cross-border digital payments would be an impossibility without a U.S. CBDC. The public should understand that nothing is possible without a U.S. CBDC! We must ensure its creation and existence!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Oh hell no. We can't let other nations monopolize and dominate a CBDC before we do! We are masters of printing money. We better be first and biggest!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The only risk is not having a U.S. CBDC. We need it. Right now. And lots of it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We tell consumers that there's no audit trail of their CBDC transactions. But you see, what we really do is lie to them. Of course we need to know where and how they're spending the Fed's printed currency! How else can we ensure that the rich gets richer, and that the poor stays poor?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

We ensure the ledger of CBDC transactions is maintained by Jay Powell on a notebook -- that's right, old fashioned pen and paper. How do you hack a notebook? You can't. You're welcome!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Of course! What else could it be? Illegal tender!?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Whoever owns the largest proportion of the CBDC should earn the highest interest, and whoever owns the smallest proportion should earn the least interest. We need to incentivize the world to use our CBDC! Only then can we control the world!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes. If you're a pleb, you should be limited to no more than 420 units of CBDC. Sure, printing this CBDC stuff is just pressing buttons on a computer, but we can't have everyone thinking they're rich now, can we?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The Fed should be the one and only intermediary. All CBDC transactions must flow thru the Fed.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. If Jay misplaces his notebook ledger, make sure to pay him a visit to remind him how many CBDC units you had, and that you don't appreciate his rug pull. It's not cool. This is a serious digital currency. Not like those other scam cryptocurrencies!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Of course! Outlaw credit cards and any other competing forms of payment. Create a Fed Wallet app that must be used to store or transact in CBDC at the point of sale.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There should be no other competing payment platforms. Outlaw Venmo, PayPal, Square, etc. Create the Fed's payment platform which should be the only payment option. Call it FedPal. Yes!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

What am I, a psychic!? Who knows what the future holds? All I know is that we've got to print CBDCs now, and lots of it! The world must use our U.S. CBDC. It's the only way we can maintain our financial control and world dominance, before those commies overtake us!

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 have 1 principle: Print fast, print big, and never stop!

Name or Organization

Patricia Gillenwater

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 few this as a war on cash. That amounts to many harms that can and will be imposed on the citizen. This amounts to government control. Due to many problems outside our control e.g. with the grid, optical cables, weather events people need access to cash.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Hands off do no harm.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial harm.

4. How might a U.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?

Cash transactions. Do not break a system that works.

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

Joe Blow

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC will introduce unconstitutional privacy issues and may violate the 4th amendment.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, just don't do it, we already have digital currencies. Just let the market decide on which digital currency they want to use. Any digital currency needs to be private, untraceable and must be private.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative, as the government will use CBDC to control what people are allowed to do and discriminate. Maybe in a few decades when the value of liberty returns to government, we might consider a central bank 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?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative, as nobody will use it.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, it will disable 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?

Cash isn't going anywhere. Moot point when we already have digital currencies, and some are private.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Depends on how engineered the economy is, most digital coins in use today seem to be working fine.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Why would this matter??

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?

Define illicit financial activity? What business is it of the fed??

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

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 CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

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 - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

NO CBDC - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 - It lead to tyranny and social credit scores. This is America - Not Red China.

Name or Organization

Nate Spencer

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?

No entity should have that degree of central control over individuals or entities currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

What potential benefits and for who?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Centralized digital currency requires devices not all have access to.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve has failed in it's ability to maintain the USD value over it's 117 year history as the Dollar is worth less than 3% of it original value.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Handing central power of currency to the end user without the commercial banking system is unwise. No single entity or group has the wisdom as the market itself. The Fed cannot get itself out of the current inflation it created.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

By bypassing the commercial banking system the local banks understand their customers.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Dump the project. CBDC is not Bitcoin. It's centralized and centrally controlled.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Physical cash has plenty of benefits to the end user especially in smaller and informal transactions. The existing financial options available in the marketplace. The CBDC is solution looking for a problem

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Plenty of existing options via Swift, Western Union, Paypal and Crypto.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't. Following other nations has never been the American way. The US should encourage existing private crypto options and other solution. CBDC is simply a bad copy.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. It is central at its nature. Only a decentralized system with privacy at the core can do this. See Monero.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A single point of failure and single point of attack. Cryptography will not save you from security risk like social engineer or misconfiguration of systems.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It shouldn't exist at all.

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?

There should be no CBDC. Centralized digital money in a single entities control is unwise and will end badly. Attempting to make a poor copy of other countries or private cryptos is going to further reinforce the failures of the US Central bank.

Name or Organization

Roberto F. Passaro

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?

Too much power in the hands of one single authority is too dangerous, no matter what the intentions are.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It would be better if the FED did not try to follow this route.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I believe the effects will be very negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It might be very effective for the FED to rapidly perform monetary policy. However this will have many unforeseen negative effects on normal citizens.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I am unsure about how it will affect 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?

I am unsure.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I would prefer if the FED did not pursue any measure in adopting 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 is not important.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It all depends on how the general public would feel most comfortable using as a medium of exchange for domestic and cross border payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not influence the United States' decision.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The best way to manage said risk is to not engage in CBDC's.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot provide adequate privacy to its users.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No risks are unavoidable when using a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC policy should not be implemented.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CBDC policy should not be implemented.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

CBDC policy should not be implemented.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC policy 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?

CBDC policy 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?

CBDC policy should not be implemented.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC policy 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?

CBDC policy should not be implemented.

Name or Organization

Matthew Lord

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

Wisconsin

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Benefits were stated well. A concern would be the potential growth of foreign currency or other assets instead of keeping currency in a bank. There would be less desire to save resulting in an increase risk to individuals and companies not able to obtain liquidity when needed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Sponsor a free market option that limits the power. Without it, people's trust in the CBDC would be negatively impacted.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, technologically impaired individuals would struggle with the change. My parents and grandparent still work off of cash and checks. This impact would leave them vulnerable to scams or being taken advantage 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?

Monetary policy is extremely complicated and very difficult to control. I believe moving to a CBDC would change people's habits and practices resulting in ineffective implementation. Price stability specifically would be worse. People would realize CBDC has no collateral and would spend it quicker. This would create continued inflation that would increase and/or increase low liquidity resulting in a market slow down.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net effect would be negative due to the misconception of value. Digits on a computer screen would be perceived as less valuable and cause reckless spending.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

If CBDC does go into effect it would reduce the current banking sector to strictly making loans. This would result in an increase in loan sharking.

7. What tools could be 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 issue with CBDC I believe is the value not being represented. If the CBDC was exchangeable for another asset freely, it would help to know the CBDC would be backed by something of value.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Zero interest debt notes are popular because that can be freely given without needing access to a bank or ATM. The service industry would suffer as cash is easy to tip with. I believe cash of some form is needed to give the sense of security having it available.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Payments would be a lot faster. This is a great benefit but other companies in other countries may not trust CBDC if there are restrictions. This would cause payment from US companies to be made in foreign currency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The Federal Reserve should wait to see how other countries handle it. If other countries do this well, the US can build on that success. However, if other countries revolt, then it may be best to continue waiting and just upgrade the SWIFT system.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not that I can think of.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC would not provide any privacy or anonymity. Even if launched with it, it would quickly be repealed and people already know that. All transactions would be public and available for public record. This would be a good think and should launch with that feature.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Scams are completely unavoidable. This may help increase them if payments are made right away.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, I believe this should be left up to the merchants to decide.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest is based on the supply and demand of money. Systematically, interest is horrible as it creates a fictitious demand. While this demand can be easily met with increase of loans, there comes a point when the economy slows and the interest demand cannot be met. Also, no interest would help stabilize the economy and create stable prices.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, this would prevent and limit trust. Even the potential ability will create a very large trust hurdle that is impossible to over come at this point.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Free market CBDC with open blockchain like log would be the best option. Third parties are exclusive and will always take advantage of the people.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, relying on internet creates a severe vulnerability to the system. Having an ability to creat a contract like digital check/ACH would be preferred when back online. Doing this offline option would prevent any further transactions by the payee until the transaction is completed.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, it would be verifiable immediately. This would be possible with a Bitcoin like network between secured Federal Reserve servers.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, the entire economy would need to be changed. This would result in significant turmoil and many payment systems being made obsolete.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The creation of a third party digital currency will always have a higher trust from the public than a CBDC from any country. Third party would also be able to pivot or be replaced if the public finds it unacceptable.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The central banks should be willing to pivot to an exchange platform rather than trying to be the sole mean of transactions. Trust is key and a switch would be very difficult to engineer. The risks versus rewards are not in balance during this time in history. When satellites can provide full access internet and the CBDC can be backed by something of value, then a switch would be easier to accomplish.

Name or Organization

Jazz Click

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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?

Net positive effect. Clearly outlined.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

Country

United States of America

State

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 remember when the fiber optic cable was severed a few years back and how you couldn't get any cash because all the banks shut down, ATMs didn't work, Gas pumps quit and stores had signs in the window saying "cash only". Digital relies on internet. We are in Rural Arizona and internet goes out frequently.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stay with the US Dollar as cash legal tender

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Many low income workers and the recent flood of millions of illegal aliens are not banked. Eliminating cash would be devastating to these workers.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Negatively

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negatively

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Businesses need workers, workers that are lower income particularly are more likely be non-bankers.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Stay with cash.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Just like it has with the US as it's own sovereign country.

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 the the de facto global currency and a move to digital undermines our country.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

This survey is designed to fail. Any professional survey would not have 22 open ended questions. This won't give you meaningful quantitative results.

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

Misha Hughes

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?

The paper consistently refers to using the "existing tools" for privacy. The existing tools offer very little in the way of privacy. Customer data is regularly collected, bundled, sold, and used to profile account holders and sell adjacent products or up-sell services. True enough, other account holders may never see the data, but the processor consistently does.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

What, exactly are the benefits? Currently individuals need an intermediary to conduct electronic payments. Under the proposed system, they would still have to go through an intermediary, since the Fed is not proposing to expand and take this over from the banks. So, what has really changed?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The paper speaks of expanding the availability of digital payments to unbanked, or underbanked populations. This new product still limits use to customers with a digital device and internet access. This may exclude not just poorer populations, but also rural ones. Carrying cash can be a threat to vulnerable individuals, but so can possession of a digital device, especially one that remains logged in to the digital account at all times. How many people will lose all their money because they got a virus on their phone? How beholden will the entire federal system be to the security of each individual phone?

4. How might a U.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?

Current monetary policy depends on the full faith and trust of the federal government. The expansion of digital, non-government money risks increasing the volatility and opaqueness of the monetary system. Having a federal digital currency that eliminates the need for the non-government monies may help preserve the public's faith in the currency and prevent a collapse of the 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?

As long as the Federal reserve insists on using intermediaries, the banks can still profit off the transactions-- If not from fees paid per transaction, then from the collection and sales of consumer data. If anything, having a CBDC may drive more business through banks that has recently been diverted to other nonbank institutions.

7. What tools could be 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 still the only way to have anonymity for transactions. Any digital transaction includes the potential for data collection. The digital infrastructure that the CBDC proposes piggybacking on requires significant financial inputs to maintain and operate safely and efficiently. These costs are passed on to users (especially sellers) in the form of user fees. If the CBDC replaces cash, the costs will shift from the general taxpayers (as a public good) to the users (as a user fee), with all the proceeds flowing directly to private corporations.

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?

Watch, monitor, be weary. Opening the federal monetary system (and the citizens dependent on the financial system) to additional cyber vulnerabilities may not be in the best interests of America. We may find that having a more conservative financial system suits our interests in the long run.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No. That is one of the main problems. There are too many risks, not enough ways to manage it. Banks have huge fraud teams and massive investments in cyber security that support their digital money. The Fed would have to replicate this and then some, at considerable cost to the taxpayer, with absolutely no guarantees of safety.

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?

The CBDC could collaborate with phone and app developers to design a more secure system, imbedded into each mobile device. This would not help for older, more vulnerable devices. Also, any collaboration between the government and private industry may not be in the best interests of the private companies. Some companies attract customers on the promise of privacy from government intrusion. Co-developing a cyber payment system may send users seeking digital payment systems from foreign governments.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If Congress says so.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If CBDC is supposed to be a digital replacement for cash (a tool, just an electric drill instead of a screwdriver, say), then it cannot pay interest. The rules have to be the same. If the CBDC pays interest, it becomes an investment vehicle. Banks pay interest as a user fee; they don't hold the deposit, they turn around and lend it out. The CBDC is not being sold as the same model. It is supposed to be digital wallet and nothing more. This makes banks look more attractive as a digital currency, because of the interest paid, but it is also more risky. If the CBDC paid interest it would absolutely eat into the business at banks because it would offer all the benefits, without the risks. Paying interest would also cost the government a lot of money. If the CBDC intends to piggy back on the existing network of security and identity-management systems, it would, undoubtedly have to compensate the corporations that build and maintain the structures. Paying interest to the users (for the use of the digital asset, where none is intended) and fees to the companies would cost the taxpayers dearly for little return.

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?

Ideally, there would be no intermediaries, just as there are none for using cash; it is a public service, subsidized by the taxpayers. However, doing so would require a huge expansion of the capabilities and infrastructure of the Fed; structures that are already in place throughout the world. Nevertheless, not starting from scratch, means using existing, private networks, which are developed to collect user data at every possible step. There is no way to not collect user data because the data is the very basis for identity-verification process deemed necessary for a digital transaction (though not required for a cash transaction, which means the two can never be equivalent).

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. It should. How can a digital communication between two accounts (i.e. the transfer of funds) happen without the digital connection (internet) that connects the two? Maybe a specially trained, number-crunching passenger pigeon. Or mobile phones with programmable jet packs that can be physically sent from the payer to the payee and back.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely. If you actually want to replace physical cash. A phone app, with a digital wallet, biometric ID, and tap to pay. All of which require economic input (the hardware), multiple levels of accessibility (for people with different abilities), multi-level security, and a rollout of software at every possible POS.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Why? Is CBDC supposed to REPLACE credit cards, and other non-cash payments? Or just expand the versatility of Federal currency? If the CBDC is designed for such transferability and versatility, there is no reason for consumers to supplement with bank currency. And the direct competition would give the banks little incentive to support or cooperate with the CBDC in the form of shared networks or security.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If virtual currency loses public trust, blockchain may gain popularity for its resistance to fraud. However, blockchain, by its nature, offers little in the way of privacy and requires too much energy to be viable. For now. The government could make massive investments to improve this. And those investments may be necessary to maintain the public trust in a common 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?

You can't have privacy and identity verification. You can't have free currency that requires a digital device and internet connection. You can't have a secure financial system that is open to hacking from the smallest device, handed by a frustrated parent to a bored toddler. It all sounds good, in principle, in limited use by a few people in the current world. It is not ready for mass use on a global scale. Especially when the private sector is constantly seeking new fonts of customer data to exploit in the service of their profits.

Name or Organization

Kenneth H Fleischer

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 did not read the paper. It is very important that anonymity be preserved. If a CBDC is created, if it in any way identifies the persons or businesses using it, it would be worthless, as banks do the job nicely. The great advantage of cash transactions is anonymity.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would be best if manipulation of currency is minimized. A currency largely affected by Fed policy already exists, and recent events have inflated it.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If it is handled as a means of political currency manipulation, it will be harmful. To establish and maintain stability, it must not be subject to central, political control/issuance.

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?

It is important, but independence from the central bank can improve stability and protect privacy rights.

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 is almost certain that other countries' issuance of CBDC's would be politically motivated and the currencies manipulated. To counter this, any CBDC issued by the United States must be

based primarily on stability and being non-inflationary.

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?

Contradiction in terms. Privacy depends on anonymity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, it needs to be legal, but NOT mandated.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

That is not and should not be a function of a currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

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Merchant

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mail@lauragallucci.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There seems to be very little discussion about how to help SMALL BUSINESSES. Small businesses bring in 45% of the revenue in the US, remember? Right now we get to pay the same fee scale as the large businesses for these kinds of services so it's a bigger chunk of our smaller profit pie than let's say, STARBUCKS. Policy wise you seem to be looking bigger and bigger, and more global, which doesn't help the little guy like me. Instead that gives me fewer options and less ability to solve problems the further up the chain you manage this stuff. I'd like to see more local control yet you seem to emphasize cross border transactions much more. Looking like you're more interested in a global currency to me. Risk-wise, I have never liked that the US Dollar no longer follows the gold standard because you can mess with how much money is out there with no backing whatsoever. You have even alluded to a greater ability to do that in this paper! I am, not a fan. I also don't like how you think it's ok to limit some people's savings if they "amass too much." Who will determine that?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I think I would never sign on to a fully digital currency. It should complement not replace. I am already forced to use this stuff using Venmo and Zelle, and it's sketchy how they keep track of it. I am no economist but would appreciate some rethink about keeping controls more local to states and towns.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This definitely affects financial inclusion. I'm not just talking about poor people, or even times when the power goes down, although that is important. I mean, our government is now going the way of deciding that certain ways of political thinking are not acceptable and I can see that leading to blocked access. What better way to coerce than to shut down the money, right? You already mention it. I don't trust that. You can twist that. BTW, have you even considered an extended emergency situation where people can't get access to electronic funds for weeks, or maybe even a cyber attack hack job where they are wiped out? I mean, how would I even PROVE what I had, and who would believe me if I could and the amounts were HIGHER than what they banks recovered from such a disaster? You can't tell me that any of you would decide in the favor of someone like me, a peon....Honestly this is just TOO BIG and removed from real people and real situations. You might define "inclusion" in different ways in future also, like the ever popular who IS or IS NOT VAXXED at the moment, or who supports a political party or not, or whatever or whomever you'd like to eliminate....Chinese Credit Scores? No thanks.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Well THERE'S a question. You already have WAY too much control right now while I hold tangible paper bills in my hand. When I only hold a card? Absolute power corrupts absolutely. It's just WAY too much centralized power for my taste. Honestly when I first saw this, my first thought was that you are only doing this because Bitcoin has threatened your position. I don't really look at this as friendly or helpful, there seem to be bigger motives here.

Like, let's get rid of or absorb these little guys before we are no longer King of the Hill. Sorry.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

How about offering stability in the form of a currency in any format that's actually backed by precious metals?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Of course if you mess with the amounts in digital circulation you can crash anything.

7. What tools could be 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 would need a serious bipartisan and unbiased oversight committee and of course that would slow it all down.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 don't know.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Vendors like Venmo will just get bigger and become monopolies, I guess.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

You said yourself you have to keep up to preserve the Dollar being the standard.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I see in future the US economy becoming absorbed by international organizations by taking steps like this.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I don't think it's possible.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I don't think it's possible.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not for a long time. You have a lot to resolve.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If this is passed on to the consumer I don't want to have anything to do with it.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Why would you limit someone's wealth when you don't do it with paper money?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Local banks and they should be regulated as done now with extensions on existing policies.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

OMG what a disaster. I've managed IT and the intricacies of this are a nightmare when considering people's finances. Absolutely not. Maybe that's why you don't get rid of cash.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Use apps. Charge businesses fees based on their bottom line, not just flat percentage.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Look at how the pdf file did that for documents and I think you have an answer.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It seems like everyone will have to have a cell phone to do business.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I dont have any ideas here.

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

7. What tools could be 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 WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

DO NOT WANT DIGITAL CURENCY

Name or Organization

Dean Bork

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?

A major risk is hacking into CBDC computer systems by domestic and foreign agents. Computer security is not reliable anywhere today. Further, our currency is defined clearly in the Constitution of the United States of America in terms of gold and silver.

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?

Millions of people do not have computer access or computer literacy plus others do not trust computers or so-called computer security.

4. How might a U.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?

Cash usage is vital to our rights.

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?

On the face of it, there is no privacy with any computer information as shown on the many hacks of government computers.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Cyber risks are hacking; there is no sure cure for computer 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?

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

Janet M Delgado

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 US currency is based on the Dollar, sadly no longer based on gold.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Do not want digital currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I do not want the monetary system of the US to be further corrupted. No Central Bank Digital Currency.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I'm sure that the investors in the Federal Reserve will be pleased. I do not want my US currency to become digital. I am tired of being robbed by this system.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will create complete social instability. This would be negative. Do not create this harmful 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, the Fed will have further control of the financial sector. I am not interested in having the US use different types of 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?

I do not want this type of currency 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?

NO. Do not replace our current system.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Do not create the CBDC. First time in my life that the dollar has declined so much, do not eliminate the dollar.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not influence the US decision. We used to be world leaders in many realms, why are you making us followers?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not adopt this system!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I do not want this system! You should not be in charge of my finances.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Government control, fraud and cybercrime. Do not change my currency.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NEVER!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, it should not be legal tender

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is my concern, YOU will control my money.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None, CBDC should not be implemented.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Online and offline CBDC capabilities should never exist. Do not create this system.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Do not create a CBDC,

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It should never be created or used at a national level. It is a method by which to steal my money

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You will be able to control when and how I spend currency that I have earned, you do too much now to control my money already

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes. Why do you ask such ridiculous questions of the public? Are you attempting to intimidate the public to not answer? I do not want this

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

At the time of Breton Woods all the gold in the world was thought to be 2 billion Troy ounces. At the same time M2 of the USA was 71 billion. Using $M2/2=P$ the price of gold was set at US\$ 35.5 Step ahead to 2021 All the gold in the world above and below ground is thought to be 8 billion Troy ounces. Using $M2SL/8=P$ one can estimate the price of gold. Doing this shows gold to at about a 30% discount to calculated value. By using BTC to replace the missing 30% in value one could find a way to monetize the missing 30% placing the US dollar onto a Gold/BTC standard. This has the potential benefit of creating 6Trillion in US dollar value without printing another US dollar. JMHO Thank you for allowing me to express my point of view.

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

Kristin Burnett

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?

NO CRYPTO.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

NO CRYPTO.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NO CRYPTO.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

NO CRYPTO

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 TO QUESTION 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?

NO CRYPTO.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 a CENTRAL bank, but you know this. LOCAL banks. And, obviously, it's important.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No influence. We are the United States.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Look, our government can't protect us now. All risks could be mitigated with an investment in US citizens, US children and true education--with high standards, and training programs for US citizens--no more outsourcing or willingly inviting bad actors.

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?

DO NOT USE.

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

Sherri Oakley

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?

NO!!!

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?

STAY OUT OF 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?

BY STAYING OUT!!!

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!!! 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?

LEAVE IT ALONE!!!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

LEAVE IT ALONE!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

LEAVE IT ALONE! GOOD ENOUGH THE WAY IT IS!!!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

BE INDEPENDENT!!!

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?*

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?*

DOESN'T MATTER IF YOU DON'T DO IT!!!

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO!!! STAY OUT OF IT!!!

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

DON'T DO ANY OF IT!!!

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

DOESN'T MATTER IF YOU 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?*

NO TYPES!!!

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?*

IT SHOULDN'T BE DESIGNED AT ALL!!!

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

NOT IF IT DOESN'T EXIST!!! BAD IDEA!!!

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

THEY SHOULDN'T!!!

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

YES!!! THE CONCEPTION!!!

Name or Organization

RS Henry

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?

There are no benefits

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave the current money system alone

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?

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?

We don't need the government controlling our money

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

Ronald Price

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?

No dont do it This entire thing is setup for people to give reasons why it would ve a good idea and its not at all its entirely the wrong move and shallow thinking just following the lemmings off a cliff

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Dont do it

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Please do not make a digital currency they are all shit and worth nothing

4. How might a U.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 as if the dumbest people or people with low to no iq are running the world and coming up with these hairbrained ideas and schemes this is no better then an nft

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Horribly Negative some stores would think it was a good idea and them doing their part to change their world to only accept non paper transactions and screw the other 99%

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Nonbank money right there it should be illegal just stop with ur madness

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Fuck a cdbc and you people for the idea and abbreviating 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?

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?

This entire thing is setup for people to give reasons why it would ve a good idea and its not at all its entirely the wrong move and shallow thinking just following the lemmings off a cliff

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Stupid stupid stupid

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This is the dumbest idea you could of thought of

Name or Organization

Walter B

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I don't know. Ask Peter Schiff

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes return to the gold standard

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I don't know. Ask George Gammon

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I don't know. Ask George gammon

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. Ask George gammon

7. What tools could be 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 don't know. Ask George gammon

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Ask George gammon

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I don't know. Ask George gammon

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?

No Cbdc at all

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I don't know. Ask George gammon

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I don't know. Ask George gammon

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO !

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I don't know. Ask George gammon and Peter Schiff

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I don't know. Ask George gammon and Peter Schiff. I don't know

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I don't know. Ask George gammon

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I don't know ask George gammon

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I don't

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I don't know. Ask George gammon and professor Hanke of John Hopkins university

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I don't know. Technology is always advancing. Good luck.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I don't know. Please don't create a CBDC. let's return to good money that has proven itself over centuries.

Name or Organization

Zachary

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 Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

4. How might a U.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 Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

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 Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a 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?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The Constitution gave the authority to mint and coin money to the states and only authorized gold and silver as payments. Not Federal Reserve notes, and definitely not a cryptocurrency.

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 Allen

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?

We already have problems with internet problems. If one system goes down then there is no way to get cash if needed. This is a very bad idea. Also gives people like the WEF full control over our personal money. That is a bad idea. To many possibilities for theft. We do not need to go down this rabbit hole.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes go back to the gold standard. Our cash is backed by gold not a mafia establishment. That is the biggest problem. Nothing to back our money except a family. I say default and say to bad.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The effect would be negative. Our infrastructure is already weak. With all of this clean energy crap is only going to get worse. One big black out and the economy will be a mess. Accounts will be hacked all of the time. This is a very bad idea unless you are a Klaus Schwab fan. His idea of some weird Utopia is just that a dream.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Stability will be gone. It will be whoever rules the internet. You hire all of the it security you want but there will always be that one guy out there who is a little better. To many issues.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Stability would be gone. a banker doesn't like the way you talk etc. they can close you off to your resources.

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?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Robert M

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Alabama

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The potential for whomever controls it does not like my views and decides to turn off my funds. There are no private transactions between two people. Plus gold and silver are real money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Scrap it and go back to gold and silver

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Not sure

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

As said before. This is a control mechanism and not constitutionally legal

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The only way to stabilize is to back on gold and silver

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 is no privacy with purchases and people are controlling the masses by threatening to cut off their funds

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do not implement 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?

End the central bank.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

How about countries trade in gold and goods and leave our money alone

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We have a constitution. Follow the constitution.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Follow the constitution. Gold and silver is real money.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is no way to do this. Someone will always have control and privacy will be an illusion. Digital currency always leaves records.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No digital currency and no worries about cyber risks

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This is tyranny

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. People have the right to be rich if they have made good decisions and work hard.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No firms. Follow the constitution and have gold and silver coin.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Digital currency is unconstitutional

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Use cash

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Use cash/coin

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Follow the constitution

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Follow the constitution

Name or Organization

Karl

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 risks are to much centralized power. The people in charge of the currency could and probably will eventually take advantage of the power over how and when and how much money can be spent. For example the digital currency could be earmarked worthless unless it is spent within a certain time or spent on a certain thing. This takes away freedom from the individual.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I don't think so. The system needs to remain as decentralized as possible.

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. Cash needs to continue to be a part of the system. Cash gives the individual the ability to make their own decisions on what to do with their 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?

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?

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

Mike

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?

We should go back to the Gold Standard. Central Banks are dangerous. Abolish the Federal Reserve!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Abolish 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?

Abolish the 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?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Abolish the Federal Reserve!

Name or Organization

Rune Optimized

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Simplified not layered

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes but sitting down with me

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Depends how you establish the overall inclusion and balance it for good.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It can justify itself with ML

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If you are asking this question. It gives me no plausible faith in what the hell your doing

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Same as above. Simplify and streamline

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Sit down with me

8. If cash usage declines, 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 directly 1 and 1 with digital asset

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Easier unless you understand the root emphasis

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Shouldn't matter if it's beneficial to all

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes Give me a sit down

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Sit down

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Goes with 12

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Only if simplified and beneficially balanced

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

If you are asking this. You don't know what the he'll your really doing

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Depends. The whole point is to justifiably benefit all

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Call me

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yes Call me

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Yes Sit down Already built

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Simplicity Less layers

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Let me manage 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?*

Let's have lunch I've went through all of this several times Start from scratch or let me streamline...

Name or Organization

Michael Hall

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?

It's an awful, Communist plot to give government the ability to control everyone's ability to exchange money for survival. It's immoral and hopefully, if the lawyers on the Supreme Court have a brain amongst them, unconstitutional.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Cash is a very immediate way to pay people without fees.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. Government could take money from whomever they please and give it to whomever votes for 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?

It would give the Fed even more power to destroy our country financially.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

As effectively as any command controlled economy ever is.

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 Communist national bank will make private sector institutions irrelevant.

7. What tools could be 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 are dumb enough to want complete government control over their finances, fine. Mitigate it by leaving cash alone.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. If people don't want to pay fees, they can use cash. If not, let them pay fees.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who cares? We have Western Union for that.

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. I don't care if they want to be good commies.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, don't even dream of it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. And that's part of the compromise one takes in living in a "free" country.

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 and it won't get hacked. Instead, make all the current counterfeiting stable scam coins illegal. That will decrease the amount of US cybercrime in dramatically.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. Fed is not taking risk. They don't deserve any reward.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, zero.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Penitentiary wardens should be able to implement it for use at the prison commissary.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Turn off your computer and pay cash.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I have been able to pay at the point of service for nearly 60 years without any stupid cell phone.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Ask a hacker or scammer.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Ask someone running around in a headset.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 stop this stupidity before it starts. There is no reason that payments have to be done instantaneously. Anyone can get free checking. This whole charade is a power grab to control our citizens. Try harder tyrants.

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

United States of America

State

Puerto Rico

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC is a shit coin. I'm not interested in CBDC slave coin.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. It's a shit coin.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No. It's a shitcoin.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It'll still be a shitcoin like the current USD.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It's a shit coin. People will just trade Bitcoin amongst each other.

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?

Shitcoin are bad

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I don't like shitcoins

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Shitcoin

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Shitcoin

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Shitcoin

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Fiat shitcoin

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Fiat shitcoin

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Fiat shitcoin

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Fiat shitcoin

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Fiat shitcoin

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Fiat shitcoin

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Fiat shitcoin

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Fiat shitcoin

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Fiat shitcoin

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Fiat shitcoin

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Fiat shitcoin

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?

I would do everything in my power to stay away from and off any digital currency system that had any possibility of recording me, my financial habits and my history. It is an invasion of privacy like no other.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Going to have to find a benefit....

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. There are those who like their freedom too much to submit to a currency database this thoroughly powerful.

4. How might a U.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 gives the Fed unlimited powers to control all commerce. That is not an America I want to live in.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I'm sure it would be more 'stable' as defined by regulators with infinite controls over everyone's financial activity.

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 I haven't considered.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Keep this 'tool' away from politicians and regulators. Too powerful. Corruption is the inevitable result of infinite 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?

Not necessarily. Cash is my own preferred choice of having a ready stock of available liquidity. The US Dollar has been a world wide asset that so far at least, is used almost everywhere. How do you replace that with digital anything and maintain acceptance in far corners of the world?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Can we say free market? As opposed to administrative market!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Always err on the side of capitalism and freedom. Always.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Tyranny by any other name is still tyranny.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Complete anonymity is the American way. Power and control is what this is about.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

blah. broken record now all of a sudden most of the criminals become cyber criminals - whether they intended to or not.

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?

more tyranny. how counter freedom and capitalist is this question?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

blah

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

more blah. stick with greenbacks and metals

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

more blah

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Copy Visa and Mastercard - oh wait - who needs CBDCs then.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Depends on how much power the fed wants to collect over the people

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

forget it.

Name or Organization

Addison Gray

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?

Benefits would be to lower cost of material and to the environment by using 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?

If would be a net positive as long as internet upgrades and expansion continued.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would allow the currency to have higher protections in a world where a ever growing amount of money is moved digitally.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The world market will adopt the easiest currency for exchanges. If the U.S. lacked a CBDC the world would move to the Euro Digital Currency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

By the old U.S. minds set of being first and the best. Without doing what is a logical progression we cede the future to others.

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?

Block chain offers both

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, if it is held in a FDIC, SIPC, institution that would offer 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?

The same as regular currency

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not sure what that means

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

Diana Hanlon

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?

Controlling what people are able to buy by prohibiting purchases from certain organizations or products. Disempowering the American citizens by controlling their finances by a single organization that is NOT elected or controlled by the citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

remain a fiat currency.

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 would be negative. the potential for financial abuse by the Federal Reserve managing digital currency could potentially be enormous. They could control every transaction a person/populace could make.

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. With the current cyber crimes taking place, it would be easier to disable one digital currency system than the ones held by each bank in America now. They may be all inter connected, but they all have their own separate ways of tracking money in accounts.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Have digital currency be administered like the current fiat 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. It is imperative that people be able to exchange money for private and public financial exchanges. The current use of credit/debit cards should not be replaced with a central digital currency. Paper money is needed by the general public for many uses-its use should not be diminished.

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?*

It would all be under the control of one organization. The potential for financial abuse is a factor that makes it not worth implementing. Privacy would be minimal and the Constitutional right to private property could possibly be infringed upon with the digital currency. It is not any organization's right to potentially limit in any way on what products/services a person spends their funds.

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 fiat currency in dollar/change as 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?*

No.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Andrew Johnson

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

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 white paper provides for a long-anticipated proposal that has been termed Fedcoin among involved speculative circles. Fedcoin, however, implies that the CBDC implemented will leverage a technology and decentralized pseudonymous ledger similar to a cryptocurrency. In truth CBDC is an inversion of crypto. This proposal would fundamentally transform the dollar from a physical unit of exchange into source code (developed exclusively by the Fed), and then track with non-masked identity every transaction through a centralized and monolithic transaction ledger, (also controlled exclusively by the Fed.) This poses two major issues in my opinion. 1)Although the CBDC solution may initially exist as part of a hybrid model that exists as an optional instrument of exchange in a wider ecosystem, it is easy to see any and all other players in this space being quickly wiped out. The CBDC infrastructure and money movement API's in place would quickly become the preferred mechanism of payment by virtually all institutional and mid-large cap entities. It would also be adopted at a rapid rate by individuals for P2P transfers. The reason for this would not be due to public adoption of a more inclusive or superior service, but instead due to a monopolistic entity exercising an outsized and anti-competitive influence on a market that is already presently highly robust. This creates a scenario that exposes the Federal Reserve to potential antitrust litigation down the road. 2)Additionally, this solution also removes from Americans all personal sovereignty over their liquid assets. Individual deposit holdings, as well as basic ability to transact, would always one-button press away from potential punitive action easily enforced by the state.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, allow the private markets to develop technology and platforms that continue to increase both simplification and inclusiveness of payments and transfers services. CBDC is largely a solution for a problem that doesn't exist

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, many individuals that exist within poor and minority communities rely on financial streams sourced from grey market or black market activities to meet their financial needs. CBDC adoption would disproportionately disrupt those income streams, including many that are not directly tied to money exchange involving illegal activities.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I would not anticipate significant adverse disruption to employment, although as previously mentioned it could negatively impact income streams for millions of under-advantaged Americans. As far as inflation, the motivation for Congress to continue spending money and devaluing the dollar far outweighs any public appetite to reign it in, so I think the country is screwed here regardless. However, a CBDC solution doesn't exactly help the situation by providing Congress a fast tracked method for distributing free money to everyone.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for

stability?

For reasons described above it would be a massive net negative that solves no actual problems and creates many, many more.

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. Although traditional banking institutions would be insulated and would likely continue to act as a front-end for individual and private company deposit accounts, as well as primary players in the lending and credit space, many Fintech companies that have built their models on transaction based fees would collapse nearly overnight. (Also described 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?

As far as mitigating disruption to the payments/transfers space, there may be a way that is not presently obvious to me, however at this moment I consider the situation to be zero-sum for that segment of the financial 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?

Yes, availability and access to a government backed store of value that acts as a common means of exchange is paramount to our economy

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

This is a very tricky situation, primarily driven by a lack of consensus among most sovereign nations regarding the matter. China is obviously an early adopter of CBDC, and their implementation of the e-RMB has all the trappings of a dystopian sci-fi classic. I believe the US should lead the West and all pro-liberty nations in a different direction. We should not play follow-the-leader with China into a global model that they have early adopter advantages with, and that potentially alots to them disproportionate influence.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Described above, but basically, do the ideological opposite of what China does

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not really, the risks were actually downplayed

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A pseudonymous or alias-based solution that leverages the client data and infrastructure of multiple private financial institutions, fintechs, and payment providers could be used, with the Fed simply acting as a backend clearinghouse for a consortium of financial service and payment providers. A similar model is seen with Early Warning Systems and the Zelle service. The Fed would essentially replace EWS and widely expand its availability footprint to include fintechs

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The number of digital risks would require a dedicated white paper. Suffice it to say, nearly 100% of all global criminal efforts involved in financial crime today would have a brand new single point of failure to collectively target and work at undermining and compromising. This would include small-time thugs all the way to state-sponsored cyber-warfare military units

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Depends on its implementation

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Very complex considerations here, and they are also touched upon in the white paper. Monetary policy and an ability to modulate interest rates through that policy are traditionally viewed as fundamentally important to a currency's stability. I agree with that notion, and it should seem obvious, inflation data during FY 2008-2020 notwithstanding. My view, however, sees CBDC less as a representation of one's deposit holdings, and more as a streamlined tool for money movement, so from that perspective I would say no on interest. If, however, CBDC subsumes for itself all money and liquid holdings wholesale across the board, some sort of interest rate would have to be tied into the foundation.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Again, the relevance of this is highly variable, and contingent on what the end product looks like. My primary instinct on this though under most any circumstance, especially if CBDC exists as a wholesale deposit solution, would be no balance ceiling. I would, in fact, hard-code a non-limit balance feature very deep within the application stack

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Basically, any/all entities listed in the white paper as players directly involved in the velocity of money. I would let our extremely wise political leaders work out the regulatory details, since that is their favorite thing to discuss anyways

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Ideally yes, although I'm not aware of any feasible way that this could be implemented from a technical perspective. Likely, this would not be a day-1 feature and would have to be integrated in a major code release down the road.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I would think this is an obvious pursuit of whatever form CBDC ultimately manifests. In the backend it would involve the development of a unified merchant processing API framework. The Federal Reserve would not find it difficult to compel a roundtable of stakeholders across every major industry together to develop, test, and scale out the infrastructure this effort would be contingent upon. The costs would be offset by transaction fees collected by the Fed once the CBDC goes live. On the front-end, there should be an intuitive standalone UI for both mobile and desktop from day 1 for those with no present bank account (those with existing bank accounts could leverage their bank's apps/tools with CBDC seamlessly). There also needs to be mobile POS capabilities enabled through NFC and similar communication bands.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I will skip to the second question as I am not heavily involved with the present ecosystem of cross-platform money movement, although the optimal solution here is likely something akin to any present day large-cap payment processor, except scaled even further. As for the second part the wider Web 3.0 framework and involved bleeding edge technologies presently represent a move towards the decentralization of data and services. CBDC, at least from my perspective, mostly represents the opposite. I believe that a CBDC could very well retard growth and innovation within the financial sector, by operating as a de facto monopolistic entity and de-incentivizing the emergence of competitor money movement and payment services

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Answered a bit in the above, however CBDC should preferably provide for itself a large amount of flexibility, built on a design philosophy that is not hostile towards present and emerging open-source Web 3.0 protocols, as well as be able to co-exist with blockchain based services with minimum disruptive consequences

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

Greg Bean

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?

Security concerns for individual financial accounts would experience heightened risk. The government (especially federal) cannot be trusted to keep them safe now, let alone when they develop the system and software.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Those benefits are not worth the added risk of government management.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I appreciate this sentiment but experience shows that we would all be excluded by the failures of such a 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?

Would give this government agency and its handlers complete control over the monetary system and they would try to further mute market forces to the detriment of all citizens.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would be more controlled and we would all be the poorer. Government control has been tried elsewhere many times. That is why the US economy is the greatest on earth.

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 my above comments.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Market forces are much better at fostering the creation of wealth than any CBDC could ever be. Why have a CBDC when you don't have sufficient tools and they can't be made.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. We are not all digitally fluent.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Market forces will regulate them better than a CBDC.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We shouldn't do this. There are good reasons why we have the world's strongest economy.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes. Don't create this government control.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It couldn't do that as well as the present system.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See my last answer.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

See my answer to 13. Above

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

See my above answers.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

See my above answers.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Etc.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Etc.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Etc.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

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?

Etc.

Name or Organization

Ralph Swindler

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 think one of the greatest risks of CBDC would be the destabilization of the current financial structure. By creating a digital currency that is directly available to the individual would eventually squeeze out a lot of the traditional banking institutions that millions rely on. I could see where the Federal Reserve would become the de facto Bank of the United States. Other banks would still exist but in niche roles such as investment banking. This would leave the consumer without options. Even if the digital currency is "managed" by third party entities and apps, this would have a negative impact on the system. A positive benefit would be the peer to peer ability to digitally conduct transactions at a lower cost. One policy consideration would be the need for everyone to have access to the digital marketplace. Many of the disadvantaged who lack access to day could benefit, but they would need access to devices like smartphones in order to participate.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We could leave it up to the market to develop such a capability, but that would defeat the purpose of a national digital currency that is recognized internationally.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, I believe CBDC would be positive for inclusion if everyone had access to a means of conducting transactions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I think a CBDC would streamline the process and create efficiencies; however the cost may come at weakening the commercial banking structure.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Initially, a CBDC would negatively influence stability as it would be a disruptive intrusion into the entire economic structure. Over time, though, it would provide more stability as it gains traction.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

As mentioned before, I think the digital currency would negatively impact our current sector and structure. When it comes to other stablecoins, CBDC could eventually lead to their demise as part of the payment system and push them further into being an equity versus currency. I think the CBDC would be complimentary to nonbank money as those entities would benefit from being a platform for consumers to conduct transactions.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial

sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

One tool would be to treat CBDC as physical currency and allow commercial banks to operate as they are now. This would of course lessen the efficiency of CBDC.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, it is important. ATMs allow the public to access cash on a 24/7 real time bases. For CBDC, this would mean giving the general public the tools to access CBDC via some type of smart device. This would have to be free or low fee to the public just like ATM cards are today.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

These type of digital payments would follow market forces and evolve through the current commercial bank and non-banks. This would create a decentralized system which would benefit the public by providing choices. A negative impact would be the higher costs to the public.

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 can't be left behind in the digital age. We need to act from a position of leadership. Given the lethargic ways our country operates, it might already be too late with us playing catch-up. If we are to embrace CBDC, we need to do so with boldness unseen since the days of the space race. We need to act swiftly. If we don't lead, do we really want to see the digital version of the Chinese Wuan as the benchmark currency?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Anytime there is a new concept being introduced where risk has to be mitigated, there seems to be a push for over regulation. When it comes to CBDC, less regulation is best. This is innovation. We can't stifle it with too many rules and regulations. Current block chain technology has thrived because it is unregulated.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is a tough nut to crack. In the purest sense, CBDC offers the opportunity to allow peer to peer transactions without third party intervention. This is very attractive to many. In many ways complete anonymity is the beauty of this system. Of course, this means it is ripe for money laundering and other such activities. There has to be a way to preserve privacy without allowing illicit acts. One way would be to provide a transaction identification that tracks the time and amount of the transaction but shields the parties involved. There will always be some type of digital footprint that could be traced. There has to be legal protections on parties conducting the transactions to include public access to any warrants or subpoenas. The government can't hide behind the "national security" excuse to shield the public from any governmental interest in a CBDC transaction. Additionally, if anyone is the subject of a legal inquiry, they must be notified and not subject to a "gag" order about the fact they are being investigated. The public needs to be reassured that "Big Brother" isn't watching their every transaction.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It has to be developed by the most sophisticated programmers available. There needs to be enough safeguards built into the system to prevent the digital version of a bank robbery. As many redundancies need to be built into the CBDC as possible, and it must be exposed to daily if not constant stress tests to ensure it is agile enough to thwart cyberwarfare. Once we develop a CBDC, there will be plenty of national bad actors attempting to exploit weaknesses. Anything designed by humans will be exploited by humans. Cyber intrusions are not a matter of if but a matter of when. The ability to respond needs to be quick and robust.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Based on the position paper's concept, yes it should be legal tender. If not, the public will

probably not quickly adopt it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. If CBDC is to be treated as legal tender, it should not pay interest in and of itself. That would be too destabilizing for the financial industry. CBDC should exist as "cash" in a digital wallet like cash does right now. Cash in my wallet does not pay interest. Cash in a digital wallet should likewise not pay interest. However, CBDC should be treated like any other form of money by putting it into an interest bearing account.

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?

Peer to peer transform platforms are the perfect intermediaries. They should be treated like banks and regulated in a similar fashion.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, if CBDC is being created as a form of money and legal tender, there should be a way to integrate a person's digital wallet with the existing ATM networks which would allow the transfer of digital currency into physical currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Most places conducting point of sales have some form of cash register or method of receiving digital payment through a credit card or other means. The design of CBDC should be incorporated into the existing market network. This may require point of sale vendors to upgrade their capabilities, but this shouldn't be seen as a barrier to most POS locations.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Transferability across current platform already exists. There would be no need to create new technology. There would probably be a need to create a uniform standard on how transfers occur, but this would be a normal evolution of the process.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There would have to be an anticipation that technologies will change. This will require that policy makers be fully engaged in new technology development and prepared to adapt policies based on an ever changing environment.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Educating the public needs to be a top priority in development. I'd venture to say that while 90% of the population knows about digital currency, 95% don't have a clue as to what it is and how it works.

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

At the time of Breton Woods all the gold in the world was thought to be 2 billion Troy ounces. At the same time M2 of the USA was 71 billion. Using $M2/2=P$ the price of gold was set at US\$ 35.5 Step ahead to 2021 All the gold in the world above and below ground is thought to be 8 billion Troy ounces. Using $M2SL/8=P$ one can estimate the price of gold. Doing this shows gold to at about a 30% discount to calculated value. By using BTC to replace the missing 30% in value one could find a way to monetize the missing 30% placing the US dollar onto a Gold/BTC standard. This has the potential benefit of creating 6Trillion in US dollar value without printing another US dollar. JMHO Thank you for allowing me to express my point of view.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A CBDC backed by a Gold/BTC standard would certainly be unique. Without wanting to be disrespectful one could think of the US dollar as a piece of paper with a number stamped on it. At the same time Alt coins could be thought of in the same way. The thing is that BTC is unique. A CBDC that incorporated some of the ideas presented by Alt coins would make a CBDC backed by a Gold/BTC standard truly unique. Jmho

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

An unbacked CBDC ; would simply be another Alt coin, a piece of paper with a number stamped on it. Jmho

4. How might a U.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 6 Trillion dollar benefit says it all.jmho

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

One BTC can be split into 100 million pieces.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

In Singapore, before the idea was blocked, one could sell BTC and put the money on a bank card usable at most ATM's in Canada. The technology is certainly available. By using the idea of $M2/8=P$ to establish a value for BTC one could open the door to the power offered by a bank. Think 6 Trillion in found money put to work. Jmho

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Education. When I say 0.00243 BTC people get confused When I say think 8 places after the decimal it becomes easier to see how 0.00243000 becomes 243000 Satoshi jmho

8. If cash usage declines, 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 CBDC currency backed by a Gold/BTC standard has the potential to be accepted around the world without the inconvenience of converting from one currency to the next. Jmho

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

At the present time the US is talking about raising interest rates. The enormous debt burden of the US would cause huge amounts of strain as the government looks to find cash to simply pay the added interest. The Fed would likely print more money to accommodate. Again, think 6 trillion in undiscovered value. Jmho

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 already the World's reserve currency. A CBDC backed by a Gold/BTC standard would be speak for itself. Jmho

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Taxation. If BTC were used as a standard there would be capital gains issues. At the moment, I put all my transactions on an Excel spreadsheet. That program needs to be made BTC friendly. Jmho

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Do criminals not use US dollars ? I don't understand the question.

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. Jmho

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If used to purchase a bond, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Is there a limit on the US dollar? For taxation purposes I suppose small exchanges of BTC could be made using something like a TFSA jmho

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks. Custody of BTC. Collateral for loans.jmho

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Gift cards. Bank cards. Wallets. Jmho

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I don't know for sure going forward. One idea I thought of was for a one day store. ie At the moment BTC isn't very spendable. For tax purposes I thought of a store that allows people to buy gift cards usable at the store. The person selling the gift card would provide a receipt to the person exchanging the BTC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I think that's one for the banks.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

When a utility bill is paid approximately half of the amount paid goes to pay for maintenance of the grid. BTC would find a way to adapt. Jmho

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 market seems comfortable with gold trading at a 30% discount to calculated value I suppose abandoning gold and going 100% BTC is possible. Jmho

Name or Organization

JAMES BERRY

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?

There are no benefits in the long term, as it leads to totalitarianism and complete authority by the government. This is a communist based idea, please drop it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Refine the current banking systems, don't eliminate them.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This would be an EXTREMELY NEGATIVE effect and in essence eliminate private and public business and by extension, capitalism and free enterprise.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

These pursuits by government will fail. Get government out of the way, and the FREE enterprise that results will resolve those issues.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Yes, simply by the amount of power and control that would result and be a very NEGATIVE impact to freedom and choice.

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?

Do Not Do This, that would eliminate the impact.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 necessary to preserve small business, low income peoples ability to live autonomously

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Uncertain, but an active modern banking system, available locally, and not through central government, is a key component to maintaining freedoms to choose.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They should not influence our decision. If we lead, they will follow.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

YES, DO NOT DO THIS.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A centrally controlled bank system CANNOT do this. Illicit financial activity being considered means what your really trying to do is implement controls that allow only government to decide what should or shouldn't be created, built, sold, or otherwise considered.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It Can't

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO, a CBDC should not be considered.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks and Credit Unions should remain.

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?

It remains to be seen.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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, drop this design

Name or Organization

Miller

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?

Federal involvement in monetary c on troll

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes by staying out of it

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative is all i can see

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Fed reserve needs to go

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

By manipulation which has been going on

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

By manipulation ie see current fiat dollar

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Keeping the fed reserve out of the 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?

Fed reserve? Stay out

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Stay out

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Stay out

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Stay out

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Stay out

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Keep out

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Keep out

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?*

Stay out

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Keeping out

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Fed reserve stay out

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Its fine stay out quit manipulating

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

Credit Union

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?

n

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

n

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

n

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

n

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

n

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

n

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

n

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

n

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

n

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

n

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

n

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

n

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

n

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

n

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

n

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

n

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

n

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

n

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

n

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

n

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

n

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Iowa

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Will

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Never

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Accept

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Federal

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Reserve

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Backed

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cryptocurrency

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Completely

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Defeats

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Point

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You've

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Already

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Failed

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

At

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Being

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Federal

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Currency of the United States of America

Name or Organization

ahmad

Industry

Other:

Country

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

State

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be 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

Gagandeep Saini

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?

So far, none. However, I would encourage you to use existing infrastructure that is being used in crypto currently: USDC (USD coin). It's a start!

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?

I think it's positive if it's really made for the people and not with institutions interest in mind

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It'll help! We are moving towards a digital world with instant access and instant results to things. It'll only help or add to the reserve arsenal.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive 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?

Initially there will be some negative affect, in a mass of individuals electing to choose a digital coin, vs traditional methods.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Rip the bandaid off approach.

8. If cash usage declines, 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, move to digital. The dollar is the same, whether it be digital or physical.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Ensure other governing bodies accept and are willing to take on a digital dollar. As we begin our infrastructure on a digital dollar. Other currencies should also move digital. FOREX will remain the same. Speeds of transferring between two bodies should become immediate and pain free.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Yes

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Ensure proper security and encryption tokens validate a digital dollar. We don't need fake USD coins circulating. We need to ensure we have proper security and control over ensuring the authenticity of a digital dollar.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Implement a proof of stake or a form of blockchain of our own that traces transactions and transfers over a unique ID.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Ensure proper encryption is used and ensure backups to an offline server are used so risks can be mitigated

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 we are holding a digital asset that, it should pay 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?

Any bank or financial institution. Same rules and regulations there are now

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Back up servers offline from any outside connection, while current blockchain or systems are online. Daily backups at midnight est

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, ask visa.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No, ensure regulation is used that requires digital dollars are used. Think tether! How some platforms take USD to tether and tether to whatever. Replace tether with digital dollar.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Be open to new ideas and constantly study different stablecoin systems

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 all stablecoin systems and implement those systems in a conglomeration

Name or Organization

Adam Springer

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?

There is a singular benefit to CBDC and that would be speed or ease of transactions. There are, however, many risks and downsides to CBDC. -Virtually no business or government can absolutely prevent cyber attacks or hacks. With this risk being catastrophic to the entire structure of purely digital currency it would be more than sufficient to NOT implement CBDC. -Centralized currency has been shown to be unstable and used as leverage against citizens. This reason should also be more than adequate to NOT implement CBDC. -United States government structure layed out in the Declaration of Independence and Constitution renders the entire idea of a centralized currency moot. Our current currency is riding the fence but due to its anonymity and physical nature it can't be as easily leveraged by government against citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

As I stated in my response to question 1, the only benefit would be speed and ease of transactions, which are already being addressed by private sector companies such as Square, Parallel Economy, and Bitcoin.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would require pricey technologies to implement, as well as people in the lowest income ranges not being able to afford internet access or the hardware to make use of CBDC. So yes, CBDV would affect financial inclusion and the net effect would be an overtly negative 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?

This question is meaningless. It would obviously make it easier for the Federal Reserve to implement monetary policy but that ease of their goals negatively effects all citizens subject to absolute government control of their money.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The net and gross effects would both be negative. As I mentioned in my response to question 1, no business or government can prevent cyber attacks and hacks. This puts the entire structure of a centralized digital currency in a very unstable position.

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 currency is entirely digital then there would be no need for banks. This would result in hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of people to lose their jobs. This would be an absolute negative on the economy and people's lives.

7. What tools could be 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 not a single thing that can be done to diminish the adverse impact CBDC will have as all negative effects previously mentioned can not be remedied without significant technological advancements.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 declining for years, however the digital transactions we currently make are held against our physical currency that we have control over. If the currency itself becomes digital than any physical tender we use for transactions is essentially worth nothing and we have no control over it.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It would make it much easier for foreign countries to accumulate our currency to the point where they either ransom it for political gain or the Federal Reserve inflates the supply of available currency making it worth less. As a whole the entire evolution would be one that would hurt America as well as the nations of the world that use the U.S. dollar as their reserve currency.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Other large economy nations should have no bearing in our currency. If they choose to go the risky route of turning to a digital centralized currency then it will be their own fault if that currency crashes. America should not be influenced by poor foreign decisions.

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?

The government regularly commits or facilitates illegal transactions, if they can't keep their own hands clean then they have no right or authority to know any details of anyone else's financial transactions. Complete anonymity is the freedom our founding fathers fought for; a nation without the oppression of a monarch or government overlords.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I had already inadvertently answered this question. Due to current technology limitations or human errors we can not prevent cyber attacks or hacks. I need not elaborate further as that should be enough of a deterrent to abstain from implementing this disastrous idea.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. We currently already have digital payment methods based on our physical currency. A CBDC is not necessary or advisable.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The fact that this is even a question is proof of a fundamental overhaul of our currency and economy. We were/are the number 1 economy in the world. As they say "if it's not broken don't fix it".

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Is that you, CCP? This is America, land of the free, we DO NOT limit peoples financial capabilities. We do not currently limit how much money a person can have so we shouldn't limit how much they could have if the horrendous CBDC is implemented.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role

and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

To keep things short, there should be no firms or regulatory structures as the CBDC should NOT be implemented.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

There is effectively no good option for an "offline" digital currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Absolutely not.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It would be possible for current technology however, due to its inevitable instability and risk of foreign cyber attack the entire premise is based on either a government wanting to have more control over its people or a desire to implement globalization despite people worldwide opposing such notions.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future technological innovation could make CBDC more secure in terms of cyber attacks but that still would not make it an intelligent decision to implement CBDC as it still places government in control of everyone's finances.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 previously stated, the only benefits are speed and ease of transactions. Those benefits do not and will not ever outweigh the downsides.

Name or Organization

Jared Papa

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?

No benefits, just a nightmare. To much power given bro the fed

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?

Financial inclusion? Right now if you have the money you can buy whatever you want. A cbdc could affect that.The fed could control what you spend your money 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?

The Fed needs to step back and stop trying to control everything in the economy

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. Don't even think about 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 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?

So what if cash usage declines. You don't have to control everything

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Don't worry about it. Keep a strong dollar and there won't be a problem

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Just worry about keeping America strong. Don't outsource bout jobs

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't get one

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It couldn't

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Don't 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?

You shouldn't have cbdc to begin with

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?

Stop asking questions about cbdc

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Your still asking stupid 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?

Keep the dollar strong and stop with the cbdc crap

Name or Organization

Jan-Willem

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?*
- 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 - there is always a role for a form of money that is not connected to commercial interests, be they bank or non-bank. Cash usage declined noticeably during the COVID-19 pandemic, and a significant number of merchants stopped accepting cash entirely. As it currently stands, most digital payment options require customers to deal with a bank or other financial services, and options for people who cannot or do not wish to engage with such entities are extremely limited. A digital form of central bank money would free consumers from a dependence on commercial services and would put the business relationship between the two back on an even playing field.
- 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?

In the absence of another form of central bank money available to consumers, yes, CBDC should be legal tender. If cash remains, CBDC does not necessarily have to be legal tender, but if it is not then it should be convertible to cash without needing to resort to the services of commercial entities. If CBDC is not legal tender and is not convertible, then it reestablishes the dependent relationship between consumer and business discussed in question 8.

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?

A key property of cash is that it does not require intermediaries to move cash from one party to another. For maximum flexibility, CBDC should have this same property, to otherwise prevent the establishment of gatekeepers who would arbitrate on how CBDC may flow, and who may thus end up stifling trade.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Graphics/Design

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 should be started now by the Federal Reserve

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It would give the American financial network more control over the world market in the digital money market which will come like it or not.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive if done right with strict guidelines which could be loosened later after watching its progress.

4. How might a U.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 another LARGE control tool which eventually could become a lever to speed or slow the economy on a national and/or world level.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If it is not used as a tool with controls put in place with a set of parameters and guidelines before it happens by others in a willynilly fashion it could become a huge 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?

The Fed needs to take the bull by the horns now to give it direction in creating a positive future or said bull could be used to destroy the China closet

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tread carefully in a conservative manner so the benefit can be seen in small steps and mistakes which will be inevitable will also be small and more easily corrected. The small people, the multitudes need to be protected. This cannot be another playground for the benefit of the rich. The Goldman Sachs Group, etc..cannot be left to direct this tool.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

That's what I'm saying. Are you listening?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The Wild West and survival of the one with the biggest stick and loudest voice. It will not be pretty.

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 first. Period.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Of course. This is a start and does not possibly touch in every area that will be encountered, but it can be a good guideline. Use the experiences of creating financial systems in the U.S. in our history to avoid traps in the present and future. Combine that with the experience of the digital era as it has evolved thus far and using common sense and careful intent it should arrive in good shape and a benefit for the majority.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

How does that happen in business now?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Daylight all the moves in its creation and install flexibility especially for its initial structure. This is new but yet it is as old as financial systems are in their existence. KISS. Keep it simple stupid. And put controls in place. There will always be smart crooks with sinister designs which will discover weaknesses and try to bend it to their benefit. They just need to be discovered early on in their attempt(s). Knowing this we cannot be timid in our progress.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, it can and should be an integral part of our current monetary system. Just another important part.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If used for certain financial reasons why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Maybe at first yes. And as it becomes more a part of our financial lives it could have higher limits set just as happens now in our monetary system.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Narrow number at first and widened access as we find out how to use it properly and safely as we move forward. I expect this to happen sooner than one might expect.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Really? Does that seem so hard to achieve?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Perhaps slowly at fist but it should be a part of the system from the very start.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Maybe but I would think that should easier than you seem to indicate. Damn use the tech experts that are already out there.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Make it flexible to accept new innovations just as Apple has created new software advances. Constantly improve it as you move forward. Don't wait to update every ten years like the government loves to do.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

You should be covering all bases but quit making this so difficult. You sound like government types to me. Lots of education but no common sense or real world experience.

Name or Organization

Mary Highfill

Industry

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?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

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 do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the 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?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I do not want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I

have is my business the governments.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 want someone telling me what I or cannot spend my money on. How much money I have is my business the governments.

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?

Haven't read it! Heard alot of stuff from the news!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Possibly by making sure that the deposits and withdrawals don't get lost or misplaced, as crupto-wolrd of altcoins and Bitcoin have been losing hundreds of millions. Having human intervention, somewhere in the mix like the printed USD, which like silver backs some coins, crypto could be backed by their paper wallet or a redemption code, that c ok god be reissued until reinstated after deposit or something I had some good thoughta on all this, I think it's feasible, but some pennies have values of \$100's, \$1000's, \$1,000,000's even. And currently only two million people could hold one million cash each at two trillion world wide of total printed USD. I did some math, and if using a crypto, quadrillions could be purchased at .0000000009 and cost roughly thirty grand. Five them all a face value, serialized, and such, count only those that are distributed, and put x in reserve to be used aa a community rescue which only recievea a large yield from the emergency fund being staked, for loans and other interests. But always locked in the bank, or something.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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?

Utilizing a Human Reconciled Ledger for Account Management. Allow Account Holders to have more noteriety in administration of their account, as in a piggy bank, I can eup with an idea while in high school back in the late eighties early nineties, and using the study skills I gained, I used a reading and writing group setting and came up with a study group called private investor group and electronic bank! I haven't put much work on it, but it was something I came up with for a life long academic career, is what they called it. Anyways, I consider the digital note to have it's place, as it's alrebeen pointed out that most currency transactions are digitally handled. My observation, I came across from trying to study the paperbacked USD, with it's art, it's bundles of hay and olive branches. If I or another were togice everyone four million dollars cash or crypto, in hand or in their possession, a.). It would roughly add up to one point four quadrillion for the roughly three hundred million citizens, not to mention others that add up another hundred and fifty to two hundred million additional membwra of the population. B.). Only those that sign up for an account, using their credentials or however - would be able to receive emergency rescue plan Incase one loses the four million, or incuras a loss or is already without residence or lodging accomodations - could cover land for farms as well. And they could decide whether they would like to earn an interest on their monies, or hold on to them. Thus If noone deposits money in the bank, their isn't any money to loan. I think people would also be able to stake half of it for a pro.iainnf yield of dirty thousand a year or more, depending on how they bank it. Plus a million to use straight up or through some other idea of investing smart and buying a home. With the other million being setup to support the currency, by staking it -. All of which doesn't necessarily require a digital Blockchain, so it could run human ledgers, multiple ledgers, ledgers at each bank or branch even each register /terminal/ window/ client! With a second emergency rescue plan that can be managed and held in the banks, and handled differently then the other upfront funds, that can be considered an investment in their future, the national future, and a contribution to the world, and we could make it an "In God We Trust" denoted denominations!

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

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?

Forget the digital dollar. It's bullshit. Just like Bitcoin, and all the other online fake currency, that can be Hacked, Scammed, Robbed, and Laundered. They have problems with Wikileaks, I guarantee you will have worse with digital currency. What? Credit Cards and Debit Cards are not enough? If anything needs to be changed is abolishing the Federal Reserve Bank Cartel. Your money is Fake anyway. You need a new managing system, that has nothing to do with using digital currency or Bitcoin Cryptocurrency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2019/03/07/the-real-economic-plan/>

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2020/03/18/the-fraud-of-u-s-western-banking/>

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Maximum Employment means banning Billionaires, who rob everyone in having their own Business. They should shut down Amazon, Wal-Mart, and all the other too big Corporations. Even Hotels. Including the biggest one of all, the Criminal US Federal Reserve Bank Cartel that started in 1913, a year after the intentional sinking of the Titanic which was really another ship, they switched the name onto, in order to collect insurance on it. Of course if they had the Fed a year earlier, they could have collected more. That's why these Criminal Thugliticians created the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank Cartel.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. You can't have it because of the Fed. And the fact you stupid ignorant people put too much money in the Damn Military Budget. People don't want to work for War. Why have my money go to the Criminal US Federal Thugs Military Industrial Complex?

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 fake money. Get it through your head. And this fake money is based on the Federal Reserve Bank Cartel that bases its dollar on Oil. Oil that the U.S. and Israel who by the way owns the Federal Reserve Bank Cartel, don't have any Oil. So you concoct Terror Attacks killing Americans like on 9/11, to blame fictitious TERRORISTS in Countries who have lots of Oil, so you can invade them, claiming you are going after the TERRORIST while stealing their Oil. And you stupid lunatics don't even realize Oil is killing the planet, from Pollution, and Global Climate change. You base the dollar on destroying the Air Supply. You need to abolish the Federal Reserve Bank Cartel and stop using Oil and Gas, Coal, and Nuclear Power.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There is no benefit to your stupidity. Even your Presidency System and voting is a Fraud.
<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2020/01/23/the-farce-of-the-presidency-systems-of-governent-in-the-world/>

8. If cash usage declines, 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 use will not decline, when you have the right Managing System. Which is my Real Economic Banking System.

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2019/03/07/the-real-economic-plan/> And supporting my Projects and Business Development. Furthermore this is not about me being a Billionaire. I refuse it. And my Banks Currency is based on my Electricity Machine The GEM that produces Pollution Free Electricity, Water, New Air and Hydrogen Gas at zero cost once the machine is made and paid. And is not expensive, and uses no outside nature influence to operate. It's better than all the crony energy systems you use now.

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2021/07/18/china-projects/>

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It won't evolve. First of all you don't want to use 5G, and you morons don't accept that China who has been around over 5000 years, is your enemy, when in fact you are the enemy, who stole the landscape murdering people so you could set up a Democrazy where people vote, and claim you are free, while you are Slave Owners. Even today you are Slave Owners of all races by forcing everyone to be victims of your Criminal US Federal Reserve Bank Cartel. You're a SCAM from the beginning.
<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2019/01/06/the-us-is-a-terrorist-nation-and-always-has-been>

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

In my opinion all big trade should stop. People develop their own country values. If you travel there you can enjoy it. I don't want to travel to some country to eat at a McDonald's there. You should take care of your own back yard. That would be a major factor especially in concern to Native Americans, and Blacks who you brought to the country. The racism today is worse in my opinion than in the past. Who needs a Civil War to remind us, when you liars crash airliners in the World Trade Center
? <https://djermano.wordpress.com/2022/01/12/why-they-did-911-and-created-covid/>

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Potential? You assume your plan is legit? It's Bullshit. You want a plan to make Big Pharma even Bigger.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Abolish the Fed and Billionaires. Support Small business, Ban Big Business, and shutdown the Fake U.S. Stock Exchange Markets. End the crony lying Exchange Rate System. Stop using Oil and Gas, Coal and Nuclear. Develop my Banking System, and Projects, which include building a New Nation for Palestine so they can leave the forsaken land of Israel.
<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2021/06/09/building-a-new-nation-for-palestine/>

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You are so blind, you repeat yourself again, stupid questions. How about Climate change? Maybe an Earthquake or Tornado, by your Loveable God, who is really a God Damn Fucking Terrorist.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

There is nothing legal about it. You're as much as a Terrorist as God.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

You should not be charging interest now. WTF !

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Yeah. Abolish Billionaires. That means no more fucking Terrorists like Trump, Epstein, Gates, Bezos, Musk, and rest of the lot.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Serve? You mean forced to use, or victims.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2021/11/12/the-russia-health-resort-for-seniors-graduating-to-forever-life-%ef%bf%bc/>

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2020/04/14/searching-for-lenders-for-sky-garden-estates-for-every-major-city-in-the-world/>

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2020/09/08/thank-god-for-buddha/>

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2020/07/15/uv-the-light-at-the-end-of-the-covid-tunnel/>

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

<https://djermano.wordpress.com/2021/07/29/you-pay-taxes-to-u-s-government-terrorists/>

Name or Organization

Anees Miah

Industry

Individual

Country

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Complete destruction of freedom. People would revert to a barter system and back to gold and silver (physical metals)

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits you baby killing, child raping fuckers, but maybe it will help awaken enough people to take back control and revert to physical metals.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

You will meet 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?

O my people: yours is the dominion this day, you being dominant in the land, but who will help us against the wrath of God if it comes to us?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

And O my people: I fear for you the Day of Calling, the day you will turn and go having not against God any defender; and whom God sends astray, for him there is no guide. And Joseph brought you the clear signs before, but you ceased not to be in doubt about what he brought. When he had perished, you said: 'Never will God raise up after him a messenger.' Thus does God lead astray him who is a committer of excess and a baseless sceptic: those who dispute concerning the proofs of God without an authority having come to them; great is the hatred in the sight of God and in the sight of those who heed warning; thus does God seal every proud and tyrannical heart.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

And O my people: how is it that I invite you to deliverance, and you invite me to the Fire? You call me to deny God, and to ascribe a partnership to Him with that whereof I have no knowledge; and I invite you to the Exalted in Might, the Forgiver. Without doubt, you but invite me to that to which there is no calling in the World or in the Hereafter; and our return is to God. And the committers of excess will be the companions of the Fire. And you will remember

what I say to you. And I commit my affair to God; God sees the servants.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

O my people: I fear for you the like of the day of the parties, the like of the case of the people of Noah, and 'Ad, and Thamūd, and those after them; and God desires not injustice for the servants.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

O my people: the life of this world is but an enjoyment; and the Hereafter — that is the house of the fixed lodging. Whoso does evil will not be rewarded save with the like thereof; and whoso works righteousness — whether male or female — and is a believer: those enter the Garden, wherein they are given provision without reckoning.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

And O my people: how is it that I invite you to deliverance, and you invite me to the Fire? You call me to deny God, and to ascribe a partnership to Him with that whereof I have no knowledge; and I invite you to the Exalted in Might, the Forgiver. Without doubt, you but invite me to that to which there is no calling in the World or in the Hereafter; and our return is to God. And the committers of excess will be the companions of the Fire. And you will remember what I say to you. And I commit my affair to God; God sees the servants.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

And O my people: how is it that I invite you to deliverance, and you invite me to the Fire? You call me to deny God, and to ascribe a partnership to Him with that whereof I have no knowledge; and I invite you to the Exalted in Might, the Forgiver. Without doubt, you but invite me to that to which there is no calling in the World or in the Hereafter; and our return is to God. And the committers of excess will be the companions of the Fire. And you will remember what I say to you. And I commit my affair to God; God sees the servants.

Name or Organization

Michelle

Industry

Country

Australia

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 don't want anything to do with digital because it's all about control. I only want to go back to real money gold and silver. I only want to deal with local banks that deal with gold and silver and local people and local workers and no more control from outside our towns.

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

Kyle

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 NONE!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No benefit whatsoever to the People of the United States.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial Inclusion has nothing to do with inclusion and everything to do with control of the population through the power of sanction. "Do what your told or lose your funds."

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Free market is the answer, not Fed intervention.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability? You mean unbridled control over what, when, where and how and how much American people spend their money? Nothing is positive for the American people concerning 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?

CBDC is not a stablecoin or nonbank money. A legitimate Crypto currency may eventually be the future. I have my doubts. Electricity outages, internet outages, bad actor manipulation are all concerns I hold. ALL of these concerns have occurred within the US within the last 2 years. If the grid melts for a portion of the US, what are the people supposed to trade for goods and services if they cannot charge a cell phone? How is one to trade for fuel, food or shelter when the internet ceases to work or is shut down by an enemy state? Wait for the Government Response? FEMA Camps? No thanks.

7. What tools could be 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, No need for a 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?

Physical Cash is Freedom. Physical Cash is insurance against natural disasters, power and internet outages. Stop destroying its' purchasing power.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Humans have been trading across seas and borders for millennia. A better way than a CBDC can be found.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Your focus should be on keeping the US Dollar strong and competitive. China and Russia will act in their state's interests. Joining in their version on governance of their subjects and currencies is not an option for you. Americans are citizens with a Constitution and a Bill of Rights. The very nature of a CBDC will directly undermine these documents.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No CBDC, no associated potential risk.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Isn't accountability the responsibility of the Justice System? Not the Fed...? I don't believe protecting the privacy and anonymity of "We the People" is a wish of the US Government judging its' behavior for the past 20 years. A CBDC will provide no privacy or anonymity to "We the People." It will, however, facilitate the Government in ceasing behavior deemed "illicit" by tracking, blocking or withholding transactions as it sees fit. No need for a Bill of Rights when the Citizens of this nation are denied the means by which to indulge in them. Cancel means of trade to starve a critic. Block the sale or purchase of 2nd amendment merchandise knowing that years will pass, if ever, before DC acts on the behalf of the US Citizens. CBDC equals Sanctions on US Citizens.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Nothing is 100% secure. Physical or digital. Danger is inevitable in life.

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 CBDC

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Are you kidding? Limit the fruits of one's labor? Ridiculous question.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NO CBDC, no intermediaries required

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No CBDC. Use cash. Stop destroying its' purchasing power.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No CBDC. Cash

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?

Here's a principle. Stop Devaluing the dollar.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Consulting

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?*
- 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?*

It is stated that there are robust rules to curb money laundering. Yet money laundering occurs. So the rules aren't robust enough. There is devil in the details.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

(1) What's to prevent someone from creating a fake CBDC to use for transactions? (2) Anyone can make cryptocurrency out of thin air. There are at least 7,500 of them out there. (3) The NSA spent a cryptocurrency twice. (4) The Fed wants to enter the cloud with a DC. The cloud can be hacked. Cryptocurrency exchanges are hacked all the time. It's a digital Ponzi scheme out there and they haven't run out of suckers yet. Crypto.com was hacked for \$30M in late January 2022 (they have an ad out with Matt Damon saying "Fortune favors the brave."). BitMart was hacked in December 2021 for \$150M. Crypto venture capital firm Divergence Ventures (what an appropriate name) was caught gaming the system to collect \$2.5M in tokens from users of Ribbon Finance. The firm said it wasn't the only one cheating. The Fed is opening a Pandora's box. Let Sweden, China, etc. work it out first and be the guinea pigs.

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

Michael

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?

Too big to fail, centralization, government overreach, big brother. All of these thoughts jump out when I think of the government creating a CBDC. It is not necessary and there are many risks of manipulation by bad actors. For example, look at what China is doing. Do we really want to model ourselves after them?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, you could let the free market do what is necessary. There are already a multitude of stable-coins available. These permit the digitization of monetary value and diminish the potential for volatility that cryptocurrencies are so known for. A little bit of regulation about how stable-coins are backed might be nice, but it seems like individuals are already onto that. More recent stable-coins are more transparent, backed by actual dollars, and more decentralized than the earlier ones.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Getting rid of the banks as gate-keepers could certainly increase financial inclusion. On net - the small gains in inclusion are not worth the potential risks to holders of digital capital.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would give you another tool - do you need another tool? Employment figures are enviable, and even with the highest-in-40-years-interest-rate at the moment, people are doing ok.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would not affect 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?

Why use a bank at all, why a mutual fund provider if you can put your digital currency where you want it? We are at the beginning of a financial revolution. It is going to put a lot of people out of work, but it is going to give much greater opportunities to the masses. And it will allow capital to accrue to the valuable actors in a much faster and egalitarian way than ever before.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Capped max supply, anonymous wallets, decentralization. These are things I'm sure you're not interested in, but they would take away fears about government overreach and adverse impacts on 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?*

Money is essential to a functional society - people will always figure something out. It is in their interest to do so. Stop printing more money, and require banks to hold a greater percentage of reserves and all these fears will go away. There's nothing wrong with cash and no one wants to get rid of it if it retains value.

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

Cryptocurrencies, lightning network, etc are already faster and cheaper than using banks. The ship has already sailed. A CBDC will not improve the situation.

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. If your friend jumps off a bridge why are you tempted to do so?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

A CBDC could be avoided with less effort than if one were created...

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It could not. Illicit financial activity is unavoidable - perhaps banks should be targeted if you want to cut down on that. Besides, why are so many things illicit? Why should the government be concerned aside from crimes that involve victims? There is already too much overreach.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Decentralization - but that means the government wouldn't have their hands on the controls.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

No - there are many free-market solutions already available. You are talking about inflation, this debases supply and creates a flood of interest going towards risky returns.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

WTF

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

No

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Cash is fine.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

If there is value in something, the free market will figure out a way to gain access to it.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Just stop.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to*

CBDC?

Most stable-coins are already pegged to the dollar. Why do you want to control everything?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This is a bad idea, please don't go forward with it.

Name or Organization

Richard DeCristofaro

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?

Risk is that it will ultimately be abused for political purposes, just as the Patriot Act was.

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, despite the rhetoric to the contrary.

4. How might a U.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

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. It will strengthen the oligarchs of industry at the will of the central 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?

It will strengthen the oligarchs of finance at the will of the central government

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Don't implement CBDC. Then there will be no adverse impact to mitigate.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Just as we have had for the last 80 years.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There will be no central government abuses of power by using CBDC to control our transactions to please the central government in power.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Although we have an open southern border at this time, the US is still a sovereign nation for

the time being. We need no globalists to make decisions for the Country.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't implement CBDC. All risks are solved.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It CANNOT 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?

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?

Yes. New technology would be similar to the tracking of subjects as communist China now employs.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There will be front ends created to make CBDC an even greater weapon against personal freedom.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No

Name or Organization

Bryan Cooper

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: (Security) & (Privacy concerns from the public) Blockchain currencies have major flaws with encryption security only. I have a better solution with RAIDAtch.com . This is POST Blockchain technology and it is just now starting to come into existence. Privacy, Blockchain has a ledger tracking all transactions, which the public will not like. RAIDAtch.com has no ledger giving the public privacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, Cloudcoin.Global is the currency created by SeanWorthington.com and he Patented the RAIDA technology that is the backbone of Cloudcoin.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Cloudcoin would be extremely POSITIVE because the people who do not like the Federal Reserve would end up LIKING them because this gives the World the FASTEST money system (faster than Visa) and more Secure - even a Quantum Computer cannot Hack any Cloudcoin due to the RAIDA 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?

First off - due to the 1.4 Billion Cloudcoin Maximum coins - there would be ZERO inflation issues. When the coin goes up in value there will be a split (just like with stocks) and more CC would be created and the value would go back down to a dollar.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Again, a Blockchain Digital Currency can be attacked by Quantum Computers, resulting in major devaluation of that Digital "Blockchain Currency". A Cloud Currency (Cloudcoin being the First one) cannot be hacked by Quantum Computers, resulting in total 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?

Those are all Blockchain currencies. Cloudcoin is easily used by any P.O.S. system with a software addition - very simple. Can be used on any smart phone. New and better apps are coming for the smart phone. Current one is not great. Talk to SeanWorthington.com as to when that will be launched.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Best to talk to SeanWorthington.com

8. If cash usage declines, 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 non- inflationary Cloudcoin would adjust for the usage and lack of use. There would be no need to adjust.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I'm not sure about your question, I think you mean - in the addition of a CBDC. All I can say is that a Blockchain currency is NOT smart because of the security problem with Q. Computers.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Well, if the US has RAID A Technology employed with Cloudcoin -- the FED will be way ahead and more secure due to the RAID A technology. They will NOT be hacked.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

RAIDAtech.com

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

No matter what currency - be it Digital or non- Digital - you are going to have criminals taking advantage of what they can. You have to weigh out the amount of good from the amount of bad. The amount of good here is that Commerce will be much faster - much smoother. Yes this is much more Private - BUT much more secure. So in the Security you will find that there will be a BIGGER NET positive - and a lower negative in Hackings and theft. The RAID A technology will also be able to secure Companies servers etc.... from Hacking!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The biggest risks would be from a Quantum Computer. The RAID A is exempt from this risk.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not a Blockchain Cryptocurrency. Only a Cloud Currency (Cloudcoin) with RAID A as a Backbone.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This is a question for SeanWorthington.com PhD. Candidate, Computer Scientist Professor at Butte College, Chico, CA.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Maybe in a Communist Country?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Not needed.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cloudcoin can be taken offline. One can take a Cloudcoin and put it into a USB stick for storage if they want to. Cloudcoin is like an image file, and the RAID A has a copy of each CC and it authenticates them - plus changes all the passwords in a split second once they are put into your digital wallet. You cannot do that with Blockchain currencies.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Cloudcoin already has the software ready to go - to be implemented into any POS system.

Again Cloudcoin is FASTER than Visa/MC. ALSO -- Cloudcoin has ZERO FEES --- since CC is not Mined (it's minted instantly) there are no miners or electricity usage - zero CARBON Creation.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No, not with Cloudcoin and the RAIDAtch.com This is the perfect digital currency. In fact they can design a FEDERAL RESERVE COIN - another words - the coin can be in ANY Name you want - but under the hood - it's still a Cloudcoin with its abilities.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Currently the RAIDA and Cloudcoin are POST Blockchain technology. Nothing beats it's utilities.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 US Federal Reserve adopted Cloudcoin (CC) and the RAIDA technology, their reputation would soar and other Central Banks would be jealous. There would be no need for Booms and Bust Cycles, and the people would prosper! The people would embrace the FED!

Name or Organization

Industry

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?

At the time of Breton Woods all the gold in the world was thought to be 2 billion Troy ounces. At the same time M2 of the USA was 71 billion. Using $M2/2=P$ the price of gold was set at US\$ 35.5 Step ahead to 2021 All the gold in the world above and below ground is thought to be 8 billion Troy ounces. Using $M2SL/8=P$ one can estimate the price of gold. Doing this shows gold to at about a 30% discount to calculated value. By using BTC to replace the missing 30% in value one could find a way to monetize the missing 30% placing the US dollar onto a Gold/BTC standard. This has the potential benefit of creating 6Trillion in US dollar value without printing another US dollar. JMHO Thank you for allowing me to express my point of view.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A CBDC backed by a Gold/BTC standard would certainly be unique. Without wanting to be disrespectful one could think of the US dollar as a piece of paper with a number stamped on it. At the same time Alt coins could be thought of in the same way. The thing is that BTC is unique. A CBDC that incorporated some of the ideas presented by Alt coins would make a CBDC backed by a Gold/BTC standard truly unique. Jmho

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

An unbacked CBDC ; would simply be another Alt coin, a piece of paper with a number stamped on it. Jmho

4. How might a U.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 6 Trillion dollar benefit says it all.jmho

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

One BTC can be split into 100 million pieces.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

In Singapore, before the idea was blocked, one could sell BTC and put the money on a bank card usable at most ATM's in Canada. The technology is certainly available. By using the idea of $M2/8=P$ to establish a value for BTC one could open the door to the power offered by a bank. Think 6 Trillion in found money put to work. Jmho

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Education. When I say 0.00243 BTC people get confused When I say think 8 places after the decimal it becomes easier to see how 0.00243000 becomes 243000 Satoshi jmho

8. If cash usage declines, 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 CBDC currency backed by a Gold/BTC standard has the potential to be accepted around the world without the inconvenience of converting from one currency to the next. Jmho

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

At the present time the US is talking about raising interest rates. The enormous debt burden of the US would cause huge amounts of strain as the government looks to find cash to simply pay the added interest. The Fed would likely print more money to accommodate. Again, think 6 trillion in undiscovered value. Jmho

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 already the World's reserve currency. A CBDC backed by a Gold/BTC standard would be speak for itself. Jmho

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Taxation. If BTC were used as a standard there would be capital gains issues. At the moment, I put all my transactions on an Excel spreadsheet. That program needs to be made BTC friendly. Jmho

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Do criminals not use US dollars ? I don't understand the question.

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. Jmho

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If used to purchase a bond, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Is there a limit on the US dollar? For taxation purposes I suppose small exchanges of BTC could be made using something like a TFSA jmho

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks. Custody of BTC. Collateral for loans.jmho

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Gift cards. Bank cards. Wallets. Jmho

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I don't know for sure going forward. One idea I thought of was for a one day store. ie At the moment BTC isn't very spendable. For tax purposes I thought of a store that allows people to buy gift cards usable at the store. The person selling the gift card would provide a receipt to the person exchanging the BTC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I think that's one for the banks.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

When a utility bill is paid approximately half of the amount paid goes to pay for maintenance of the grid. BTC would find a way to adapt. Jmho

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 market seems comfortable with gold trading at a 30% discount to calculated value I suppose abandoning gold and going 100% BTC is possible. Jmho

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?

An outside private entity should not have power over sovereign governments. It is a country's decision to decide with the votes of their people whether or not digital money is right for the country. Benefits would include portability when traveling. Risks are numerous.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. You can attach a digital currency to bitcoin. If bitcoin has a spot ETF it would be a lot less volatile. The current ETFs that allow leverage are far too volatile. However, it would again need to be addressed by each separate country.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I do not believe a digital currency would affect inclusion either way.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

So far, price stability has been propped up with the "money printer" LOL So there is really no price stability currently.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I do not believe it will be positive for the average person. When the Italian lira changed over to the Euro, my husband lost have of his money instantly. How is that financial stability for the average person?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It can be manipulated. Stable coins, as long as they are pegged to an overall stable currency, which may not be the US dollar, is a safer bet.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Deregulation would allow and encourage smaller banks and, subsequently, the private sector, to thrive. I believe this would be a benefit if achieved of any CBDC. I hope that is the goal.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 believe we already have many options for this now. Cash.app and Paypal are a few that come to mind. Crypto is being used more and more as currency. It is the initial stages, however, but I believe it is a valid option.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I would say if the free market is left to its devices, many options can evolve. Maybe peg currency to gold again instead of the US dollar. I think every country would accept that.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Each country has different needs. It is up to each country and what their citizens vote for, in my opinion. The only influence other countries should have is suggestive input. If the US decides to participate in all or part of a CBDC, no nation should be able to tell another nation how to run their monetary policies. As I've mentioned, the currency should be portable when traveling internationally with common regulation so there are no surprises such as VAT taxes or any taxes, which would be another tax the average person would not agree with.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I think I am mostly worried about corrupt people exerting control of people's lives through their bank accounts, such as is happening with the digital Yuan in China. I think this scares most people. CBDC has the potential to be used for nefarious purposes.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I believe most illicit activity is happening more with privacy coins such as Monero. Illicit actors would be stupid to use Bitcoin as it is traceable. I am not sure how CBDC could provide privacy. There is a lot of spying going on private citizens by governments.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A digital currency is as hackable as any other online activity. I do not think cyber risks can be avoided.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It can be. Again, the citizens of each country should be able to vote on it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Well, if the interest is what the banks are currently paying, it would be laughable. I believe any digital currency voted on by a country's citizens should maybe be in de-fi, which offers more interest than any bank and makes sense because a bank would not have to worry about paying interest, and that would save each bank millions of dollars. When people borrow other people's money, all that is avoided.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is not a good direction to go for the private sector, meaning how can a person's personal income be limited in this way? Would a person ultimately be working for free at some point because of quantity limits? Of course, large corporations would benefit as well, so I guess this is difficult to answer as far as big businesses go.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

If a country's people vote in a digital currency, representatives should be a variety of people from every economic level, from the richest people to the poorest person, from all different professions and trades and on a board, meeting quarterly to discuss privacy and any potential regulation. All opinions are needed to make things fair. Delegates from the Federal Reserve may be included as well with representatives from governments that are impartial only.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That is an interesting question! I never thought of that before! How would that be accomplished? Wouldn't it be like cash? It sounds like it would be a complicated transaction

that could become a tax nightmare.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Sure. As usual, if voted in by the people of a country, that is the goal. Even crypto has not reached this level yet, except in several latin countries, and, honestly, I don't think that is going too well at the moment because of all the volatility in Bitcoin. I think, for instance, people in El Salvador still have more faith in their national currency and the US dollar at the moment because of this. If a CBDC was linked with Bitcoin, Bitcoin would have to be more stable. Look, one entity should not be in complete control of a country's money. Bitcoin would be the answer to decentralize and avoid this issue but only if stable...or we could go back pre-Richard Nixon to the gold standard.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes. New technology and technical standards that provide more privacy and safety (such as 2FA but stronger) would possibly help. Portability when visiting other countries would prevent issues that one may now have with credit cards not being accepted in certain countries, so in this respect, it would be useful. I could see potential issues early on, mostly concerning hacking and security.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

As technology progresses, a digital currency should provide greater speed in transactions. No chips, please, though LOL...a card is fine. Not everyone has a smart phone. Many elderly do 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?

As I mentioned before, make it easier for the elderly to understand. I am in healthcare and most elderly do not even know how to work a smart phone, much less a dumb phone. Here's a funny example: My dad called me twice saying he was missing calls. His volume was turned all the way down...he kind of just presses buttons and the touch screen willy nilly, not understanding what he is doing. I drove 10 miles twice to his house just to turn up his volume button LOL. Not everyone is on the same wavelength technologically speaking. We must accommodate all age groups and all levels of education if this is to work at all. I want to thank you for the opportunity to express my opinions. It is good to know there are people who actually care what others think. This is a huge undertaking and, if voted on by the citizens of each country, and if they choose to accept it, it has the potential to be very useful. It also has potential to be enslavement.

Name or Organization

William Xu

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?

Two large additional risks that may not have been mentioned in the paper include rejection/improper use by uneducated populations and underdeveloped technical infrastructure. The older demographics would have absolutely no idea what a digital currency is, let alone how to keep currency in a digital asset. Same with undereducated communities. Although both segments likely won't fall under the "target user segment" of a digital dollar, they should not be marginalized, especially since increasing banking for diverse communities is listed in the paper a potential benefit. The actual reach of a digital dollar into underbanked communities may not be as great as you hope - if it's similar to how PPP ended up at all, then the majority of the impact won't end up where it is needed most. As for the technical capabilities - the security of digital dollar transaction need to be further researched. In addition, I worry that essentially having two main currencies will place a heavy load on the technical capabilities of big banks. Do we have enough network bandwidth to support the new feature? Big banks have incredibly complex (perhaps overly) algorithms to deal with transactions already, how will it handle a new and fundamentally different currency? To implement these new capabilities could potentially take years - the accounting, the operations, the data storage and access - it's not quick to be developed.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Not sure.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I don't think so. Banks have been trying to reach underbanked communities for years. A new currency doesn't get to the root of the problem - lack of access to financial literacy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Theoretically it just falls under M1 and the equation adjusts. Its impact on important metrics like reserve ratio and T-Bill interest rates may need to be further explored.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC has more potential to destabilize the financial sector than stabilize. It'll only create more legislative complexity and force the Fed Reserve to be more involved.

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 must realize that at the expense of being an early adopter comes benefits of analyzing the true effects of CBDC on an economy. The US holds more responsibility to be stable than other countries - we saw what happened in 2008 and how it rippled across the world. The decisions made here have clear externalities across the globe.

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

Andre S Lyons

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Vermont

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

My personal observations and experiences with the effects of the Federal Reserve System have brought me to the conclusion that more control and surveillance over how individuals spend their earned wealth is a very bad idea. It is my belief that the CBDC concept is the banking industries response to the innovations of blockchain technology and will be used as a systematic plan to mutate it into yet another device that can maintain it's ability to funnel the larger share of collective wealth and power to a very small percentage of people who have taken control of the US government by placing their lawyers and business partners in key leadership roles. This is not democracy. It does not serve the people. In many ways it has brainwashed people into thinking it has the public's best interest as it's priority when in fact it is the next step in a pathway to totalitarianism.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Blockchain technologies like Bitcoin and Ethereum along with stablecoins should be allowed to evolve with minimal government intervention that would otherwise be intent upon undermining it's part in establishing a true free market.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Like the current petrol dollar a US CBDC would be inclusive financially only if the entities it transacts with, whether individuals, businesses or nations accept it as the end decision maker in the event of differences in opinion. If submission to the Federal Reserves perspective is not made at these points the past has shown over and over again that economic exclusion is their prevailing tactic often followed with extreme government and military intervention.

4. How might a U.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 a viable solution.

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?

A US CBDC will be used to take the interest individuals could otherwise make on investments like 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?

I do not believe the intentions of those managing the creation of a US CBDC are honorable

and many tools used to mitigate past problems with the financial sector we're actually implemented under false pretenses of being supportive. In truth they were used to strategically create financial crisis and vulnerability in a large segment of the population. The end result? A redistribution of wealth and asset ownership to a even smaller number of banks and corporations.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Central banking has shown a great lack of responsibility and unfortunately a large segment of society is mirroring this mentality. Decentralization is a better pathway.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralized blockchain technology should be supported.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If are leadership sets an example with genuine values as it's foundation other countries will follow. Manipulating them and the US public with vast debt is only going to benefit a very few.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The risk is in the current mentality doing the implementation more than the vehicle itself.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Any privacy would be transitional. Just a way for current leadership to incrementally get the public to submit to a full loss of it. Privacy rights would only be granted to a very small percentage of people. The entitled class...

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Implementers have proven unreliable.

Name or Organization

Industry

Academia

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 payments will remove printed bank notes and coins that will reduce the risk of human to human transmission of chronic diseases.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I think it should be digital and there should some legal control on its use.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

In terms of inclusion everybody should have internet connection. Otherwise, it is going to impact very small unregistered businesses.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It should be bench-marked with some sort of value added currency or commodity like gold.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will make economy stable as all digital transaction are traceable it will remove large illegal business transactions also it will help IRS to track all fraudulent activities.

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 going to impact the private banks who control the current financial market

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Atleast for few years cash should stay as legal currency

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It will adopt some currency like bitcoin or dogecoin

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If US miss out this opportunity it will make transaction in US more difficult and payment settlements time taking by increasing difficulty for foreign investments

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?*

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

3801 Duncan, LLC

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?

Comments on Money and Payments: The U.S. Dollar in the Age of Digital Transformation <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/money-and-payments-20220120.pdf> Re: five key functions of the Fed 1. Conducts the nation's monetary policy - failed 2. Promotes stability of the financial system – failed Failed at maintaining public confidence by fostering monetary stability. The US fiat currency has lost almost all of its purchasing power through intentional inflationary policy. The Fed has refused to be audited and lacks accountability to the public and is not trusted in private financial circles. The Fed has sought workarounds to law limiting the relationship between it and the Treasury. The user community is fearful of increased government control over private financial and monetary transactions and the implementation of user-unapproved government withdrawal from or reduction of value in user accounts. The federal cloud over the current commercial and local banks creates uncertainties about their future and what banking service alternatives may disappear if the existence of these banks is affected. Federal deposit insurance is insufficient to cover runs on banks. This is not expected to improve under a Fed CBDC plan that would not engage in inflationary “money printing”. The statement that “central bank money has no credit or liquidity risk” expects the government to not falter which past history has shown to be untrue insofar as the current meltdown of our economy and monetary value are underway. Improvements in the efficiency and implementation of convenient services through technology is possible without centralized federal control that cannot be relied upon to perform with a light hand over citizen financial conduct. The weaponization of the IRS is a point of fact. Stablecoins are in themselves an oxymoron in that they are pegged to the dollar which does not have a stable purchasing power. The phrase “nor would a CBDC depend on backing by an underlying asset pool to maintain its value.” Is problematical. This just extends the fiat nature of our currency which does not engender confidence in the longevity of its purchasing power. That is another problem to be resolved. Does “Privacy-protected” mean that user data would be protected from government oversight without court approval? Would federal bail-ins be possible? Little trust here. It is not clear that the US use of a CBDC would “help preserve the international role of the dollar.” More so would be the better management of our debt and balance of trade. Also our international stature needs to be managed with regard to the relationship of our dollar to the Bank of International Settlements’ Special Drawing Rights. The notion described under Financial Inclusion somehow smacks of socialism, something the majority of this country does not support. The intention to supplement and not replace cash is comforting although the centralization of individual banking at the federal level is not comforting to those who believe in limited government. So as to not inappropriately compete with banks, why would someone choose a non-interest bearing CBDC account especially if there is a policy of inflation? Regarding the use of the Fed’s balance sheet, it seems that the years since 2008 and more recently the past two years have shown the purchase of assets has only extended the period of time and the magnitude of the current financial bubble. If the bullet had been bitten earlier on the problems would have been resolved earlier and without the magnitude of pain about to be experienced.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do not trust an increase in central planning and control. The tendency is always toward totalitarianism and the ultimate destruction of society.

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 Fed has failed in these goals. I don't see how the CBDC would enhance its effectiveness unless it was negative.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The tool itself is not the problem. It is the management and use of it that is troublesome.

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 could as it would be another tool for central planners to optimize outcomes for the ruling class.

7. What tools could be 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?

Current banking and payment methods could be improved without a CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The American Experiment should not be compromised by the influence of other nations.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Apply conservative and libertarian values to the creation and management of government systems.

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?

It depends on what the overall banking plan contains with respect to competing private institutions. The government should not be in competition with private institutions.

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?

Too many possibilities and implementation alternatives to mention here.

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?

Look at current credit card or debit card ease of use.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

robert geiyer

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC would be the one of the last efforts Of the Marists takeover of our country, there our about 50 million of us that know whats going on , the feds are going to poke the bear one to many times.

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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 22. *Are there additional design principles that 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: Surviving Amerikkka's Facism

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?

The destruction of privacy, vulnerability for abuse by those in charge, environmental impacts, susceptibility to grid collapse and cyber-attack. Difficult to back up with precious metals, digital currencies have no inherent value and thus faith and compliance building with the populace will be an uphill battle to say the least.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Solidify Amerikkka's image as an authoritarian ruler and strengthen the establishments iron fist control over its peasants. Entrench fiat currency into the American and global psyche and wallet.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Hell yes! The more slaves you include in this system the more power and subjects the Amerikkkan government will have. If you don't attract the rats to your feeder bar of digital \$\$\$ pellets your rats will just roam free looking for other perceptibly better options like Bitcoin. This is the governments' chance to trap 'We the People' the people like never before! :D

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

With this degradation of hope, security and privacy stemming from this move it will likely fuel many to abandon the system and run for their lives in hopes of true freedom. I hope they implement this system so as to super-fuel the fall of the Amerikkkan empire which I think it will

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Totally negative! If implemented like many others I will probably have to drop out of society in order to survive and seek an alternate and hopefully more real and less abusive 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 idea but the CBDC will probably trainwreck what's left of the Amerikkkan economy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Abstinence.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We need to go back to a precious metals-based currency as the fiat US Dollivar has

become very much a joke or meme currency in and of itself □□□□

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

They will probably go underground to circumvent US BS.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

We should all run like hell!

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

By not rolling out a CBDC!

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It can't, this is the problem!

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

By not rolling out a CBDC!

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Nope, unless it's ACTUALLY backed by, and is redeemable for, precious metals. Otherwise, it's just another BS fiat currency with no credibility left, just like the Dollivar.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

It should as it will need all the incentives in the world if it ever hopes of gaining any support from the Subjects of the Amerikkkan Federation. Otherwise, this currency will have to be imposed on the surf's verses going ahead without building rapport and being properly propagandized which will fuel dissent.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Even considering this is facist. I thought Amerikkka was a free economy?!? No one cares about all the white collar Wallstreet and corporate crooks taking more wealth for themselves than most of us have combined, so why set a cap now? Will this only apply to us and not to say members of CONgress? What's good for us should be good for all of you!

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

No one. But given your apparent goals you might find it worthwhile to look at history and see who the German government picked to handle their money during WWII.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Digital currency in the analog?!? Good luck with that! □□

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Propaganda here should be carefully considered and executed. It needs to appear benign enough so any schmuck falls easily into the trap. Using bright colors, games and celebrities will definitely help at the point of sale. Make it so easy enough for any Boomer to use it and all generations will be able to also use it!

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Good question. Provide more economically toxic tax credits to buy compliance.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

More password and username anxiety!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Meme currencies have a mascot and the CBDC should be no different. We should display our Clown in Chief just like McDonalds celebrates the image of Ronald McDonald, as Ray Crock was a business genius and Amerikkka has become just a big corrupt bloated business like the rest of them.

Name or Organization

mark emery

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?

The loss of our current currency means the government will be able to pick and choose on what can be purchased and who can spend. Just one more restriction of our freedoms. This is a terrible idea.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I see no real benefit to a CBDC unless you are a government or tech entity.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would operate under a social credit score and this would limit the freedoms of people who do not fit into the approved narrative.

4. How might a U.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?

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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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

Erik Hedl

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 saw nothing about the requirement that all holders of CBDC would have to own some kind of computer (i.e. smart phone, laptop, other). Such a requirement would significantly impact the availability of CBDC for many of the people currently without banking services, etc.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A federal program to provide "cash cards" would fill the same need without all the questionable side effects of a CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Perhaps, hard to say.

4. How might a U.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 discussion paper raised significant concerns that seem difficult to impossible to mitigate.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Clearly negative, especially in the area of velocity driven 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?

There appears to be one main adverse affect, the very fact of a CBDC, this would significantly alter the relationship of the Central Bank with the financial sector and other nonbank institutions.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no tools that would work to make a CBDC work like cash and bank deposits. A CBDC would disrupt the entire financial 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?

Federally supported cash cards and debit cards might work better at meeting the main goals of a CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The problem of local politics will never go away, technology cannot solve this political problem.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If someone other than the US figures out how to successfully integrate a CBDC into a large economy, we can simply copy the model, so no real concern exists.

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?

Theoretically not possible.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

You could build the entire CBDC system from the ground up using mathematically proven secure hardware and software, most of which doesn't currently exist.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If all the problems with security and stability have been solved, then yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, interest is part of an investment, cash is simply a means of trading assets.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, bad idea.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

If CBDC works like our current currency, why would any changes from the current system be necessary or good?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This would be an absolute must, and probably would also be impossible since all transactions must be verified by a third party.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, by requiring a transfer procedure as simple as handing over a couple bucks.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

All digital interactions require technical standards and implementation. This can be done if everyone cooperates.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If quantum computing can break crypto as predicted, we shouldn't do cryptocurrency.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Everyone would have to have a device that can manipulate CBDC, this alone seems like a

significant hurdle in replacing physical cash.

Name or Organization

James Mentel

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?

digital theft more apt to happen

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

don't know

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

this financial inclusion should not be used to give money to underprivileged, i work for my money and so should they....

4. How might a U.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 be too easily manipulated

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 this were to go into place it would send the majority of the people into chaos , they are used to this way of life and there is no need to change the monies

7. What tools could be 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 would only decline if it were forced,

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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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?

You need to check out RAIDA and CloudCoin! This could solve all problems.

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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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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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 O'Brien

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?

All the upcoming generations are going to want this so get ahead of the curve.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Unless the government doesn't want to control CBDC and be left with just paper money while everyone and every country uses digital money they should get in to it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Unknown

4. How might a U.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's up to you guys. Figure it out and make it policy. That's what you do now

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If the CBDC is backed like paper money then it shouldn't matter. While Bitcoin is at the whims of the stock market.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Start out using a CBDC to pay off government bills to other countries. Work out the bugs there then move to bank to bank transactions then go to individuals.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

To many questions I am done.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

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13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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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

Oxpeck

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

sam@oxpeck.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

My name is Sam Stern. I'm a licensed investment banker and 9/11 1st responder. I built a concept that's about to deploy specifically to test this concept, but I'd need your assistance. It's called Oxpeck and it's a highly disruptive ai based tech platform matching capital seekers and capital providers in mostly middle market sized companies. The reason it was built for this Fed crypto concept is the scalable 100% word of mouth marketing affiliate program. May be a cool way to measure the things you need to since most every question below is hypothetical and useless. We will lose to other countries if we don't run a test. Figured it would be cool to be an exclusive Fed crypto concept and it can be passed easily. I don't know alot about crypto, but I know the people on LinkedIn go to work every day so I'd bet the FedCoin. My cell phone is _____ and I appreciate your time.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Tip of the day. This would be the greatest bridge for cannabis operators. Would it not be "the fast track" to getting almost instantly approved in a state? Direct to the Fed and a few Boston Robotics dogs for law enforcement and the cannabis operator should get non usurious rates on their borrowing. (ie: 2-6%) They're currently being offered 8-15% on real estate-based transactions. It's a no-brainer.

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?

We're late to lunch and need to try.

7. What tools could be 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?

For the last of those crying for the use of cash, offer them the talley stick as an option. They can carry them around on a little red wagon.

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're late to lunch and need to try.

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?*

silly question. yes.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Yes. If the middlemen are cut out, shouldn't the interest paid be greater than a bank or credit union?

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Yes. It should be the currency of the people first.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Dumb idea. Intermediaries and direct to the Fed doesn't line up. I want a Fed bank account so I can bypass the bank, accountants, and IRS and just make it easier. "The middle fleeces the ends". There're a few regulatory oversights I'd like to speak about as well.

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. as easy as possible, less fees, possible rewards for use.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

smoothly and easily so it's desired

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

Felix Romero

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?

Weighing the distinctions between the various "consensus protocols" powering the public blockchain was an important part of my comfort with CBDC. After reading the "Stellar for CBDC's" white-paper from the Stellar Development Foundation, I am convinced that there is no better, safer, or more reliable network for a US CBDC to be minted on than the Stellar Blockchain. I strongly suggest connecting with Denelle Dixon of the Stellar Development Foundation for advice and strategy for implementation of CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Entering a relationship with reputable stable-coin issuers like Circle could be a good option, but a CBDC hosted on Stellar seems to be the best way to establish digital, non-cash reserves for issuers like Circle to back their USDC with.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This being a main focus of the Stellar Development Foundation is yet another reason I advise collaborating with Denelle Dixon for the "banking the unbanked" strategy. My short answer is: yes. Issuing currency in a way that protects and includes migrants and people in unsafe socioeconomic positions globally is an expected effect of a well- designed CBDC strategy.

4. How might a U.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 could be programmable, in the sense that dollars designated for certain uses can be assured to only ever be spent in that desired way. This can greatly streamline the delivery of financial support where needed. This usecase is explored in the Stellar for CBDC's white-paper and is another reason I advise collaboration with the Stellar Development Foundation.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Worldwide, the Public Blockchain a CBDC could be built on will give many inflation ridden countries in the midst of currency crisis a way to easily modify their reserve strategies, using a specially suited Blockchain like Stellar to swap between their countries native stable-coin and either US CBDC or a US CBDC backed stable-coin.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

So long as the currency is secured by a superior consensus algorithm, such as the Stellar Consensus Protocol, I see no adverse effects.

7. What tools could be 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 greatest tool would be the programmability of digital currencies for specific uses. This can help the financial sector run more efficiently, whereas the potential benefits of CBDC would be hindered by using for-profit networks like Ripple or dated, unsafe protocols like Ethereum or Bitcoin.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

As seen in MoneyGram's integration with the Stellar Blockchain, on/off ramps for digital assets enable the preservation of access to people both banked and unbanked.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Working with firms that issue stable-coins, such as Circle and others partnered with the world's most secure blockchain, "Stellar," holds great promise in the absence of an official CBDC as cash reserves could still be used as the backing of a privately issued digital currency tied to the US dollar. I would of course consult Denelle Dixon of the Stellar Development Foundation for specific strategies.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Maintaining our position as leaders in the global financial system, we should see nations adopting CBDC's as a catalyst for issuing our own. Ukraine is already set to begin experimenting with an official CBDC on the Stellar Blockchain and frankly, I believe we should beat them to the punch.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The risk of attacks on any overly centralized blockchains, or blockchain's using inferior consensus algorithms such as Ethereum (vulnerable to "51%" hardware attacks and/or staking attacks) can't be understated. Stellar Blockchain is the only solution I've found built from the ground up for this specific use-case and must be seriously considered.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

KYC and other easy, non invasive ways to confirm the owners of the wallets is easy (according to the SDF's paper on Stellar for CBDC's) and should definitely be integrated into any tokenized digital dollar.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

If the CBDC is designed in an impregnable Blockchain such as Stellar, the decentralization and security will combine to provide a more resilient dollar-backed financial infrastructure across the globe.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

I believe so, but it could also be a "gold-like" backing to licensed, regulated stable-coin issuers. For example, USDC as legal tender with each unit backed by a US CBDC

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC can pay interest as it could easily generate yield through integration with a protocol (ie, stellar) that opens the door to lending and borrowing on the DeFi (decentralized finance) level.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If built on the Stellar Blockchain, the currency should remain stable and secure even in the event of there being concentrated wealth among certain holders, but I would of course point to the Stellar Development Foundation for specific guidance on this.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role

and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Non-profit firms with a host of connections in the Blockchain industry (ie, Stellar Development Foundation) is, in my opinion, nonnegotiable. They could serve the roll of both technical support and overarching assistance for all things Blockchain related.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC's on Stellar can support offline transactions and should be strongly considered for the sake of inclusion.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The way ease of use is maximized is very clear if the CBDC is issued on Stellar. Having a built in exchange mechanism, users can quickly and "atomically" convert any tokenized asset (ie, stable-coins or digital currencies like ETH or BTC into and out of a US CBDC.) This is one of the most powerful and unique features of a CBDC built in Stellar with the guidance and support of the non-profit Stellar Development Foundation.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

By designing the CBDC on an open, public network like Stellar, the transferability will be a breeze. The ISO20022 or similar standards could be useful in achieving this end.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

There may be many different assets in the future which people adopt as a means of storing wealth, and so CBDC should be designed on a public network that easily allows the "tokenization" of these assets, so that they could easily be swapped for US 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?

Consensus algorithm has to be considered, as well as whether the Blockchain solution has the safest "layer 1" solutions for atomic swaps and transfers between assets and currencies. Similar to Ukraine's partnership with the American non-profit "Stellar Development Foundation," can and will deliver huge benefits to the Federal Reserve system if collaboration ensues.

Name or Organization

Market Theory AI

Industry

Other: Economic Consulting

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

Kent.Bhupathi@markettheory.ai

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risks: (A) The creation of a CBDC invites a new level of volatility into the exchange market for the US dollar — crypto-type volatility, which would extend to the forex markets, potentially making the dollar less valuable in the long-run. I am broadly speaking to the usual inverse relationship that volatility has with value, since risks increase. One of the few times when this is not the case is with respect to call options, where this does not apply. (B) This would likely give the private market a greater degree of control as an intermediary, since they would be actively coding the digital wallets to expand the marketplace. Private banks within the US already have a disproportionate role in how money moves >> to help the economy in sustainably expanding with this offering, all digital wallets for this coin offering should be issued through the US government. Cryptocurrencies were designed (not too dissimilarly to P2P lending) to take-back some control from the private interests of banks (given their upper hand from an asymmetric information point-of-view). This would be an opportunity to overcome that.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I am too sceptical of the notion that a CBDC would “support” the US dollar internationally. I believe that the increased volatility has a better chance of making the USD even more easily exchanged by arbitrage-sensitive trading bots and algorithms.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Given the (A) learning curve that exists to start a digital wallet, (B) the fact that the poorest often hold the most cash in-hand and (C) the fact that the poorest spend the largest percentage amount of their income as soon as they receive it >> it seems more likely that this coin offering would hurt inclusion. After all, most shares of public companies are held by institutional investors. A CBDC invites such interests, who are far more educationally and technologically equipped to micromanage that market.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve’s ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I do not believe that it would have a substantial impact, given that most of our nation’s monetary velocity is dictated by online banking operations anyways. It will mostly serve to invite greater volatility in the demand for the USD.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I believe that it will reduce stability through an excess of volatility.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Despite the USD peg that stablecoins offer, they still present a greater deal of volatility than

conventional forex markets. I believe that a CBDC would simply invite greater volatility.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

While I have passed my doctoral subject comprehensive in monetary economics, I do not know enough about digital currency tools to advise.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes — but, I do not believe that a CBDC is the answer. I believe that this can be accomplished with greater access to already existing virtual tools to the USD (online banking operations). This could also be avoided by creating public banks that have similar reach as private banks.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Hard to say — I would need to do more research on this matter.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If the experiment is successful abroad, we could always follow their lead. But, it does not make too much sense to be a leader here, as a USCBDC would be ground-zero for a new era in USD volatility. Ultimately, all of these CBDCs will simply be absorbed into a type of forex marketplace. At best, for the long run, this is all likely to be moot.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I mentioned two additional risks, above.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The paper addresses this point well.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Again, the paper addresses this point enough.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If the US was to adopt such a route, then, yes, it should be a legal tender.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Not by virtue of simply existing, no, it should not. This should only be the case if the US government expanded its role to have a public banking network with its own system of deposit, investment and saving accounts — to slowly (through competitive pressure) eliminate private banking.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, since this is not true for the USD. For this to work, it will need to be as similar to the USD as possible.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The US government should be the sole issuer. From there, the market can pay, save and allocate.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

The short answer is yes >> since inclusion is a goal of the FED. But, I lack the time to explain

further.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Again, and apologies, but I lack the time to explain further. I am simply casting a professional vote here.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I lack the expertise to fill in something of substance here.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Hard to say — and I do not wish to speculate on “unknown unknowns”.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 have said enough here. Thank you for extending this to the public for professional outreach.

Name or Organization

Mark Karns

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The ability of the government to "turn on" and "off" citizens ability to access their digital currency at will for any reason.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, decentralize and protect by using blockchain technology

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative, there will always be a percentage of citizens who prefer actual currency and will insist it exists!

4. How might a U.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?

Ensure a strengthened, shielded, network that is constantly being monitored and improved to prevent 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?

YES, that option should always be an option for those who prefer it.

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 shouldn't! We should be the leader not a follower.

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 using blockchain technology

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?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

If the internet and/or cell service goes offline CBDC will be meaningless.

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 used for transactions among large corporations and governments

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

New tech and definitely new standards hardening against criminal access

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 schmidt

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

We have seen recently where our elected officials are only interested in maintaining power rather than working on policy. What happens in the future once all money is controlled by elected officials who can decide if/how/when I can buy a loaf of bread?

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?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity?

and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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

Steven Hartwick

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 further loss of liberty. You broke one system now wish to offer another. You can not be the arsonist and fireman at the same time. Stop bailing out a failing paradigm and passing the cost off to the citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes back it with precious metals.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be negative as it will be used to further control the population. The experiment since 1913 is an abject failure.

4. How might a U.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 you think you really have achieved either of these mandates without the country going into massive debt. These questions are disingenuous at best.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Who said free markets should be stable?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Guess the elite will have to figure out how to game and leverage this new paradigm to their will.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Back it with gold please. If we still have any that is unencumbered.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 we already have that?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Why does it need to? Isn't that what the eurodollar was all about?

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?

Natural disasters with power outages would greatly affect people's ability to transact. Think Puerto Rico.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cant. Nothing can. The liilic financial activity is currently happening in the repo market.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I don't think you can prevent criminal activity.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. I dont want to pay the interest. Thanks

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Nit if they earned it.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I do not want a CBdc it is just the new ponzi scheme.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No thoughts on this.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Back it eith gold.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Back it with gold.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Hashgraph. lower energy costs and faster transaction speeds.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 this is a desperate act at the end of a system. I see no positive outcome here.

Name or Organization

Tom Kinsella

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 risk of counterfeiting, and there are enormous risks in allowing governments to have this level of detailed information about our activities. As a result, it is difficult to see why democratic countries would allow such a concentration of power.

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 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?

Negatively.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative for stability.....

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

James Price

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?

1. Relying on the public to prognosticate all possible issues regarding a federal acceptance of a digital coin is worrisome but acceptable. What public services will be available to educate the public on how the new digital currency works, the benefits and risks? 2. Will it be FDIC insured? What protections have you considered to guard against financial catastrophe in regard to hacking by anyone or state? 3. How do we dis-incentivize the Government from establishing and increasing fees to the public for this new service as any fees could be viewed as an additional tax on money. Will there be new regulation of third-party fees, banks, of a CBDC? 4. Should the platform also utilize a communication system for banks to communicate balances or concerns to the fed to quickly address possible issues? I'm not sure what else I could offer at this moment, just some out-there ideas that may or may not be thought about. Thanks for making us feel included.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Robert Stewart

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?

Since banks would be needed for intermediation, for all intents and purposes a digital currency would function identically to the current dollars in my bank account. I can transfer them from place to place, make payments, etc, all without using a physical currency!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

YES! The only real benefit mentioned (but in no way convincingly argued) is greater access to banking services. Why not simply require banks to offer some sort of minimal banking services, with the cost coming more profitable areas? OR, offer some regulatory benefit for those banks that offer these services.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Since banks would be needed for intermediation, you hit against the same problem of access to banking.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

You would be adding complexity for absolutely no benefit.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Possibly negative, in no way 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?

It certainly wouldn't be as disruptive, but that's hardly an argument to implement 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?

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

Other: Military

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?

This would give corporations and governments more power and suppress the small business owners and entrepreneurs. This is not a good idea whatsoever.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave it as a fiat paper currency with less printing and reduce the governments spending by 10% in all sectors.

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?

Name or Organization

Koen Stuve

Industry

Individual

Country

Netherlands

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The paper discusses a potential run on CBDCs if trust in commercial banks fails. The risk of the entire eurodollar system isn't mentioned (or at least not explicitly). What if off shore US dollar denominated deposits through internationally operating US commercial banks exercise an added demand on CBDCs? Such a bank run is much, much larger than a bank run by US citizens alone.

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?

Denounce the US dollar as THE international reserve currency and move towards the SDR. If CBDCs exist of all five currencies that make up the SDR, then companies and individuals can, for international payments, create synthetic SDRs by bundling the five CBDCs according to weight. The respective sovereign currencies can then freely float against each other and make American labour more competitive again. The US doesn't need to weaponise the US dollar as its military is powerful enough to protect its interests, especially if more emphasis is put on digital warfare.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Most likely through the lightning network for Bitcoin.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

In the paper it is mentioned that an intermediate use of CBDCs is considered. It's not clear what that means. But with regard to the risk of privacy, consider a two layered system: a settlement layer containing only (a history of) the balance of a wallet and a transaction layer, encrypted and stored outside the Federal Reserve. The reason why individuals cannot bank at the Federal Reserve is BECAUSE of privacy concerns. The FED is part of the Executive Branch of government. Prosecution also is part of the Executive Branch of government. The Executive Branch of government should never have the power to decide to prosecute a citizen AND at the same time have access to the information to do build a case without prior consent of the Judiciary Branch of government. If a CBDC consists of a two layered system, the settlement layer with balance-information only could be at the FED while the transaction layer can be at commercial banks or the Judiciary Branch of government. In that case, prosecution of the Executive Branch of government always requires consent of the Judiciary Branch of government. As it should be.

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?

Perhaps an interesting option would be to consider that a CBDC is an asset held at the FED which can only 1) be immediately converted to commercial bank money and 2) be used to pay taxes with. Your bank account would then display two balances: 1) commercial bank money to be used to transact with in the real economy and 2) CBDC balance at the FED. An interesting feature would be that you can determine that you always want a certain percentage of your total balance to be CBDC. This still would mean CBDCs will be at risk of a bank run by the eurodollar system.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Be honest: if a CBDC were to pay interest, then negative interest would also be possible.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If constructed as an asset and not as legal tender, then yes. Probably to the limit of current deposit insurance.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I don't see how that would not open the door to double spending. Offline is what physical currency is for. It is a norm of financial health: always have some physical currency at hand to be able to buy two or three weeks worth of food and always carry some physical currency with you to be able to always buy one or two days worth of food. If the payment system happens to be offline (which will inevitably will happen, due to its complexity and multiple dependencies on power, software, hardware), then this should suffice.

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 Allison

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?

Digital wallets that are always connected to the blockchain, or "hot" wallets, are insecure. The most secure way to use crypto currency for transactions is the use of a hardware wallet which requires a person to manually validate transactions. I own one. These units are not simple enough for most of the public to understand as of the time of this writing. They also cost extra money that many people do not have available.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, the benefits could be achieved by simply creating low-fee bridges to existing crypto currencies. Encouraging the acceptance of crypto alongside the USD as a stable coin would encourage technology solutions to be created that would one day solve the problem of question 1.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I can't imagine anyone over age 45 (in 2022) being happy about using this technology. I am 42. I work with technology on a daily basis. This stuff is not "evolved" enough to be simple enough for most of the population over 45 who struggles to use an iphone properly.

4. How might a U.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 truth is, the ability to do those things diminishes every day. In a connected world, i.e. global economy, the decisions of the rest of the world affect the "employment" and "price" issues in the USA. I don't think the Fed is really capable of impacting these two things more than the force of the sum of the global policies.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I don't see it having any 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?

Privacy would be a huge concern - it already is, but this would amplify those concerns.

7. What tools could be 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?

Allow other things to be used widely for payments, and there is not problem.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There is already a system for this in place. The private sector has created many of these tools on existing blockchains such as ethereum or binance smart chain.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Zero influence. If all your friends jump off a bridge, does that make it a smart decision?

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 is the question. I don't think it can.

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?

If created, yes. And so should many other things.

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

James Thurman

Industry

Academia

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?

Moving to a digital currency, totally controlled by a central banking establishment, will solve nothing in terms of benefiting the American People. It will only strengthen the stranglehold the central bank, and their political allies has on the population. It will establish a virtual financial surveillance state, while accelerating the transfer of wealth from the people to the political and financial "elite."

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, go back to the Gold standard and abolish fiat currency, which a CBDC will only make worse.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This is, and should be, a non-issue. The only legitimate issue should be meritocracy, if you create value you should be rewarded. If you fail to create value, or worse, are a drain on those who do, you should suffer.

4. How might a U.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 best thing we could do to achieve these "goals" is abolish the Fed and go back to the Gold standard.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would not. It would give the Fed, and their political operatives, even more power to manipulate the financial system to the detriment of the people.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Absolutely. The CBDC would be the ultimate fiat currency, accelerating inflation and impoverishing the population.

7. What tools could be 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 useless to put lipstick on a pig.

8. If cash usage declines, 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, go back to a Gold backed dollar.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

What we have in place now works just fine.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should not. Contrary to globalist ideas, we should do what is best for America, not the global "community."

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Simply don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

All CBDC would do is create a complete financial surveillance state that could, and would be abused by government.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It can't

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Any interest would be offset by massive inflation created by unlimited fiat digital currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

We're not a socialist nation...no.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. CBDC will only enable even more financial criminal activity.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Don't do it, and this isn't an issue.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

All CBDC would do is track every citizen's transaction...no privacy. 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?

What we have now works.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It won't if you 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?

The whole idea is bad. It accelerates inflation, strengthens government, weakens the individual.

Name or Organization

Stevie Ritchey

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?

None, I am vehemently opposed to a CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by not creating this at all.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Everything about CBDC is negative. Aside from possibly being "convenient" in minor ways, it's not worth taking our freedom away.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I think it will give the Fed absolute control which is what all of you wicked elitist want.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Absolutely negative. I have no doubt it would start out strong until the people realized you're using it to control us.

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 put more power in the hands of central bankers, but I think we all already know that.

7. What tools could be 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 whole idea needs to be scrapped.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Surely you know that by implementing this, the result WOULD be cash declining which is your whole purpose, correct?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

One world currency, no surprise there.....Keep shocking us.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should affect us none. We are currently the world reserve currency (although you guys have managed to butcher that and this is probably your Hail Mary to try to save it) and do 't need to follow other countries.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Sure, let's not do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't, it would allow the Government full access to everything we do and therefor strip us of anonymity. I love how you're pretending this is a sort of "decentralized" crypto, which it absolutely is not. But you know that.....

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Let's not have a CBDC and there goes the cyber concern....

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Nope.

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?

Can't even get past the questionnaire without showing your true intention....

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Regulatory structures.....No, CBDC should not even be a thing.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No, 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?

It shouldn't if it doesn't exist.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Perhaps a sign that shows it's the money of tyranny. Let's go ahead and start the project off in honesty and let the people know what the intentions are.

Name or Organization

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?

A one party monopoly of financial systems opens the door to abuse.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stay with cash system

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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?

Stay out of the way of the individual entrepreneur. Let cash be used freely

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negatives out way positives in all aspects of implementation

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

One hack into the system shuts it down

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

One can never be sure of blocking all cyber threats

8. If cash usage declines, 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 all the public will be able to participate or access a CBDC system . Cash Mut remain the primary money type available

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

With multiple cyber anomalies and attacks

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 for our own national currency, I.e., cash

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Cyber threats are always with us we need to protect our US currency by backing it with real assets, like a return to the gold standard

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?

All cyber risk cannot be avoided. CBDC only opens us to more and increasingly more devastating cyber attacks

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 replace cash

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Never

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Neither should be involved -we should not abandon cash

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?

CBDC should not be used

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC has no base in credible assets and therefore no actual value

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There is no benefit to CBDC

Name or Organization

MICHAEL MOODY

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?

A CBDC would not serve the United States economy as a whole, nor would it be an asset in the world economy. With a large portion of the US citizen under or unbanned how would they be included. Who would administer this program, and what would back it?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Return to a backed non Fiat currency, and eliminate fractional banking. This would be painful in the start, but would acknowledge that in backed currency and fractional banking had no basis in reality, just a normalcy bias that kept the system running on inertia.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The net effect would create huge potential for black market and grey maker services, supplies and jobs. The trade in illegal materials(drugs, chattel,other vices) would not be included in the CBDC, and would continue as before.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The "Federal Reserve" has created the problem with meddling in the currency, we should have stopped the presses 20 years ago instead Alan Greenspan, and Ben Bernanke tried to print us back into wealth. This expanded the amount of currency on the system, but that only devalued the holdings, with interest rate manipulation to further the losses.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC is not a legitimate currency, and represents nothing based in reality.

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 was accepted by the financial sector it would be milked for a it can provide, and then tossed aside

7. What tools could be 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 see any safe course using a voodoo currency that is not acceptable to the world 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?

Yes, private debts as well as public debt are what the current money is legal tender for, how

would a private debt be resolved with a third party involved in the transaction and government oversight.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Unknown 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?

I am not sure that rushing into this would be the most advised course, this would put the US economy in jeopardy and expose it to manipulation by outside forces.

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?

It could not, whether it is a business man going to a strip club while on a meeting trip or a young man buying an engagement ring to surprise his intended, these are now a matter of public record to anyone in a digital 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?

Legal tender should represent the investment in time and labor used to earn it, not the government programmer who controls the coding. NO DIGITAL CURRENCY SHOULD NOT BE LEGAL TENDER

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No it isn't actual anything and has no basis in reality

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, there should not be a maximum limit on the possession of currency whether digital or fiat

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Unknown

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes offline transactions should be an ability. We shouldn't be overwatched like a kindergartner with their allowance at the ice cream truck. What I spend my money on is my business.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If it is to be acceptable it needs to be convenient or it will be rejected. The Susan B Anthony dollar coins are a prime example of what happens when the public decides not to utilize an option given them.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes if this is accepted, there will need to be transferable technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Unknown at this time. But if someone can write the code someone else can break the code.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 is a chimera trying to get a foothold in the world market, if individuals chose to gambel in crypto that is a heir choice I do not trust them and can not see it gem having anymore long term value than tulip bulbs or beanie babies.

Name or Organization

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?

Government abuse of Power is the single, overriding issue that makes CBCD something to avoid at all costs!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Take the "CB" out of CBCD. By centralizing crypto, you immediately eliminate the biggest benefit of crypto currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Only jobs can affect inclusion. There should NOT be any social objectives in Crypto 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?

We wont need the Fed to do this with NON-CB DC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBCD would negatively affect financial stability by injecting more politics into the system. The flow of currency should be determined by the private citizens making decisions they feel are in their best interest.

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 injecting political motives into our markets.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Remove the CB from CBCD.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Other blockchain currencies would do a much better job.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They should NOT!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not implement CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDC's do NOT offer any privacy! It would violate the Fourth Amendment.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

NA

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Come on!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No Absolutely not. How does limiting one's wealth make us freer? Who decides what is too much. I can't believe you are even contemplating this nonsense!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NA

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

NA

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

NA

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

By not having it!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

NA

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

NA

Name or Organization

Karl C. Gaiser

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?

Our economy is already artificially manipulated by the Fed, Government, Big Tech, Big Pharma/Medicine and Giant Corporations. Enacting a digital currency would only allow these entities more opportunity to manipulate how we, the working class are impacted.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Remove all fiat currency, eliminate debt and wasteful spending and end the Fed.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A digital currency would by nature exclude many. This would marginalize many folks and relegate them to a lower class.

4. How might a U.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 allowed to manipulate the economy. Laissez-faire!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

What the Fed is currently doing is going to cause a huge recession, if not depression. A digital currency would only speed up the process.

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?

The negatives outweigh any potential positives.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 should return to the gold standard.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

? Much like they do already. Have you not observed this?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US is a sovereign nation and we should act as such

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 not. Digital footprints are too easy to follow.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Much like the current greenback, it is fiat and that is a huge risk.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

We should not have a digital currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

We should not have a digital currency.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

We should not have a digital currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

We should not have a digital currency.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

We should not have a digital currency.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

We should not have a digital currency.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

We should not have a digital currency.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

We should not have a digital currency.

Name or Organization

Lawrence Whittle

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 profoundly oppose this move to totally control the American People. The evil that will result if imposed will destroy the Constitutional Guarantees we have.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I see no benefit!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative! This move will be dictatorial allowing despots to thrive.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Ultimately, I see forced labor as a result of this idiocy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative! Americans will rebel and black markets will thrive.

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 selection 5 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?

Unknown. The unintended consequences will be overwhelming.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Maybe if the American People can be assured that it is Permanent and irrevokable.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I don't know.

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 of America should NOT make decisions based on what another country

does!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I see no good coming to the American People from this type of total control.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is no way to prevent total control by the central issuer of CBDC. SLAVERY...

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This question is laughable. Whole Governments will have an interest in destroying another Government's CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Is CBDC Money or Currency?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This would be UnAmerican and would end free-market capitalism.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

We do not want CBDC!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

How do you people propose to do this? CBDC is total control. Those bureaucrats and politicians who wish to control will control.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

We have credit cards now.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Anything you people do will only add further control. This will be a total system of extortion.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I can't see that far into the future.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The only benefit I see is the destruction of the United States of America and our Constitution.

Name or Organization

Powers Farm Processing

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Missouri

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Freedom!!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep cash in hand

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?

Keep Cash in Hand

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

110% !! Loss of electric, cell phone service, hacking or other major events would shut country down. Cash in hand should be a must for security reasons.

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?

Tell to take a hike! We did it with fuel... We dont need China. They are plotting to take over this country without even firing a shot. It is already happening, Wake up!!!

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?

NO privacy to consumers here! all about 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?

Hell No! Our current paper money system has and will work for many years! Digital currency is just one step closer to complete control and loss of freedoms. The Bible speaks of the Mark of the Beast in end times. This will set this in place where you can not buy sell or trade without it. Might just start a Revolution!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, credit card business makes a killing charging small fees for handling our money. They charge business and reward purchasers. Long rung it just cost more to do business.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

NO , more regulations... regulations regulations and control... 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?

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?

Too much control of the money supply for a single entity. I see no benefit with a CBDC and only drawbacks. The potential to erode trust in our financial system with a CBDC is high and trust is the cornerstone of it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I did not see any benefits. International transaction fees are just a part of doing business internationally or travelling for most people including myself it is a non issue.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it could but the effect would be very negative as it reduces the incentive for people to better themselves. It also incentives more dependence on the government which reduces labor force participation. I do not see any benefit to implementing a CBDC and only downside and am very against 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?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative if trust is eroded.

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?

No Way!

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: Clerical

Country

United States of America

State

Arkansas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, remove the Government PERIOD ! They have screwed up everything they have touched

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive. By removing the middle man (banking institutions) that are government regulated and restrict the purchasing power of the consumer and seller

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Hopefully leave it in the dust and dump the so called (Federal" Reserve that is no more "Federal" than my desk

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive. No more government theft

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

By gradually entering into digital currency it will affect the economy marginally as people are better educated in the benefits of crypto 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?

Education, education,education

8. If cash usage declines, 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 SHOULD be a "Freedom of Choice" issue

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

not sure

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I fear this will be a major set back as corruption throughout the Worlds monetary system is epidemic. Persuading each country to "allow" freedom of choice in this era would be key. Perhaps, if the USA chose cryto over our current form of money it will lead other countries to go along.

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 is my question as well

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?

Of course

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO ! We have been taxed enough and the Feds have become so greedy that they want it ALL already !

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Why should it be if you believe in Capitalism as in the USA

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Independent from US control so the Gov. will have to live within it's own means

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 am not by far an expert here nor do I claim great knowledge of CDBC . I fear that when...WHEN the government try to regulate it, it will be doomed to crash & burn. They did with our current form. The "Federal Reserve" that is no more Federal than I am will see to it that they have control, have since its wicked inception.. Thomas Jefferson warned of us of this but we did it anyway years after he was gone and people.....forgot.

Name or Organization

Roger Savary

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 only benefits is for tyrannical people to take away more freedoms from the people. That will never happen in the United States.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, do away with the Federal Reserve bank all together, it has been illegal since its inception. Thank God for the second amendment, "give me liberty or give me death".

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

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Digital Wallet Bill and regulating Third party advertising revenue currencies that monetize certain consumer interests.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Gaming and other TECHNOLOGICAL accreditation attribution models with respect to Native American-Gambling Law(s).

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The adBank lawsuit case is specifically responding to the emerging threats Google AdSense et al imposed to the monetary system NEGATIVELY. REGULATING ITS SYSTEM IS THE FIRST STEP TO POSITIVELY STABILIZING CURRENT INFLATION ISSUES BY MEANS, ONLY ADBANK IS AUTHORIZED TO ADDRESSING.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It'll advance technological progression and economical stability in terms of Micro and Macroeconomics.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If CBDC includes adBank, financial stability effects are certainly a positive result regarding Digital "Royalties" that pay the copyright owners a new Remittance Advice for their Entertainment by means, Entertainment Media Copyright driving technological advances which defines consumer demand on those aspects. Negative effects are plot out if adBank is not protected by 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?

Not necessarily, Gaming Attribution Accreditation actually enhances the Digital Wallet Bill.

7. What tools could be 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've seen Facebook attempting to become its own bank sometime between 2015-2019, adBank beats any cryptocurrency because of the Remittance Advices circuit.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. The public will have to trade their electronics, goods & other services instead. A great

example will be to evaluate eBay, Amazon and other services that allow consumers to sell their products with other consumers and what not.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

US CBDC adBank is the only bank digitalized with the Television & Radio Royalties Circuit to evolve theirs no other option in terms of competitive outlook.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I've set up a United State's and European Commission to handle worldwide aspects related to this issue.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:a84dab61-9ebe-31e4-b15b-917483e7f936>

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Dodd-Frank Wall St Reform Act and the Consumer Protection Act.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Google's cookie policies actually addresses basic operational terms.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Only adBank.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The ATM and Vector/ Logo Accredited service by adBank.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

For others, up to the feds, for adBank, no.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

adBank is the first bank.

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?

Apple Pay.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

adBank Server's.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The copyright office shall regulate certain commercial and non-commercial usage of certain new computers to protect consumers from unwanted activities and or unwanted exposure of privacy.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Na

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Digital Wallet Bill and regulating Third party advertising revenue currencies that monetize certain consumer interests.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

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The adBank lawsuit case is specifically responding to the emerging threats Google AdSense et al imposed to the monetary system NEGATIVELY. REGULATING ITS SYSTEM IS THE FIRST STEP TO POSITIVELY STABILIZING CURRENT INFLATION ISSUES BY MEANS, ONLY ADBANK IS AUTHORIZED TO ADDRESSING.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It'll advance technological progression and economical stability in terms of Micro and Macroeconomics.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If CBDC includes adBank, financial stability effects are certainly a positive result regarding Digital "Royalties" that pay the copyright owners a new Remittance Advice for their Entertainment by means, Entertainment Media Copyright driving technological advances which defines consumer demand on those aspects. Negative effects are plot out if adBank is not protected by 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?

Not necessarily, Gaming Attribution Accreditation actually enhances the Digital Wallet Bill.

7. What tools could be 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've seen Facebook attempting to become its own bank sometime between 2015-2019, adBank beats any cryptocurrency because of the Remittance Advices circuit.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. The public will have to trade their electronics, goods & other services instead. A great

example will be to evaluate eBay, Amazon and other services that allow consumers to sell their products with other consumers and what not.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

US CBDC adBank is the only bank digitalized with the Television & Radio Royalties Circuit to evolve theirs no other option in terms of competitive outlook.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I've set up a United State's and European Commission to handle worldwide aspects related to this issue.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes.

<https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:a84dab61-9ebe-31e4-b15b-917483e7f936>

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Dodd-Frank Wall St Reform Act and the Consumer Protection Act.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Google's cookie policies actually addresses basic operational terms.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Only adBank.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The ATM and Vector/ Logo Accredited service by adBank.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

For others, up to the feds, for adBank, no.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

adBank is the first bank.

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?

Apple Pay.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

adBank Server's.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The copyright office shall regulate certain commercial and non-commercial usage of certain new computers to protect consumers from unwanted activities and or unwanted exposure of privacy.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Na

Name or Organization

Shawn Keen

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?

Benefits, digital currency would be cheaper to maintain than paper dollars. Money would be saved on ink, paper, and machines, to make paper dollars.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Give people the option to switch to digital currency at their Bank.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Financial inclusion would be positive because anyone can use digital currency whether they are poor, middle class, or upper class.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Federal reserve rules can be the same, they would just add digital currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Financial stability and Federal reserve rules can be the same as normal, you just converting to digital currency, which can be a positive because most things are digital nowadays anyway.

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 would be easier and faster to move, and just like a bank account, what you put in is what you get out.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just like regular banking check for fraud, hacking, and any wrongdoing in 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?

It would probably be wise to have both cash and a digital currencies available because this is just the beginning. There will always be people who will use cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The rest of the world is heading toward and using digital currency, so the US needs to have

the option for digital currency to be used. The US does not want to be left behind the world in 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 US should see the progression of other nations using digital currency, and take advantage of this opportunity and become leaders in that as well.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Increase watchers and anti-theft I.T. Representatives that will monitor the digital currency sector.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Assure and provide secure sites to trade on.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Provide secure sites, assure secured sites, increase Anti-Theft and hacker Representatives, monitor complaints concerning sites.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes...Just like the regular bank and regular currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, just like a regular currency, you get what you put in. Also including interest.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Certified Bank, certified brokers

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I do not know

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Have an option for someone to use digital currency from their account for transactions.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes Making payments online or by phone or already digital, it should be somewhat of an easy transaction to use digital currency.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I don't know

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I don't know

Name or Organization

Celine Properties LLC

Industry

Other: Property Management

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?

Allowing the government to control transactions vests too much power into that entity. Support private stable coins instead.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep this in the private sector.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Huge negative effects due to the power that it would create for the Fed.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Fed already has too much power to create huge financial bubbles such as the 2008-2009 crash.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Very negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It is very different from stablecoins in that the Fed could control who buys what.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Support stablecoins and the crypto 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?

Do not eliminate cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Stablecoins, Bitcoin, and ethereum can also allow cross border payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Do not follow the lead of oppressive regimes like China. El Salvador is a better model. Why not use BTC as a reserve currency.

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 remove privacy as the government could control all transactions.

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

David

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?

Adoption of this asset would not be easy for a large portion of the population. A CBDC will be complicated to handle for the elderly and other groups.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, I really don't see the benefit.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would affect financial inclusion. It would bring a negative outcome.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There would be no stability with this asset.

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?

We rely heavily on fiat currency. With a cdbc there would be a lot of investing going towards crypto currency and not our financial system.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not too sure

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, but, the focus should not be cash usage decline. We should raise awareness if cash usage.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Systems we have in place now seem to cause no issue.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let other countries worry about their financial stability. We just adopt to changes as we conserve our current values and practices. We don't necessarily need a CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Public feedback.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

With blockchains being introduced, there would be enough protection for our current assets.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

We definitely would be prone to cyber attacks.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, why would interest need to be paid is my question.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It definitely should. It would be necessary for different tech companies to come together

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, but, the current system we have in place are easy enough.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The use of applications that are needed to be installed on mobile device.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not too 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?

Overall, if issued, this should be user friendly. I think the current financial system and practices are fine as they are. It would be very tough for a large percentage out population to adopt.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

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?

Leave our money alone you tyrants.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, leave our money alone.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. Leave our money alone.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Abolish the federal reserve.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Abolish 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?

Tyrants.

7. What tools could be 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 our money alone.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 none of your business where our money goes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

You are no better, in fact worse, than armed robbers.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

All y'all belong in prison.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

There are three different terms law enforcement will use to describe crimes in which private property is stolen. Theft is the simplest: it entails the action of stealing. Burglary is when a building is entered illegally with the intent to commit a crime. Most often, the crime involves theft. Finally, robbery is another form of stealing—but unlike simple theft, this involves physical coercion: a gun drawn, a knife pointed, some threat of violence. So if we're going to use precise language, taxation isn't theft. It's much worse: it's armed robbery. If you think I'm being dramatic, ponder for a moment how the IRS actually works. First, the government demands that you give a certain portion of your income to them. Remember, they can change the numbers of what you owe at any time. Then, they spend your money on whatever they want... No matter how their plans and policies may violate your conscience. What if you don't pay up? Well, you'll be harassed, threatened, taken to court, and ultimately, if you still refuse to pay, thrown in jail. And we all know what happens if you dare to resist arrest... (Yeah, the government can kill you.) So just how much of this dirty robbery money are we talking? The United States' total tax "revenue"—a term I find hilarious, given revenue is earned, not stolen—for 2021 was \$4.05 trillion. It's easy to lose perspective of just how much money a trillion dollars is, so think of it this way: a trillion is one thousand times one billion. In other words, the government stole 4,050 billion-dollar-piles-of-money from its citizens in the last 365-ish days. Now, don't think that the government stops with its thieving, plundering ways with our taxes. Just like any wily criminal, our dear rulers are always coming up with new ways to dupe ordinary folks like you and me into lining their pockets. For the last 109 years, the Federal Reserve has slyly stolen from the savings of millions of honest people's savings accounts. Of course, this is done through manipulating our currency and printing fiat money that's not backed by anything real. And through all of our political dynasties since 1913—the Kennedys, FDR, Reagan, Obama, you name it—the infamous Creature from Jekyll Island has worked in the dark, around the clock, watering down the U.S. dollar to enrich its controllers. If we don't do something about it soon, our money will be worth less than toilet paper before we know it. And you know what helps them get away with it more than anything? The tax-the-rich movement that's become oh-so stylish lately. The sudden popularity of AOC and Bernie Sanders types is the best thing to ever happen to the cronies sitting in D.C. The more we believe that rich and poor can't coexist in a free country, the easier we are to control. Just look at every country that's ever embraced Karl Marx's communist ideas on class warfare: the government officials end up with all the resources, and everyone else fights over the crumbs to try and survive. In reality, it's not working-class people vs. the rich. It's We, the People, vs. the corrupt bureaucracy plundering its own citizenry. If we want to preserve the Republic for our children and save them from the path we're going down, we have no choice but to educate them soundly on the evils of big government. This is precisely why I started writing books for kids: because we can't afford not to teach the next generation about the mistakes of the past.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Thieves.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Tyrants.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Criminals.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You belong in prison.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

There are three different terms law enforcement will use to describe crimes in which private property is stolen. Theft is the simplest: it entails the action of stealing. Burglary is when a building is entered illegally with the intent to commit a crime. Most often, the crime involves theft. Finally, robbery is another form of stealing—but unlike simple theft, this involves physical coercion: a gun drawn, a knife pointed, some threat of violence. So if we're going to use precise language, taxation isn't theft. It's much worse: it's armed robbery. If you think I'm being dramatic, ponder for a moment how the IRS actually works. First, the government demands that you give a certain portion of your income to them. Remember, they can change

the numbers of what you owe at any time. Then, they spend your money on whatever they want... No matter how their plans and policies may violate your conscience. What if you don't pay up? Well, you'll be harassed, threatened, taken to court, and ultimately, if you still refuse to pay, thrown in jail. And we all know what happens if you dare to resist arrest... (Yeah, the government can kill you.) So just how much of this dirty robbery money are we talking? The United States' total tax "revenue"—a term I find hilarious, given revenue is earned, not stolen—for 2021 was \$4.05 trillion. It's easy to lose perspective of just how much money a trillion dollars is, so think of it this way: a trillion is one thousand times one billion. In other words, the government stole 4,050 billion-dollar-piles-of-money from its citizens in the last 365-ish days. Now, don't think that the government stops with its thieving, plundering ways with our taxes. Just like any wily criminal, our dear rulers are always coming up with new ways to dupe ordinary folks like you and me into lining their pockets. For the last 109 years, the Federal Reserve has slyly stolen from the savings of millions of honest people's savings accounts. Of course, this is done through manipulating our currency and printing fiat money that's not backed by anything real. And through all of our political dynasties since 1913—the Kennedys, FDR, Reagan, Obama, you name it—the infamous Creature from Jekyll Island has worked in the dark, around the clock, watering down the U.S. dollar to enrich its controllers. If we don't do something about it soon, our money will be worth less than toilet paper before we know it. And you know what helps them get away with it more than anything? The tax-the-rich movement that's become oh-so stylish lately. The sudden popularity of AOC and Bernie Sanders types is the best thing to ever happen to the cronies sitting in D.C. The more we believe that rich and poor can't coexist in a free country, the easier we are to control. Just look at every country that's ever embraced Karl Marx's communist ideas on class warfare: the government officials end up with all the resources, and everyone else fights over the crumbs to try and survive. In reality, it's not working-class people vs. the rich. It's We, the People, vs. the corrupt bureaucracy plundering its own citizenry. If we want to preserve the Republic for our children and save them from the path we're going down, we have no choice but to educate them soundly on the evils of big government. This is precisely why I started writing books for kids: because we can't afford not to teach the next generation about the mistakes of the past.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Abolish the federal reserve.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Abolish the federal reserve.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Y'all belong in prison.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

There are three different terms law enforcement will use to describe crimes in which private property is stolen. Theft is the simplest: it entails the action of stealing. Burglary is when a building is entered illegally with the intent to commit a crime. Most often, the crime involves theft. Finally, robbery is another form of stealing—but unlike simple theft, this involves physical coercion: a gun drawn, a knife pointed, some threat of violence. So if we're going to use precise language, taxation isn't theft. It's much worse: it's armed robbery. If you think I'm being dramatic, ponder for a moment how the IRS actually works. First, the government demands that you give a certain portion of your income to them. Remember, they can change the numbers of what you owe at any time. Then, they spend your money on whatever they want... No matter how their plans and policies may violate your conscience. What if you don't pay up? Well, you'll be harassed, threatened, taken to court, and ultimately, if you still refuse to pay, thrown in jail. And we all know what happens if you dare to resist arrest... (Yeah, the government can kill you.) So just how much of this dirty robbery money are we talking? The United States' total tax "revenue"—a term I find hilarious, given revenue is earned, not stolen—for 2021 was \$4.05 trillion. It's easy to lose perspective of just how much money a trillion dollars is, so think of it this way: a trillion is one thousand times one billion. In other words, the government stole 4,050 billion-dollar-piles-of-money from its citizens in the last 365-ish days. Now, don't think that the government stops with its thieving, plundering ways with our taxes. Just like any wily criminal, our dear rulers are always coming up with new ways to dupe ordinary folks like you and me into lining their pockets. For the last 109 years, the Federal Reserve has slyly stolen from the savings of millions of honest people's savings

accounts. Of course, this is done through manipulating our currency and printing fiat money that's not backed by anything real. And through all of our political dynasties since 1913—the Kennedys, FDR, Reagan, Obama, you name it—the infamous Creature from Jekyll Island has worked in the dark, around the clock, watering down the U.S. dollar to enrich its controllers. If we don't do something about it soon, our money will be worth less than toilet paper before we know it. And you know what helps them get away with it more than anything? The tax-the-rich movement that's become oh-so stylish lately. The sudden popularity of AOC and Bernie Sanders types is the best thing to ever happen to the cronies sitting in D.C. The more we believe that rich and poor can't coexist in a free country, the easier we are to control. Just look at every country that's ever embraced Karl Marx's communist ideas on class warfare: the government officials end up with all the resources, and everyone else fights over the crumbs to try and survive. In reality, it's not working-class people vs. the rich. It's We, the People, vs. the corrupt bureaucracy plundering its own citizenry. If we want to preserve the Republic for our children and save them from the path we're going down, we have no choice but to educate them soundly on the evils of big government. This is precisely why I started writing books for kids: because we can't afford not to teach the next generation about the mistakes of the past.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Tyrants.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tyrants.

Name or Organization

Josh Braaksma

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?

No. No. Further mismanagement of the financial systems, against the free market is not a good idea. We don't need more government and less freedom. Government can't manage anything without corruption and harm far worse than any individual

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The only thing government can do is remove restrictions and cut back on spending

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Terrible 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?

It's a free market of the people. Stay out of free market capitalism with your insidious corruption

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative You can't control the free will of a sentient being Everything will collapse It's already teetering from over spending and bad laws mandates and too big of a 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?

Obviously Once the digital Fiat begins showing it's corruption It'll bedding obvious it's against the free market

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Shrink government spending

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No The people do not work for the government The government is the servant of the people

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In whatever way is most natural that the free market individual decides on their own

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 influence the US That's their government and not any concern of the servant of the people Because servants do not lead change for their master

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't have a centralized digital Fiat at all

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Nice try No thank you

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No

Name or Organization

David N King

Industry

Other: Farming

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Too much control, too much data in one groups hands. Administrations change, this gives too much control to whomever is politically in charge. Current banking system is to diverse to control. As for data, we need to simplify our tax code system not make it more com-lex and run by AI. Before we take someone's private property, money, we need a person making the diction not big data driven AI. Also we have a security issue. Too much power in one place makes us vulnerable. We need diversity.

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?

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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?

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

Hunter

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Arizona

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

You are funny

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Good luck. I just wish that you do it regardless public opinion. Let's see how bad it will get. Lol

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Stupid question

4. How might a U.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

Eric

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?

This would create an imbalance of power. I say no to it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

Canada

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

the way corrupts officials and politicians around the world control and manipulate the monetary policies which ultimately leads to inequality in society. Law abiding citizens pay taxes and never able to save their hard earned money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

yes, just allow people to use Bitcoin and crypto currencies

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

TOTAL NEGATIVE, governments should only work in ESG, rest should be left to computer generated algorithms and public opinions

4. How might a U.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 wont make any change because of lack of will

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NAGATIVE

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

BANKS ARE THE BIGGEST FRAUDE AND corrupt mechanism, must be abolished and replaced by DEFI algorithms

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

HONESTY AND WILL

8. If cash usage declines, 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 MUCH DIFFERENCE

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CRYPTO CURENCY

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

ALL WILL GO SOONER OR LATER

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

NO

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

NO

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

BLOCK CHAIN

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

there is no value of 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?

N/A

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

N/A

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

N/A

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

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?

THIS TOO MUCH JUST DO NOT DO IT

Name or Organization

Chase

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?

In all honesty, no central bank of any country should be involved in any private citizens financial prospects or life. This is a huge privacy issue.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are literally no benefits to a CBDC. The federal reserve needs to stay out of all private citizens financial business and affairs. Period. No exceptions.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC will not help in any way positive inclusion. Myself and all other private citizens of the U.S.A. will not benefit. Again, there literally is no positive reason the federal reserve should be involved in citizens finances.

4. How might a U.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 cannot control its own monetary policies. Inflation is out of control, the cost of living is skyrocketing by the day. 99.9 percent of U.S. citizens now more than ever are inching even more closer to poverty.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC will only further the gap of financial transparency between the government and the public. As if that doesn't already exist. The federal reserve notes currently have no stability and will not until it has a sound monetary policy.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC will effect the financial sector because there would be more opportunities for the federal reserve to redistribute the publics wealth. Why does a third party need to be involved in private business transactions?

7. What tools could be 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 tools that should be implemented is a sound monetary policy and privacy. Its very simple.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Privacy is paramount. The general public's access to physical cash needs to be preserved

always.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They will stay as they are currently used now. Within the private banking system. There will always be new financial technology that can and will function just fine without a CBDC.

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 focus on their own financial autonomy, have a sound monetary policy with good morals. The U.S. should strive to have a better monetary policy and dismiss other nations who have the opposite.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The American public should and is responsible for managing their own risks, not the federal reserve. The federal reserve isn't helping by printing more debt and debasing the currency.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC literally removes all privacy and autonomy from every citizens finances. The federal reserves direct involvement is a backwards policy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A CBDC doesn't need to be designed or implemented. The cyber risks issues are privacy and lack there of for all citizens. The cyber risks for the federal reserve are constant cyber attacks from the United States global enemies. This should be obvious. Private citizens don't want to be at constant risk of that.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No! Absolutely not. This should never be adopted as policy. There is way to much distrust as a nation as we stand. CBDC's create an instant red flag. I nor any other citizen do not need to be babysat by a private banking institution. This will never solve any financial crisis. What the public does need is sound monetary system and education. It's very simple.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC should not be legal tender. Ever. So this question has no answer.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The quantity of CBDC's held by a single end user should be zero.

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 or firms involved in CBDC's because it should never become legal tender.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

A CBDC should not be legal tender. Ever. So this question has no answer. No online or offline capabilities.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

A CBDC should not be legal tender. Ever. So this question has no answer. There should be no use cases at all.

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 transferability across any platforms. Let the private sector take care of itself.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future technology innovations related to monetary policy should not involve a CBDC. Ever. It should not involve the federal reserve ever.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 idea of a CBDC is horrible. As stated above there is nothing positive about CBDC's and having central banks directly involved in the public's finances.

Name or Organization

K Davis

Industry

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?

It's a risk to have no physical wallet. I'm not comfortable with the idea that all my money could become digital. If I don't hold it, I don't own it. I disagree with digital only money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. It's a risk to have no physical wallet. I'm not comfortable with the idea that all my money could become digital. If I don't hold it, I don't own it. I disagree with digital only money.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A portion of the population chooses not to engage in the use of banks. I myself have more cash stored elsewhere than I keep in the bank. Having strictly digital money won't make me any more likely to use banks further. Nor will it affect others this way.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Congress oversees monetary policy. They are the voice of the people and our representatives in this matter.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability? If the power is out I can't use cryptocurrency. I won't have the money in my hand. Bad 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?

Yes, no electricity no cryptocurrency usage.

7. What tools could be 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 can harden the world power grids against climate change, this would be the only way to drastically reduce the risk.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It won't decline. If it does we can use silver, gold, barter, and trade. Why is it so important to invent a digital currency reliant on electricity in such an unstable climate? I lose electricity all the time.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They will remain slow and deliberate, the way they should be. Why is it necessary that they evolve?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't. The US should make it's own decision.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Harden the world power grids so climate change doesn't affect electrical connection so easily.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't provide privacy to consumers when the Fed Reserve can access it. Anonymity isn't a problem. To assume it is means you automatically assume everyone is engaged in illicit activities.

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. Hackers have already hacked into Cryptocurrency wallets or accounts.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. And it should certainly never replace the fiat currency we use now and have used for years. Cash is king.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. CBDC shouldn't exist as general currency.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. It shouldn't exist, but if it does there shouldn't be limits.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The Treasury of the United States, but I still think it should never be used as general currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Offline capabilities will do nobody any good during power outages.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. No system should exist that violates the privacy of consumers and how and where they spend their money. This shouldn't be used as general currency. A digital wallet could never be private. The thought disturbs me.

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 happen.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They could only offer less privacy to the consumer in future. The systems are already hacked into.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 invades consumer privacy too extensively and shouldn't ever be used as general currency. There is no way to preserve the privacy consumers are entitled too.

Name or Organization

Dan Tanner

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

North Dakota

Email

djt@dan-ruth-tanner.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

None. It's all negative.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. Avoid it entirely.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Negatively.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would not. Very volatile. A bubble.

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 only value is for money laundering by criminals.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are none. You're fighting human nature.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 or credit.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They way they always have.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let the narco-states go for it.

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 cannot.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No way.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO. NEVER!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Then only the wealthy and criminals would use it. Most working people can't leave enough sitting around to make a difference to themselves. Like municipal bonds.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

It should be outlawed.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None in the US, or from the US.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

That would be up the CBDC wouldn't it?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

It should not be accepted or used in the United States at all.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

You're expecting unknowns and criminals to do this?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It would only make it worse, if 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?

It will be cracked by later computers and collapse.

Name or Organization

Equity Coalition of Erie

Industry

Other: Non-profit social equity organization

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?*
- 4. How might a U.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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- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
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14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
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 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
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 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 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 E HYATT

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 realize new technology makes financial transactions more secure but all security lies in satellite communication and computation. I'm sure we agree that money is like blood, it needs to circulate to keep the organism alive. Recently Tesla automobiles stopped en masse due to satellite problems. Imagine our entire economy doing that if this becomes the norm. If records are somehow destroyed or corrupted as well it would be a nightmare. The Tesla incident was likely a mishap but ask any general and they will tell you that any deliberate attack would include disrupting communications 1st. Instant efficiency could potentially mean instant disaster.

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

DDeana Hanes

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?

Older non-technical people may not be able to adjust to the new system. Too much possibility of surveillance by unauthorized people in government positions

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?

Just because China is doing something doesn't mean we should do it. There are other major economies to consider. We should try to strengthen our own economy without depending on China. Why do we give them most favored nation status when as a Communist country they are our enemy?

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?

Complete anonymity is a greater value than the slight possibility of illicit financial activity, Present forms of currency which are anonymous are often used in legal transactions at the owner's choice.

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 other means of legal tender will not be interfered

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It should pay interest linked to the consumer price index. If not it will lose value. If it pays more it could be a source of gambling

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not since present forms of currency are not 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

Art Wells

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?

You have no idea of some of the unintended consequences. The real question is how many intended consequences will be later called unintended.

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?

Thank you for putting such effort into this technological advancement. Would you use the same level of commitment to a realistic measure of inflation? Is 2% devaluation of their money "price stability" for savers who should not be in high risk assets, while simultaneously receiving benefits pegged to an artificially low measure of inflation? Sequence of returns is a big risk...recently retired people taking on portfolio loss could lose a decade of retirement...but if they miss out on your "price stability" they also lose a decade...they just don't know it until it is too late to go back to work. Your price stability strategy is cruel.

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?

Of course it could...I don't know all the ways how. But the first question is an obvious yes. It is possible. You could skip the first question.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, 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?*

Great question...do you care about privacy? Tell us more about privacy without anonymity. How many times do we need to hear "telecom is anonymizing the data and the government is really only accessing the metadata". Maybe ask John Poindexter.
<https://www.npr.org/2013/06/19/192770397/the-watchers-have-had-their-eyes-on-us-for-years>

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?*

What is wrong with you? Wealth tax coming?

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

Lynnette Hofler

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?

Do NOT create digital money at all. We cannot depend a internet finance system. What a way for an enemy to cripple our economy. I do not want every dime I have to be anyone's business but mine. I want cash, gold and silver coins.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, our current system provides jobs and the IRS is so unnecessary. Everyone pays 10% unless they are poor. Keep government small and out of our personal lives or you will be voted out. This is America, not China.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

My fear is that everything will be included to everyone! Leaking, theft, crash of system and more.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Get rid of the Federal Reserve. We need a balanced national budget before you worry about anything else!

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 black markets all 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?

NA whole idea too limited and too communist and to risky depending on a computer!

8. If cash usage declines, 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 preserve our cash and limit digital to who wants it.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We are fine now. Balance your budget

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We lead the world, we stay cash

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 can't, everything at risk to go viral

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?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Na 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?

None

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Entire system too risky and violates privacy

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

Name or Organization

Roy Pascua

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Risk are lost of individual privacy, rights, no transparency from the Federal Reserve still. Governments runaway spending will continue to go unchecked witch will mean higher taxes. It will always benefit the wealthy and the poor will always pay for it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It will only possible when we go back to sound money = gold backed currencies. I call CBDC programmable money.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Banks will no longer be needed. All those workers will be lost. What are they going to do.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Instant policy changes coming from the Fed because the Data in in front on them.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC will make the Fed easier to choose winners and losers.

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?

Hacker's will always find a way to get in, haven't stopped them yet.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If it's not use for legal tender then we should go back to silver and gold.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interests disappeared a long time ago.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Rich individuals always fun loopholes.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Regulations always are created for the rich individuals and corporations.

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

Richard O'Donnell

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?

Any CBDC system devised will be exposed to all of the dangers of any electronic activity. Whether disruption to, or failure of, the system is caused by a natural effect such as a Carrington event, an EMP attack, or cyber activity, the result would be a collapse of price stability. That would lead to an undesirable loss of confidence in the federal government.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Apparently, stability of the system is not completely understood currently. Complicating it further is a risk not worth taking.

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. Otherwise, what will be used when the CBDC system is interrupted? It inevitably will be disrupted, whether directly, through failure of the grid, or some unanticipated event.

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?

To quote Scotty, "The more they overthink the plumbing, the easier it is to stop up the drain."

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

Clinton j carroll

Industry

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?

Privacy was mentioned in the paper however I don't feel it was given enough emphasis, a government controlled CBDC has the potential to create a punitive system of actions and sanctions similar to China where an individual could be targeted based on political affiliation or ideology, this must not be allowed to happen, there must be safeguards implemented to protect the rights and sovereignty and privacy of free American citizens.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I feel if implemented responsibly the speed and versatility that a CBDC could bring would be unrivaled, especially as it relates to cross border payments, if a proper bridge currency such as Ripples XRP were to be used in conjunction with Swift and ripplenet, it would allow an instant cost effective conversion to other countries CBDC's i feel this would revolutionize cross border payment and settlement

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Using a CBDC in conjunction with an already established digital asset such as Stellar's XLM could provide financial inclusion to millions of unbanked and under privileged who could benefit from low cost peer to peer local and cross border 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?

With the ongoing and rapid increase in inflation a CBDC could utilize the deflationary nature of digital assets to stabilize the economy and revitalize employment by restoring the value of the dollar allowing a minimum wage to be a living wage

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

As mentioned above a CBDC would have a positive effect on the stability of 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?

Banks would surely have to adjust to the implementation of a CBDC, Banks would no longer be able to benefit from fees due to an inefficient monetary system, however the reduction in overhead cost from outdated infrastructure and security needs would help to offset reduction in revenue

7. What tools could be 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 subsidies and Tax incentives could help mitigate the initial impact of the implementation 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 majority of people use credit and debit cards in lieu of cash which is essentially a form of digital payment, and if the unbanked and underprivileged have access to a CBDC payment system through personal digital wallets and assets, there would be very little need for cash

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Many countries have already tested and are planning to implement a CBDC, if the US does not create and implement its own CBDC there will be no compatibility to an existing global system and evolution will not be possible

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

As stated above, if the US does not evolve it will not be compatible with Global payment systems

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Perhaps having digital assets backed by precious metals such as gold and silver could help mitigate risks associated with CBDCs

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

By having CBDCs issued by private entities with specific and limited reporting requirements

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Using technology such as DLT would allow a ledger to exist offline and out of reach from the threat of cyber attacks, however there will always be glitches, bugs and validation issues, by utilizing private entities such as Ripple, the knowledge and experience they possess could prevent and rectify any cyber issues that may arise

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, in order to give the same legitimacy to a CBDC afforded to the dollar and establish a unified payment system

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Careful consideration must be given to the pros and cons of interest associated with a CBDC

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Never in a capitalist society, those restrictions are reserved for communist and socialist countries such as China

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Financial and investment entities, they are already structured for this, the OCC and the Fed are probably most suited to implement regulations, NOT the SEC!!!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

As stated above, not definitely and using DLT

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, certain digital assets such as XLM XRP are already designed for this and have infrastructure in place

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

As mentioned above, using bridge currencies and systems such as XRP and ripplenet compatible with ISO20022 it is already possible

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The design of a CBDC must be adaptable and scalable

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Proof of work is economically and environmentally unsustainable and slow,

Name or Organization

David Fulford

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

North Carolina

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keeping banking as is it is less intrusive on individuals and limits control by the government

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would affect financial inclusion as people would have to have a computer or way to digitally use the funds. This would limit the POC and homeless. There are complaints of having a ID for voting and this would be much more intrusive.

4. How might a U.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?

This would adversely affect the financial sector as control would be in the hands of 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?

8. If cash usage declines, 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 be needed for people with limited income, homeless, and some rural area

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Just because another country is instituting control of the people IE. China does not mean we should. It is easily abused by limiting how people can spend their money, there have been computer leaks, intrusions into even the most secure platforms, this will be no different but present greater challenge to hackers due to the amount of information centralized

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?

NO, it should not be a bank for deposit

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

Liesl

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?

Fully recognizing the continuing need for modernization, I immediately had concerns when reading about the plans for a transition to a CBDC. As a private citizen not involved with the banking industry, perhaps I do not understand all the nuances, however I am concerned about: 1) Equity - the unbanked, access to technology, and children - encouraging them to be savers - not compounding the consumer debt issue. Although the paper mentions a few times about people using paper currency less, it does not address the other side of the "coin" that while people are increasingly relying on credit cards, they are increasing their consumer debt. The tangible, tactile experience of using paper currency triggers a more concrete experience of spending. If children never experience this, it is worrisome. 2) Environment - tons of cotton are recycled every year to produce the paper for our currency. Although briefly mentioned, the energy required for cryptocurrencies and other digital currencies is an alarming issue. 3) Employment - although the transition will employ more IT professionals, the transition would also mean the end to scores of blue collar jobs which is also an issue of concern. Again, understanding the need for modernization, there are so many concerns (many listed in the paper) which require very careful consideration, and perhaps hybridized models for a long term transition to provide opportunity for studies of effectiveness and ensure we do not leave citizens behind.

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

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?

how to get rid of the Federal Reserve

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, no private companies to control our tax dollars

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

no

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

close

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negativeyes

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?

NO

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Eric

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?

CBDC is redundant, given Bitcoin. CBDC's only real use case is in a communistic form of control, a-la China, and it is antithetical to our American principles and our way of life.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, Bitcoin banks the unbanked. It is not a 'private' crypto-currency, because all details are publicly available and transparent (unlike the Federal Reserve). Bitcoin removes unnecessary intermediaries and therefore will increase the efficiency of our entire economy. Bitcoin will usher in a new renaissance if allowed to flourish, and it could again put the USA squarely at the top of the world, if we were to wise up and embrace it sooner rather than later.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would be a net negative for financial inclusion, because there will be an extra layer of rules that could only prevent people from being financially included. By contrast, Bitcoin already offers maximum 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?

The Federal Reserve, due to printing obscene amounts of money (counterfeiting is a better word for it), has severely damaged employment and price stability. You can't stop printing money without crashing the economy. Very unstable: you are like a late-stage heroine addict. Nobody can predict the distributed intelligence of a market. So please, just stop. Seriously. Stopping your operations will be the best for everyone.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC would be negative for financial stability, because it offers nothing new or useful and detracts from Bitcoin, which is a net positive for financial stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC would further centralize the financial sector, because it is a tool of centralized control, therefore creating single points of failure and further destabilizing our economy. Bitcoin would help our financial sector greatly, and the best you can do is to bless it and get out of the way.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no compelling benefits to a CBDC. Bitcoin will eliminate the adverse impact that a CBDC would have, while providing the benefits a CBDC would purport to give.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 are perfectly capable of using whatever medium of exchange works best, without your help. That medium is and will be Bitcoin, not CBDCs.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin is the solution. Just look at Strike, using Bitcoin and saving El Salvador 30% of its GDP on unnecessary cross-border remittances.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let them shoot themselves in the foot. There is no improving upon Bitcoin. It started from nothing without your help-- how do you expect to compete with something so performant, without resorting to unamerican totalitarianism?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Accept Bitcoin and abort any attempt to issue a CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

CBDCs can't. Bitcoin can. It is pseudonymous yet fully transparent. Criminals get caught using it all the time.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A CBDC's single point of failure is a huge and unnecessary risk. Bitcoin fixes this by being decentralized.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A CBDC should not exist. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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. Bitcoin already offers all the solutions which are most important to the people whom you are commissioned to serve.

Name or Organization

Equity Coalition of Erie

Industry

Other: Non-profit

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?

N/A

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The 'intermediary' method of CBDC implementation creates a system where the banks receive capital based on the labor of private cryptocurrency developers. Without Congressional and Federal Reserve distinctions of the preservation of intellectual property rights for private businesses, the balance of the financial system will be monopolized in favor of the top banks' current capital fund.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC could be the first piece of a more accessible financial system for public service-oriented organizations and individuals through a clearly-defined, non-bureaucratic method.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Managing financial tools applied to this digital asset can give the Federal Reserve an avenue to promote or discourage investments in other digital assets and technologies.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The outcome is dependent on the relationship between the Federal Reserve, Congress, the banks, and the middle class. In the current context, a CBDC would be detrimental to the finance sector due to cybersecurity and general public sentiment of digital currency.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC could adversely affect the financial sector if it is implemented according to the current public/private finance law dynamic. The most successful change will come only with the integration of certain stablecoins into the policy along with the CBDC. A CBDC would be the standard for measuring the worth of government processes, as opposed to stablecoins which are the reserve currency for the decentralized financial market, separate from the banks' quasi-centralized structure.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Collaborate with stablecoins developers

8. If cash usage declines, 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, to offset the volatility of asset prices in the private sector.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Digital transactions will become more integrated into a global network as other countries implement their CBDCs. Therefore, those digital currencies will establish their security and integrate their current financial system while the US develops its plan.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Cybersecurity.

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?

Collaborating with blockchain project developers to compromise on access to personal data.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC could be the culmination of best-developed digital financial and cybersecurity tools to protect US intellectual property and financial interests.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, in order to promote or discourage financial actions in the private sector. It should be based on financial analysis of the cryptocurrency system after it's integrated into the CBDC policy.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Decentralized finance companies and national banks should be intermediaries, negotiating policy terms to be accepted and implemented by the Federal Reserve.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. It can be implemented with cold storage drives for data. The CBDC data can be distributed to servers for each intermediary.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Current cryptocurrency companies will drive acceptance and ease of use. The CBDC will need to be reflective of the pace of US government.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It will be a universally-accepted form of payment within the United States for any goods and services through analysis of current financial blockchain developer projects.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC policy can be designed to adapt to the ever-changing structure of the tech industry landscape.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

Elena Sharkey

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC would benefit individuals via ease of access. I highly support it.

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?

I think the net affect would be positive for inclusion if CBDC was made easily accessible.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDC would allow for instant information which would benefit the federal reserve.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It depends how it is implemented.

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?

Multi-factor authentication.

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

jack hart

Industry

Other: HVAC

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 demise of the banking industry as we know it, and job losses from the banking industry. The Government has too much control of our lives already, and this will increase the size and annual cost of operating the Fed reserve and likely create off shoot agencies. The Government is inefficient and ALL agencies continue to grow their annual budgets every year at tax payers expense.

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?

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 didn't expect to spend so much time on this form after spending the time reading the report. I like that you've given the public a chance to give you input, I'd like to see more of this from other agencies. I have no faith in congress passing this, unless there is a Hugh financial gain for the treasury. That is concerning!

Name or Organization

Rickey Ponder

Industry

Other: Warehouse/ Internet Amazon

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?

N/A

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

N/A

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive, most hard workers or motivated workers would have a boost in moral with the cbdc interest accumulating, in a sense helping the working class move ahead instead of being stagner like a slave dragging day in and day out every day, they could also afford newer more expensive homes. Business that lock the cbdc in would benefit from the interest maybe making services more affordable or being able to hire more workers. Remember there is no reason for any government to issue a cbdc without it having a very healthy interest payment because there is no logic in recreating the same situation with currency as it is now by simply switching the same problems over to a new network. Whats the point?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Would it be better to print excess currency without so much demand? Or to print more currency when there is an healthy overwhelming demand do to cbdc interest?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

This would hugely stimulate the economy with the interest if provided. More businesses, more charities, more retail eating dining, fuel purchases, home 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?

A cbdc with healthy interest would stimulate this economy. Background checks (kyc) are needed for all aspiring users. Users with any felonys must use the free capped wallet.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

N/A

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, but if banks are short on paper currency, just use your debit card. The digital banking system in place now was invented to be more convenient and to compliment the paper dollar.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There are already crypto payments being used globally, but is not 100% safe. PEOPLE are scammed every day.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Well if other nations are not and there is generous interest thrown in per 90 days locked, then groups from other countries may start bringing more money here.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Maybe use the cdbc payments for certain store chains, like retail stores/ grocery

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Well first all people with a criminal record should only be allowed to use the free wallet, also the crypto networks are ok currently, but are not regulated and there are a lot of scams; me myself being a victim of a few. Some regulation is needed and it doesn't cost a thing to produce a digital dollar as it does printing paper. The consumer could hold their crypto cdbc in their personal wallet

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Well the banking network has strong security and practices(procedures) in place to protect funds, and the same effort could be used to protect this network. The cdbc as mentioned before could be used for certain store chains here or for other domestic companies only.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It should be the next best thing, as a complimentary tool next to the dollar.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes it should with balance locked in at 90 days at a time, 270% interest for 90 days. It would stimulate the economy. Hard workers and companies would be happy to lock up for 90 days.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, \$500,000 dollars free wallet, \$10 thousand dollars price for 1 million dollar capped maxed wallet, \$100,000 dollars price for 10 million dollar capped wallet \$1million dollars price for software wallet that caps at 100 million dollars, and this should be the highest amount of any software wallet.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Regular banks should have a cdbc account available for depositing your selected amount of funds into. Once more for funds locked in for 90 days without the ability to withdraw, spend, or convert funds back over to checking account there should be 270% interest paid for every 90 days.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes there should be app wallets issued for pc computers. Each wallet should be priced accordingly for any cap over 500,000 dollars. For instance a wallet software wallet that allows 1 million dollar cap should be sold at a price of 10 thousand dollars. A wallet with a cap of 10 million dollars should be sold for 100,000 dollars. Microsoft should sale the software and it should have a security code and the owner identity should be registered in the system along with password ,kyc, and other authentication methods all connected to the software id number. All wallets capped at 500,000 dollars should be free. This way your funds could be held offline even though they are still recorded in the system , and a similar tool like a ledger or other hardware cold wallet could be used to protect funds from fraudulent transactions.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes only for domestic retail businesses

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Pos terminals have different methods of payments installed all of the time with everything from paypal to google

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

Alexander SAMARIN

Industry

Other: Big Systems Architecting

Country

Switzerland

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Actually, I have a question (for clarification) to the authors of this report, because otherwise it is not possible to answer correctly to the questions from this form. Do you (the authors of the report) consider this CBDC: 1) for USA ONLY or 2) for USA and other countries? Thanks Ale

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

Jason Karsen

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?

Support for lost password and or insurance for misdirected funds.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Same

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I believe it will help people that are not eligible for bank accounts or have low balances

4. How might a U.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 preventing downward pressure on wages from under the counter employees.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If historic consumer protections were supported than the stability of CBDC should be similar to an economies without.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Limits possible deniability for transactions while increasing reliability on government records.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The ability to increase supply and indolent mining.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Expensively

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, only the soundness of the currency.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Derivative backing.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

None admissibility.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Typical fraud protection

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Not at first

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Maybe tied to derivatives.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

At first maybe, number of transactions and liability limits.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Inhouse and abroad

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Not at first

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Not at first

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Culpability

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Cost effectiveness

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Modern America

Name or Organization

Reverend. James Kielhorn

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?

There are millions of dollars of electron bitcoin style assets lost because of lost wallet keys. This should become IMPOSSIBLE for the new style of electronic account.

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?

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, in the form of a "credit card" style of use - where there are NO CHARGES to obtain actual cash from ANY source... banks, stores, etc...

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should "beat the to the punch" for the most RESPECTED 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?

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 depends on if you have what would be the same as a "savings" account.

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?

YES! Credit card style.

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?

I only see potential harm that could come from turning our monetary system into a total digital system. Other countries have experienced problems. I personally, as well as those I have spoken to in our surrounding businesses wish to continue to use the tried and true method of paper money. Also, people like paper or gold, a tangible they can actually hold in their hand and not on their hands either if I may also interject, should there be any future place to chip humans. (NO THANK YOU!) In our opinion it is a form of barbarism that Sweden and the Netherlands have become a part of) of course that is another conversation all together at this point... Thank you!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

None that I can see.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negative we feel,

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

too volatile

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE WAY TOO MUCH VOLATILITY.

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 paper trail so to speak, and less accountability I believe in the long run. I believe it would increase the problem with 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?

Not turning to it to begin with is the correct answer I believe. There are no tools that can totally mitigate the very huge possibility of security issues as well as decline in monetary values for the financial sectors.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 usage is not declining as much due to convenience of the card usage (debit credit etc..) It is declining BECAUSE Businesses have been told fabrications of coin shortages and germs being on cash money (well guess what germs live on EVERYTHING on this earth)

cash money has never cause diseases and still do not!) This obvious push from those in power needs to stop. I use cash as much as I can and will continue to do so as do many people I know.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I believe this leaves a lot of room for many problems, and less independence for America and Americans in business and their personal financial lives as well.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I believe America needs to continue with what has worked for us through all the years of this country being a country. other countries should never influence what America decides for America. Let them find out the hard way if they must. digital currency in not all it is cracked up to be, and they eventually will see this.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Nor that I can see. Digital currency is potentially very risky I do believe from any scholarly articles I have read and from experience, I am NOT a fan of digital currency at all.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is no way to provide total privacy to the consumer or complete anonymity, that is much of the problem among the many others taht digital currency has with it.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

There are many cyber risks associated with digital currency. As long as there are hackers that are getting smarter every day (and there are) there will always be many risks. that is why Digital currency in more risky than paper money so to speak, for one thing,

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO NO NO NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

if BCDC was legal tender of course interest should be paid. because people want and deserve interest on their "money" Banks would never get it of paying interest be it on paper or digital.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no to CBDC period! Of so then no.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

It would cause harm to our banking establishments across America and no doubt it would be outsourced as most everything thing VERY SADLY in our country is. THIS IS HORRIBLE FOR AMERICA AN AMERICANS and actually disgusting!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

yes if CBDC were enforce there should be offline capabiities, but that is impossible for the most part. Our system in America is not broken (if it's not broken dont fix it!)

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

You can make a turd look tastey if you want to, but that DOESNT MEAN IT IS!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment

platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This is where many things could go very badly. and AGAIN, NO TO DIGITAL CURRENCY. There are far too many negative things with digital currency that make it unacceptable, and the future risks do not outweigh its "very few" positive possibilities if there are any at all to begin with.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

i do not know at this time. i cannot see any 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?

AGAAIN THE FEW POSITIVE POSSIBILITIES OF CBDC ARE ALL OUTWEIGHED BY THE MANY NEGATIVES ONES WHEN IT COMES TO CBDC. THANKYOU

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?

It is an overreach of FED's capability. The FED already de-valued the dollar by printing WAY too much money. Now the FED wants to have a cryptocurrency of its own? The FED already can't achieve the goals it set out to do with fiat money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The FED should stay out of crypto and let the private market do it's job. All the benefits of a CBDC are already being achieved without the influence of central banks. THE FED NEEDS TO STAY OUT OF CRYPTO.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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

Keifer

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The CBDC would greatly increase government's capacity to control the monetary system, which inevitably hurts individual Americans.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by returning to the gold standard.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Increased centralization decreases stability - the CBDC would therefore be less stable.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

CBDC must be decentralized so that the US government cannot control it.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US shouldn't blindly follow bad ideas of other 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?*

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?*

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: Wife and home maker

Country

United States of America

State

Alaska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

My money is not the governments business

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Do away with digital 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?

Not at all. My money is not the governments business nor is how I spend my money

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

With a Biden President it will be negative no matter the currency

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would be a disaster with thieves

7. What tools could be 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 sledge hammer and it could be used to smash all government currency following programs

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We need cash

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Don't let anyone in the country without at least \$10,000

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Stay out of digital currency

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes a sledge hammer to the program and idea

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

They can't

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

All

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

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No one's business

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

None

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

It shouldn't even exist

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No it should be destroyed

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

Idaho

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?

Federal reserve has not effectively implement monetary policy percent of maximum employment and price- stability. It is insane to think that they think they could do so with a different type of digital currency that has so many unknowns. The Fed should return to using only true currency backed by actual tangible assets. United States monetary policy should return to a gold standard.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative as there would be unlimited source of fiat currency with nothing behind it. This devalues the entire 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?

It would be more costly for both bank and individual or business due to fees and potential for scamming and hacking financial computer systems. In case you think that digital currency cannot be hacked, do your thorough research into how over 1 billion of bitcoin was stolen.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Cash should always be a form of legal tender for all debts, public and private. If implemented, CBDC should only ever be allowed as 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?

There should not be a central bank. The Federal Reserve should be dissolved and all paper money should only be allowed insomuch as it is backed by something tangible such as gold, silver, platinum, copper, etc.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There is no way to know this 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?

The United States should look out for their own interests, encourage domestic production and export and not worry about foreign nations. We invented the modern computer, not foreign nations. We should continue leading the way for others to follow.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Undoubtedly, but they (along with the risks) cannot all be known until we go down that road from which we may never recover.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I don't believe this is possible as evidenced by the current Digital Currency systems.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Hacking by State actors, illicit groups and those with an interest in disrupting the American Economy.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Absolutely not.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It should never exist in the first place.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No way!

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?

There being many who still do not own smart phones or wish to be constantly connected digitally, we ought to espouse the American ideals this country was built and thrived on for so long—individual freedom to choose. Therefore, this currency system should only be implemented on a voluntary basis with safeguards to ensure it never becomes the only form or legal tender.

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

Matthew Barrett

Industry

Other: Physicist: US NRC

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 primary potential benefit of the Fed moving forward with a CBDC project is the continued use of the US Dollar as the world's primary reserve currency. If we allow other currencies to generate a highly functional CBDC while we procrastinate, the high speed and low overhead of such a currency will incentivize transitioning away from the US Dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are other alternatives, but the best option is the development of a CBDC within the Federal Reserve. Any alternative will result in a final product which will ultimately prove inferior.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A well-built CBDC will have a substantial positive net effect on financial inclusion. As the digital currency will enable the creation of a full spectrum of financial products while simultaneously making the barrier to entry for these products much lower.

4. How might a U.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 heavily dependent on how the CBDC is created. Again, if done correctly, the Fed should retain - and even increase - its toolset for monetary policy control.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The most clear consequence is the increase in longevity of US Dollar dominance. A failure to create a highly functional USD CBDC product will not eliminate the potential value provided by a CBDC, it will cause the global financial sector (eventually) to look outside the US Dollar for these features.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

In certain subsections of the financial sector, of course. However as an example, not transitioning from horse-drawn carriages to automobiles because of the potential damage to the horse breeding industry is a horrible long-term strategy. For every financial subsector negatively impacted, there are numerous new generated possibilities.

7. What tools could be 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 not bother with trying to ease the blow to cash advance and title loan companies at the expense of the attention given to perfecting the best possible CBDC that can be created. A well constructed CBDC provides the people who currently use these services with a better

option. Other forms of lending will likely see minimal adverse impact and substantial new possibilities from this CBDC development.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 money should be available for wide-use payments. However, a CBDC will drastically reduce the need for printing physical tender in the mid-range future and beyond.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Both will shift away from US Dollars; gradually then suddenly. This will be especially true for cross-border digital payments.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should show the importance and priority of developing our own CBDC, and how necessary it is to both: 1. have the best functionality built into the US CBDC relative to other nations; and 2. have a reasonable timeline for the CBDC to reach market when the first large economy nations are releasing their CBDCs in order to minimize their first mover advantage.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There are literally limitless options. Your 40-page paper is a great starting point, but cannot realistically consider all possible ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC development.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This can be done anywhere along the sliding scale of user privacy to central control that the Federal Reserve decides provides the best product to consumers while preventing "illicit financial activity". Of note, for decades Americans have continually sacrificed increasing privacy for the advantages of technology. Do not sacrifice too much on the alter of user privacy to try to appease fringe groups that will ultimately choose "privacy coins" anyway.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The CBDC should be built on a layer-1 coin that functions from mining for which the Federal Reserve is the only approved miner (think of this layer-1 as digital treasuries or similar). Having the Fed POW mine this base layer from multiple secure locations provides the highest form of resiliency possible. The power requirements for this mining would be minimal due to no competition from other miners, while providing total control of the underlying assets (to include the CBDC).

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. Regulate it well.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It depends on how you want to operate the coin. My personal opinion would be no, but the ability to provide UBI to CBDC wallets should exist (within wallets known linked as primary wallets to US citizens).

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, what possible advantage would this provide. If the decision is made to generate interest for held CBDC; this might possibly be something to consider but still likely not.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This is highly dependent on the architecture used for the CBDC, but there will exist a place within the ecosystem for most if not all finance firms. I hope to see flourishing lending

platforms, banking services, etc. in the final product.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. There is no way to do this that would not be exploited, and it isn't necessary.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

This functionality will be almost completely innate in a well built CBDC without being a primary focus of the project.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The completed CBDC will almost certainly have this transferability functionality in the end. New financial subsectors - potentially public as well as potentially private - will be able to meet these needs.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future innovations will allow for faster use, faster point of sale transaction confirmation, easier connectivity, and much more. Policy choices will be completely controlled at whatever rate desired by the Federal Reserve as long as the Fed remains the sole "miner" of the base layer chain.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 depends on how deep of an ecosystem the Federal Reserve would want built on this CBDC. If your goal is that the global financial ecosystem to be primarily based on your future CBDC product, there should be numerous things considered. Because of the nature of digital currencies, most of these design functionalities/benefits can be done with little to no tradeoff required.

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?

A single entity, decision maker or government that would eventually turn into a single bad actor having control of everyone's accounts is destructive.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There should be no CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. A CBDC by nature of its existence will make all other forms of financial transactions in currencies, other CBDCs or even barter illegal.

4. How might a U.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 'private' organization of the Federal Reserve should not manage any monetary policy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. Within 10 years all alternative forms of payment will be outlawed.

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 effect will cause a great decline in the size of 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?

No tools are needed. Please stop trying to control everything.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 Federal Reserve caused and encourages the decline in cash usage.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Bitcoin

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Bitcoin

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Don't create it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC will have no privacy. As the FED is a private organization, such tracking and categorizing to sell to 3rd parties WILL occur. A CBDC will cause great unrest, has the FED could quickly decide to not authorize the purchasing of any consumer product it wanted.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not necessary

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, from nothing more of nothing is created?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Perhaps ALL accounts could have quality limited. And 1 account per human 1 account per 'private organization.' But I doubt the FED would approve of that.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

CBDC should not exist.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC should not exist.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC should not exist.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDC should not exist.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC should not exist.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Bitcoin

Name or Organization

C. Miller

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?

One major risk of a CBDC that I believe anyone with half a braincell can clearly see is that it gives way too much power to one entity which would in turn become tyrannical.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Keep things as they are.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it could in a very negative way.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve has been proven time and time again that it has failed at maximum-employment and price stability goals that benefit the American people.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would affect financial stability by putting all the economic and financial power over the people and businesses under one roof and creating a monopoly on the banking industry by eliminating the traditional bank. Thus the net effect would be negative for stability because there would be no competition to keep interest rates on loans low or what people would get on dividends on their savings and checking accounts from being competitive.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes a CBDC would adversely affect the financial sector. Again, the CBDC would not allow for any other type of currency to be used in trade & commerce.

7. What tools could be 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 things as they are and keep the central banks out of 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?

Yes, its important but not only using central bank money.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It's being done now without a CBDC. So why is this even a question. People have been moving money digitally across borders for decades.

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 influence the decision.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes...KILL THE CREATURE FROM JEKYLL ISLAND.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There would be no privacy and people like their anonymity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Hackers will always find a way.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

There shouldn't be a CBDC.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

What kind of question is this? Are you serious? That's like saying that I can't have more than \$1,000 in my account.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Again, the banking system is fine the way it is.

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

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

What's wrong with how we transfer funds now?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I believe this will bring nothing but tyranny both financially and politically.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 a CBDC to the average person.

Name or Organization

Walter Ochynski

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?

CBDC is bearer digital cash as US dollar in paper form is a bearer instrument. That is, the person who holds it is normally considered to be its lawful owner. There is no list of owners of paper currency (a registration record); ownership is conveyed by physical possession. The same applies to CBDC. The advantage of bearer instrument transactions is that settlement is in real time, and therefore there is no risk of non-payment, as there is in book entry transactions such as checks and credit cards. There are no charge backs to the merchant, and the risk of fraud (in the absence of counterfeiting) is greatly reduced. Bearer instruments are also anonymous, which can protect the owner. Protection against criminal activity can be achieved through adequate wallet application.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CBDC eliminates credit and liquidity risk. However due to Federal Deposit Insurance insures up to \$250,000 per depositor. The majority of the public does not require CBDC to reduce liquidity and credit risk. They are covered by FDIC. Therefore introduce in the first step CBDC just for whole sale transaction above \$250,000 as soon as possible to maintain/increase international role of the dollar

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC would have minor positive effect for inclusion. I say minor because in order to participate in system of digital currency it would also not only require to prove the identity but also digital means (for example smart phone) to 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?

If CBDC owner uses wallet issued by a bank, any CBDC in his wallet could be counted against reserve requirements of the particular bank. The owner has to agree to this but the bank could provide incentive offering attractive interest rate. Further assuming that FED would offer not interest for CBDC above market rate I do not see any detriment for the monetary policy comparing to the current system.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will substantially increase the financial stability offering risk free settlement. Very important especially for high value transactions.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

As long FED would not offer wallet application but this would remain the role of the banks the is not adverse affect. The standing of the bank would be improved and banks would better compete against stablecoins offered by non 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?

I do not see any adverse impact assuming adequate wallet applications offered by banks.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 FED responsibility to facilitate secure and reasonably priced payments

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In the absence of U.S. CBDC other central banks might offer their CBDC and private digital payments might evolve, which will reduce international role of dollar and do not offer as safe payment method as U.S. CBDC might offer.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Now FED has the first mover advantage if an other large economy introduces its CBDC first and it is quite successful the international role of dollar might diminish substantially.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Start introduction of CBDC in stages. First only for banking institutions, later for big corporations, then for all corporation and in the last step open CBDC to general public. Require not only wallet application but also identity application when using CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It has to be ensured that wallet application can only provide information about usage of CBDC to tax authorities and nobody else.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The ability to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to adverse conditions, stresses, attacks, or compromises on cyber resources can be achieved through practical tests. Starting with CBDC offered in the first stage only to banks would allow to accumulate necessary knowledge.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes but I would start without paying interest rate and leave this as the possible future development.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks and other financial institutions which fulfil requirements

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This could be an additional feature which would require an additional fee. Not every CBDC would have this feature. This could be achieved as separate program which would run on the user device and insure change of ownership. However it would require additional security measures to protect system from usage for illegal activities.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

This can be achieved with wallet application

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?

We will know this in the future

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The objective should be to bring CBDC as soon as feasible to the market. The international role of dollar will be positively impacted by successful implementation of U.S. CBDC.

Name or Organization

Tas Dienes

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?

One risk which has not been adequately considered is the potential harm resulting from increased surveillance of the financial system and of the transactions of average consumers if a CBDC reduces the use of cash (paper currency). I do not relish the idea that either government or businesses may be able to see every financial transaction in which I engage, but that could become the reality if a CBDC becomes so widely used that it displaces cash. We are already seeing such information being abused, such as in China. While some may see the reduced use of cash as a boon to law and order, I believe that the reduction in privacy and risk of transaction data being misused by those in power is far worse.

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?

If a CBDC eventually leads to reduced use and acceptance of cash, it may make it more difficult for the poor, undocumented, or others who are often excluded from the financial system to live.

4. How might a U.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, and it is also very important that a payment system which displaces cash maintain the privacy/anonymity characteristics of cash. Total surveillance of transactions in the financial system by either government or businesses is an unacceptable outcome.

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

Tad Fielder

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?

A CBDC would be a risk to personal liberties and freedoms fought for and demanded by Americans. Even if initially limited and set up with good intentions, it would eventually be used to remove freedoms and destroy liberties.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

They will have to be. Any discussion of nationalizing the banking system is a complete non-starter.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It depends how you define inclusion. It could be used to give certain race groups more access than others, which I equate to negative effect for inclusion. It could also be used against people with certain political or religious views or who work in certain industries. All of these would be in opposition of the ideal of America that the founders of this country hold dear.

4. How might a U.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 that more effective, but so would mass-poverty and bread lines. It is not worth the potential cost to explore.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive effect for the elite class, but a negative effect for everyone else. Small business owners and the middle class would be especially threatened by a CBDC.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be 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 exploring, planning, debating, or implementing a CBDC are the only ways to avoid negative effects.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The goal should be in restoring faith in the US dollar instead of destroying it and then rolling out a totalitarian tool as the final solution to the problem created by the Fed.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

The US dollar is currently the global standard. Still. Keep global faith in the dollar and make it stronger. To create mass discussion of CBDC to compete with or replace the dollar only weakens that faith.

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 long as we control the global currency standard. We do not have to compete with other countries or follow their lead.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not exploring, planning, debating, or implementing a CBDC are the only ways to avoid negative effects.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It could not.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Totalitarian control from the government is an unavoidable eventuality if the US issues a CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No.

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?

No.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should be considered and CBDC avoided entirely.

Name or Organization

Josh

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Alabama

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

"No" to a CBDC

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

"No" to a CBDC

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

"No" to a CBDC

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Negatively. No one entity should single-handedly control the price of goods and services. "No to a CBDC

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

"No" to a CBDC

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

"No" to 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?

"No" to 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" to a CBDC

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

"No" to a 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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11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

"No" to a CBDC

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

"No" to a CBDC

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

"No" to a CBDC

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No. "No" to a CBDC

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

"No" to a CBDC

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

"No" to a CBDC

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

"No" to a CBDC

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

"No" to a CBDC

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

"No" to a CBDC

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

"No" to a CBDC

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

"No" to 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?*

"No" to a CBDC

Name or Organization

David McKenzie Jr

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Wyoming

Email

Manitu0@stellarstar.com

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 would be a horrible idea. A digital currency would allow the monitoring and control of every aspect of our society. A digital currency would allow the government the control of how much money you're allowed to save, how much you can spend, how much you're allowed to earn, and what you can spend it on. The government would be able to inflate or deflate the values on a whim. ... a Digital currency would be the ultimate loss of privacy that's guaranteed in our 4th Amendment Rights. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." Digital currency would be the death knell to a free society, especially concerning the new ESG banking social credit scores.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The only way that this could work would be to allow society to buy into a currency that is de-centralized. Similar to how 'Coinbase' works. Citizens use their currency to purchase a digital currency. To make the digital currency sound it must not be able to be manipulated. It has to correlate to real value and equity of the Country. Banks are stress tested by how much collateral that they have vs how much money that they have loaned out... today's Federal reserve has no such limitations. Sound currency requires each digital dollar to be based on real value. There is no way that anyone will trust a new currency that can be manipulated like money is now. ESG scores compound the problem of trust in a digital currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The only 'financial inclusion' that should be worried about is maintaining the integrity of the currency. The very idea that this question would come up gives me concerns about how a digital currency would be used as a tool of 'social justice' in a Marxist dialectic. Currency should only represent goods and services, it should not be based on what some bureaucrat deems as fair. Equality and Equity aren't the same things. The digital currency should operate under the same rules for everyone.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve should only be concerned with maintaining the integrity of the currency. Price stability would require the currency to be based on equitable value inside the Country and the goods & services being produced. The problem is that the American Dollar is also based on how it's spent, I'm not sure how we continue to be the trusted World's currency with our recent economic policy. We can't continue to tell the World to trust our currency because we suck less than everyone else. The currency would essentially be worth less because less people would be spending our money. 80% of our economy is based on how the Dollar is spent. ESG social credit scores sound to political and arbitrary. The values could change just by who's controlling the government. If a Democrat is on charge everything a Republican does that they disagree with would be worth less and the same way if a Republican were in

charge. ESG scores don't point to a stable currency.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See above.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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?

It must be de-centralized like Bitcoin.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Access to money should be determined between the access that local banks have to the currency and their customers by what the balance that they have in their accounts. Banks should maintain the same stress testing that they currently are required to maintain.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Integrity in our currency is everything. It doesn't matter if it's physical dollars or digital, if nobody trusts the currency, nobody will use it. Conversely, if you're the most trusted currency, everyone will use it.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I have no opinion on this right now.

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?

'See' block chain digital wallets

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

'See' block chain digital wallets

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No... I see too many big government problems. We'd lose our 4th Amendment Rights.

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?

Yes. we have to get away from 'Modern Economic Policy'.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The block chain.

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?

'See' Coinbase

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

Maleah Caulford

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?

I don't want to answer your questions. I came here to say, NO. We don't want this. The people don't want this. It's just another power grab and will further enslave the people. Stay out of crypto. NO CBDCs.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

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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

ryan vidler

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?

Giving way to much power to a single identity is absolutely terrifying. This is a terrible idea and is a tyrant in the making.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Back off and give the power of economy back to the people, stop bailing out banks and large corporations. Crypto should exist, but as currency for the people.. not currency for oversized government, banks and corporations.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO 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?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

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Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

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Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

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Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

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?

Pros: none Cons: More tyranny, end of the constitutional republic all together, super hyper uber inflation, loss of sovereignty, even more debt, eventual indenturing of servitude.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Return to gold and silver, end the federal reserve banking system, never allow another central bank to form

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Only 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?

Its not the governments job to maximize employment, in real capitalism, you dont need everyone to work, nor does everyone wish to work. Yall cant even fix a road or run a trash route, what makes you God enough to fix prices? Youre klepto-egomaniacs.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Anything the government does is negative for an economy. Giving central banking powers to a private entity DBA Federal Reserve is dereliction of duty the people entrusted to the Legislative branch.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the 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?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it should not exist at all. Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: homebuilding

Country

Chile

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.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?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

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Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

Name or Organization

Gene Nellis

Industry

Individual

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?

Computer controlled money puts individual freedoms at risk. I do not see any benefit to it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I prefer the Federal Reserve system to reduce its influence over individuals.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I don't see any good 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?

The Federal Reserve has a long history of failure to do its mandate which is to maintain a stable monetary system. Since I have been watching this system work since 1964, I see nothing but severe inflation which is never honestly reported. In 1964, a new automobile cost \$3,000; now you are lucky if you can buy one for \$30,000. That is a staggering real inflation rate.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The form of money is irrelevant to the inflationary problem.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would be easier for the Federal Reserve to negatively effect our financial system with 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?

There will be no negative affects if this system is never implemented and that is the only way we will know that it doesn't affect it negatively.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage has already declined. Most of the young people already carry some sort of cash card.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I see no reason for them to evolve.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I see no reason why any nation should influence the decision of the US.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Not sure.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is the perfect reason why this idea is a terrible idea. Once things are on the internet, you have lost control of the situation. There will always be some hacker out there that figures out a new way to hack of whatever security you put in place.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See above 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. Because it should not exist at all.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

A limit of ZERO would be perfect!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

NO ONE should offer CBDC's and therefore they don't need to be regulated.

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 should not be transferable!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I have no clue.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 design this system!

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Small or Midsize

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?

U should do it and see what happens lol

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no be benefits lol.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Inclusion. Woke!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

U r not a governmental agency so fuck off

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

U would need to be insane to use this

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

No one wants ur shit coin unless u name it shitckin maybe

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage will incline for sure just not you shit note

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

U are boring me

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Fuck off

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Boring

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Boring

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Boring

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Nope

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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 Melton

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?

CloudCoin is THE SAFEST 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?

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?

Never

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

Len Silber

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?

I'm sure you are aware of Ripple's technology within this space. Consult with them, I believe they are the expert in this field

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Consult

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs/>

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I refer to Ripple, the experts, to talk about all the positives

<https://ripple.com/insights/unlocking-financial-inclusion-with-cbdcs/>

4. How might a U.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 believe you should let market forces determine momentary policy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Not 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?

The world is all moving to CBDC's, it is inevitable that the US does as well. If we don't, will we be technologically behind the 8 ball. People will use the money with the least friction, staying paper based will lead to a faster move away from the USD

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Note 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. Bring a level playing field by allowing people to use cryptocurrencies as payment. In terms of tax collection, we should reimagine the role of the IRS. Get rid of Income tax and most of the other penalizing taxes, and enact The Fair Tax, a retail based sales tax. Ron Paul is in favor of this system. If taxation isn't used as a weapon by the government anymore, it will put people in charge of deciding what to buy and when to buy it, and to be taxed accordingly. You will set people free, free from fear of the government, free from a confusing tax system that no one understands and simultaneously the government will be able to tax every sector,

every transaction and take the burden of worry away from Americans.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Use Ripple's XRP

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should instill fear in our governmental officials that China will have a more fluid, more readily available digital currency that will make people choose it, instead of an antiquated US Dollar

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I refer you to Ripple. They are working with 50 central banks and assume they are the leading tech company working on this.

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs>

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I refer you to Ripple. They are working with 50 central banks and assume they are the leading technology company working on this.

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs>

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I refer you to Ripple. They are working with 50 central banks and assume they are the leading technology company working on this.

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs>

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, a CBDC should pay interest. Look at what the DeFi space is doing. See Celsius Network.

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

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes it should have offline capabilities and her's how,

<https://www.coinhighlight.com/2021/10/xrp-ledger-payments-could-go-offline-with-new-proof-of-payments-protocol>

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Use a private sector solution such as

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs>

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Ripple's XRP is the leader in this realm whether it's cross border payments or atomic swaps.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I refer you to Ripple. They are working with 50 central banks and assume they are the leading technology company working on this.

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs>

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I refer you to Ripple. They are working with 50 central banks and assume they are the leading technology company working on this.

<https://ripple.com/insights/ripple-pilots-a-private-ledger-for-central-banks-launching-cbdcs>

Name or Organization

Greg Stout

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?

RAIDA would solve any and all quantum computer concerns and privacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

By the use of the RAIDA by RaidaTech.. This technology can not be hacked or brought down by nefarious governments.

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?

Positive 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?

The RAIDA by Raida Tech.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Important, 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?

By use of RAID by RaidaTech. See attachment below: Redundant Array of Independent Detection Agents. The RAID is a global counterfeit detection system that is indestructible and cannot be tampered with or hacked. Neither nuclear bombs, comet strikes, world wars, dictatorships, or government hackers can bring down the RAID. It is quantum safe, self-healing, simple, fast, and reliable. RAID can detect the authenticity of a CloudCoin within milliseconds. WHAT IS RAID? COMPARE RAID TO BLOCKCHAIN WHAT IS RAID? Blockchain and the RAID are both databases. DATA SUPREMACY Blockchain and the RAID both have data supremacy and cannot be brought down. The only other database in the world with data supremacy is the root DNS system. BUSINESS RULES Blockchain allows you to insert and read data. Updating and deleting data is not possible. The RAID makes it impossible to read, insert, or delete records. The RAID only allows updates. PHYSICAL INTEGRITY Blockchain gains its physical integrity from being mirrored on thousands of "mining" servers. The RAID gets its physical integrity from being shredded and sent to twenty-five independent clouds locating in different geopolitical jurisdictions worldwide. DATA CENTRALIZATION Blockchain centralized its data on one public blockchain. The RAID does not centralize the data. With RAID, the data in the files are private. This data is only known to and owned by the user. These files are called CloudCoins. Bits of each coin are shredded and distributed among twenty-five clouds so that each cloud receives different data, which is meaningless and holds no value by itself. ACCOUNTS Blockchain requires every user to have an account on a public ledger and have public and private keys to access permissions. The RAID has no ledger. The CloudCoins have accounts, not the users. PRIVACY Blockchain is pseudonymous. The RAID is 100% anonymous, just like paper money. SPEED Blockchain requires transactions to be synchronized over the servers of thousands of miners and trades very slowly. The RAID authenticates CloudCoins in parallel and takes less than 2 seconds. SCALABILITY Blockchain is not scalable. The larger it gets, the slower it gets. The RAID is scalable and can handle many millions of transactions every day. ELECTRICITY AND BANDWIDTH The blockchain network uses terabytes of electricity comparable to the energy used by a small country. The entire RAID network uses less electricity than the average home. Blockchain must use huge amounts of bandwidth to synchronize. The RAID uses extraordinarily little bandwidth. FEES Blockchain charges fees. RAID has no fees. COIN LOSS When you lose cryptocurrencies on the blockchain, they are lost forever. RAID allows lost CloudCoins to be retrieved. No coins are lost forever. THEFT Blockchain uses a private key that has systemic risk of theft. Blockchain is too big to be placed on most desktop and phone computers, so keys must be stored by other people with servers increasing the risk of theft. The RAID has no accounts, and theft can be mitigated. CloudCoins can be stored on any device. ACCOUNT SETUP Blockchain requires much time to setup an account. The RAID does not require accounts. There is less difficulty or "friction" when using CloudCoins. SUPPLY Blockchains often have a dynamic amount of coins that can be mined, thus creating inflation. RAID has a fixed amount, and there is no monetary inflation. DATA & LOGIC Blockchain combines both logic and data, which constrain what can be done with it. RAID separates data from logic. This is incredibly significant and results in things like CloudCoins being able to cross over from the real world into virtual reality, video games, computer programs, spreadsheets, etc. and then be brought back into the real world. This increases value by increasing the usefulness many times over. QUANTUM SAFETY Blockchain uses public key encryption that is not quantum-safe, according to the US NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology). RAID is quantum-safe in both storage and transportation. RAID does not require encryption to store since it is shredded, and RAID can be transported using AES encryption that is quantum-safe according to the NIST. AES is the same encryption used by the US Government. FUTURE ROLE Blockchain was the first digital currency technology. RAID is the last because no others are needed to accomplish the purpose, and nothing could be better. FOUNDER INTERVIEW Interview with Founder CONTACT

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No 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?

Transferability can be achieved by a new technology, RAIDA, by RaidaTech.. Here is the web address to compare the advantages of the RAIDA v. Blockchain. cloudcoinconsortium.com/compare

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

Greg Stout

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?

The Fed and the CBDC should consider a currency based on the RAIDA rather than Blockchain with its inefficiencies, lack of scalability, eco-harm, and poor security. Please take a look at CloudCoin and RAIDA as the base for any digital U.S. dollar. Peruse their web site cloudcoinconsortium.com and compare RAIDA v. Blockchain.

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

Jennifer Shanley, Windham Family Eye Care

Industry

Other: Small private practice health care provider

Country

United States of America

State

New Hampshire

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Loss of privacy cannot be understated. Also dependency on federal government and effectively forcing people to use digital currency goes against the spirit of our Constitution.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Simply because the financial market is leaning towards digital currency in other countries does not mean we should feel obliged to do so as well. Our values and those of other countries are different. The privacy of our citizens' financials is very much an American value in my opinion and it would go against our forefathers vision of our country to erode this privacy. We are not the EU. We are not China. Nor do we share their values in this respect. Because we are a distinctively different country for the simple fact our Constitution aims to limit federal overreach and instituting a CBDC would violate the spirit of that founding document.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I feel that those who are not tied to a financial institution via a personal checking/savings account will now find themselves being forced to do so.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I cannot comment on this

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I feel stability would not change. Simply because other countries are implementing this system does not mean we should. We have an effective system already in place and I feel going this route just adds more bureaucracy and red tape for financial institutions especially in light of financial hardships we businesses all suffered monetarily through the pandemic. Banks were also part of this.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Red tape. More money spent by financial institutions in order to fulfill new requirements that the Fed would be implementing

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no tools that could mitigate the extensive damage that would occur in the financial sector. You would be putting small mom and pop banks out of business potentially.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

A non-digital form of currency must continue to be utilized regardless of usage. For those who simply don't have access or choose not to access CBDC for their own personal reasons, they would be effectively shut out of all financial interactions. This would be devastating.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They will be forced to convert their currency to paper and abide by our current system.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We are the standard. Not just that, we shouldn't feel the need to jump on the bandwagon simply because dude other countries are all in the name of 'advancement'. It is not advancement at all if it is a high risk to benefit ratio ie financial well-being being compromised online which otherwise would not have occurred if the person were allowed to continue using cash as they normally had been.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Making sure that data is not all kept in one place. Private information cannot be contained in a national database of any sort because the risk of hacking, no matter how sophisticated the firewalls in place, are doomed to fail when billions of dollars and personal information is consolidated in any one place.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I think privacy needs to be made at the local financial institution's level and anonymised if any financial data needs to be sent to the Fed/overseeing agency. Checks and balances must be maintained on the local level at all times.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This is a massive risk. We have seen in recent times how huge companies with impressive IT departments were all hacked. This isn't a matter of 'if' this will happen in the US with a CBDC but 'when'. And when it does occur, it will be catastrophic.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Cash as legal tender only

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I feel that if this CBDC is put in place, many banks could be adversely affected. It is important that all banks and current financial institutions be the intermediaries and that personal financial details stay private at that level.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It is absolutely critical that it should if indeed this is implemented. Discussing the topic of 'inclusion', many people do not have a credit card or bank card believe it or not. Some people still prefer to use cash. Some people do not feel comfortable with technology. And some people won't have access to charging cables or even cell phones in order to check balances or otherwise manage their digital account. For instance, homeless people. Yes even they matter. How accessible could this possibly be for the disenfranchised in society who don't have ready access to technology on a daily basis? Cash as the standard currency is critical

for people in these 'forgotten' populations who otherwise won't be able to buy a snack and a drink at the local 7-11.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

In addition to potential loss of privacy as well forcing dependency on technology when not everyone is comfortable in that arena, I think that we are simply left with a solution in search of a problem. Why create more red tape and more headaches (on the heels of a pandemic especially) when we have a very robust, viable and successful financial system in place?

Name or Organization

Texas Blockchain Council

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

lee@texasblockchaincouncil.org

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Privacy was not addressed in a robust way. CBDCs without privacy considerations are similar to what the CCP is doing in China with their digital Yuan. I'm not comparing a U.S. CBDC with the Chinese digital Yuan as I know we have a respect for individual rights and the rule of law here. However, a U.S. CBDC without privacy, open source code, and/or a public/private partnership with a group like Circle (USDC) would be the most significant breach of the public trust since Watergate.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, an embrace of Bitcoin as a reserve asset and USDC as a transactional layer. In essence, USDC would be a digital dollar but with normal KYC/AML rather than the unlimited financial surveillance that would be available with a U.S. CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Depends (see answers 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?

It would likely make these those goals easier to achieve.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

no comment

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 public/private partnership with a stablecoin is far superior to 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?

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?

yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

no comment

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

China is the only country that matters on this question as they are the only ones that could supplant the U.S. dollar as the world's reserve currency. If the U.S. embraces Bitcoin as the new gold/reserve asset and USDC or other KYC/AML stablecoin as a payments layer, we will prolong the U.S. dollar as the world's reserve currency for decades. If we reject Bitcoin and properly regulated stablecoins like USDC (I would not include Tether as a properly listed stablecoin), then the U.S. dollar's demise will be only years away.

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

Lacey Valdez

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?

Security and privacy concerns from the public- post blockchain RAIDAte h has no ledger giving the public privacy versus blockchain currency which have encryption security flaws.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, Cloudcoin.global created and patented by Sean Worthington uses RAIDA technology which is private secure fast and quantum safe!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Cloudcoin would be hugely positive due to the fact that it's the worlds most secure fastest private and quantum safe 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?

Cloudcoin has a cap of 1.4 billion coins so there would be no inflation issues because when the coin value goes up there would be a split causing more Cloudcoin to be created and the value would go back down to a dollar.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Cloudcoin, being the first cloud security, can not be hacked by quantum computers like blockchain currency can.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Cloudcoin is simply used at any POS system with software addition. Including smartphones!

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Please see Seamworthington.com for further info

8. If cash usage declines, 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 non-inflationary Cloudcoin would adjust with usage and lack of usage.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Not quite sure yet.

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 RAIDA technology employed with cloudcoin the FED will not be hacked due to the RAIDA technology.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

RAIDAtch.com

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There will always be criminals no matter the currency-digital or paper. But with Raida backed Cloudcoin commerce will be faster and easier and most secure.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Biggest risks would be avoided with Raidatech which is quantum safe.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not a hackable blockchain but only quantum safe RAIDA protected Cloudcoin currency.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Please again refer to Sean Worthington PhD candidate Computer Scientist Professor at Butte College Chico CA.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No- Maybe in a communist country.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Not needed.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cloudcoin can be taken offline and stored on a USB drive. Cloudcoin is like an image file and RAIDA has a copy of each CC and authenticates them. Along with changing the passwords in a split second once they are put into the new owners digital wallet. Blockchain technology is not able to do this.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Cloudcoin already has POS software available. Which is faster than Visa/MC and has ZERO fees since it is already minted and never mined!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No, not with Cloudcoin and Raidatech. The coin can be any name you want it, including a Federal Reserve Coin, but the bones of it would always be a Cloudcoin.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

RAIDA and Cloudcoin are post blockchain technology in which no blockchain technology compares to!

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 US Federal Reserve adopted Raida backed Cloudcoin their trust and reputation would climb rapidly and the people would prosper!

Name or Organization

Travis Kraft

Industry

Other: Agriculture

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?

Unqualified and inability for purchasing and providing key items for successful food production and sustainability/supply chain

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, Simple do not impose it or enact it. Drop it.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

1,000% 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?

Without multiple forms of currency there will be no consistency in action or ability to keep clarity in the marketplace, aging generations will be left by the side and the younger generation will grow into a system that is built upon the ability to solve problems or make sound decisions.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

By killing people and neglecting an entire generational level. 1,000% 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 there are certain items that are electronically sold and marketed then let those items and services be a part of this system. Leave agriculture alone!!!

7. What tools could be 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 enacting the 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 not, cash is always king and the platform of financial stability.

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?*

It can't. Y'all will track everything and use our data to penalize the Population with later bills and declarations

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?*

Don't we all pay interest on everything else in our lives??

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Lol-stupid question

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

There are plenty in line

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?*

It will never get to this point

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

So the entire system would need to be designed implemented and many people would lose jobs and their lives. Great plant

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 GLASS

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 will lead to more regulation and government overreach and I am against this idea. I will be contacting my state representatives to express my concerns about this 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?*
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

Lawrence Raymond

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?

Fed access to all transaction compromised the foundational principle of the U.S. constitution. Beyond the concerns of Liberty, attempts by New York to control the use of food stamps for soda (not healthier food choices) demonstrates legal precedent that government cannot dictate the use of personal funds despite being government subsidies. Those any controls the Fed would intend with this centralizing control would face opposition in courts.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

In the end, the question is between current banks and decentralized currencies. My limited understanding is of little benefit here, however, the El Salvador experience should be observed and studied.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Honestly, the only countries who have claimed this approach as inclusion are communist countries. Even socialist nations see the need for individual liberties with personal finances. The thought that's this approach creates inclusive sounds more like Animal Farm than healthy economics. Especially, for the country, whose currency is the foundation of global economics.

4. How might a U.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 that the Fed is not a government institution, limits must be placed on access to personal privacy. The mandate that the Fed pursue maximum employment and price stability do not allow for the Fed to overreach their position. CBDC, is a power grab far beyond what is allowable but the federal government and constitution. If current access and approaches are failing, it may be time to look into why instead of asking for more power with the same failures. Fix the guns sights before just buying a bigger gun, you will only do more damage. Fix the sight and create more accurate and timely actions.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The net effect would result in more decentralization because the average America does not trust the government. Thus, where we are in this pandemic. The more power and invasion of privacy by the Fed or the government will result in a promotion effect and private citizens laundering money to avoid the invasion of privacy.

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 actions and theory outlined in the article will result in further decentralization and leave the Fed, the only remaining banking institution completely helpless to regulate domestic commerce and lead to either the rise of the Euro or a decentralized currency like Bitcoin

becoming preeminent despite the lack of discernible value.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Transparency is the only solution. The lack of transparency is why communism as an economic policy does not work. The scrubbing of personal information coupled with artificial intelligence predictive analytic may improve the value of the theory to the general public.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

History proves, when currency is lacking economics still exist and thrive. Bartering and trade existed long before a centralized currency. People will always have access to economy, however, the current model will be completely disrupted.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralized (crypto) currencies should be assessed for value and applied by sector. The finite nature of block-chains limits manipulation and creates a fairer global market. The U.S. would do well to leverage the current state of these currencies and allocate/regulate utilization by sectors.

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. All global economies are looking for the U.S. to lead and not create a communist response. Other nations will respond and likely unify over a decentralized, un-manipulated currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Transparency is the best answer and is possible but not likely judging by our current state.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Why can't CBDC provide complete anonymity. Movement and trending is done every day by predictive analytics. Scrubbing personal data is easy. My energy company can predict the energy my house will use next month - this is how the data must be used. But the energy company should not then limit my freedom to use less or more energy unless I authorize a set monthly payment. This is the only way CBDC would be legal and justified.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I am not educated enough on cyber security to voice an opinion. I have more fear of the Fed and government misuse.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not if centralized solely by the Fed. It would then be the same as China with manipulation and limited global trust.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If anyone is using my funds or property for their own gain then a usury is expected. Therefore, if my "tangible" currency is confiscated to be converted into CBDC then a usury should be applied consistent with an agreed upon rate.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, else this is no longer a free market system. Even the presence of this question is concerning and demonstrates how far the U.S. has fallen and who is running our institutions. Khrushchev will end up being right, that the U.S. will become a communist state.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role

and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

If not private banks, than who could. This is extremely concerning. The Fed was never intended to be the sole U.S. bank and does not have a great track record to be given the opportunity to become the sole bank for the U.S. This nation is by the people and for the people - private commerce must be free and without interference by the government, thus a decentralized currency like Bitcoin will designate CBDC if this horrible proposal is enacted.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Currently, crypto currencies use different "wallets" - warm, cool, and cold. This reflects the offline storage or use of currency and could be used in this strategy.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No, because all transactions would become public, which goes against the freedoms outlined in the Constitution.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The tech already exists; however, each transaction gets a cut and this impairs the true flow of currency. The problem is "work" is needed to make these transactions and thus transferability cannot be truly free.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A global currency will arise in the next 5-10 years, which will gain favor due to freedoms and personal rights, so CBDC is really just a stop gap till that time. The question is what tangible asset underlies this currency especially in a meta verse world. Maybe time, the one thing they are not making more of.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 should be scrapped and efforts taken to steward crypto currencies to legitimate ends. If harnessed the U.S. will demonstrate how to use the new global currency instead of wasting time on an intermediary that will be so bound up in the legal system that it will never take root and waste tax dollars in the process.

Name or Organization

Peter Slavcheff

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?

Money is information, and, as such, can be administered using a federated system. Data security via multiple distributed backups within the Fed and the Fed and banks is essentially the same as inventory control at Amazon, which, it seems, provides a good model of administering a vast array of products and services, as well as money. The appearance of services, like WorldRemit, suggest additional source of inspiration. The Internet would serve as a basis for data transfer, and while natural or other disaster is a concern, the Pentagon commissioned this network of networks in order to eliminate or at least mitigate this concern. More concerning is what I think is the fundamental reason for the report: that the global financial is becoming digital and is at the point of rendering the Fed's existing system obsolete. In this vein, the concerns cited in the report suggest that the move to digital is a matter of when not if.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I suppose it's not too late to introduce postal banks. This would go a long way to solving the problem of unbanked Americans. Nevertheless, a look at how the Germans do it would help. And speaking to postal banks, the Fed could install kiosks in post offices; useful to those who lack an Internet connection. These could replace ATMs assuming sufficient availability.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Let's face it, the report is a blueprint for a revolution. In order to reap the benefits, sooner or later the Fed will have to set a nation-wide standard for essentially all financial services. And that's not a bad thing. To be able to disintermediate the too-big-to-fail banks and even join with the SEC, FTC, et.al. would bring much needed order to an often chaotic financial-services market. Those who lack an Internet connection must learn to navigate the digital space. That there are apparently so many who are outside it is a failure of government and the private sector. I hope that the Fed's plan will accelerate inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I don't think that a digital currency in and of itself would prevent another institution from gaming the system. The Fed will only be able to develop and manage policy if it has the authority to manage the financial system in its entirety.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

An all-digital currency, as the report's introduction suggests, increase greatly the speed and flexibility needed to meet issues as they arise. In fact, the more of the financial system the Fed could take over outright or more closely control, the sounder the system generally and the less worry that Wall-Street scumbags can crash the economy as they did most recently in 2008.

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?*

Once the Fed moves decidedly into a digital currency plan, lobbyists from the banking industry will swarm Congress in order to force the Fed to prevent disintermediation. But there is nothing to prevent the Fed from declaring itself a depositor's bank, including savings, credit, you name it. With digital these things are nothing more than a spreadsheet entry and a web page. Think big!

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

A greater use of other digital currencies, notably Bitcoin, and all the instability this entails.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

To state the obvious, the financial system is global. The report notes the US dollar is the world's reserve currency, a position it might lose should not keep up with the times. I would think that a digital dollar would accelerate foreign investment in the US and even make it easier to allow people in poorer circumstances regardless of nationality to use the US as their bank.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Learn from the pros. Schedule video conferences with Apple, Cisco, and Amazon. Maybe Google and IBM as well. Definitely not Microsoft. Oh, and get Congress to get off this anti-trust kick its on. The above-mentioned company's have wealth of knowledge about the issues the report raises.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Protocols for this are already in place in the private sector and in SSA I believe. Two-Factor Authentication is well established by now just to cite one example.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Again, looking at how Apple or Amazon does it is a good place to start. Insofar as risks are concerned, there is no absolute security, only eternal vigilance; that and ensuring your IT guys always install the latest patches.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Yes.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

It could start its own depositor's bank and pay interest on accounts free to open and maintain by depositor's.

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?

How is it done now? The one relatively new area would be blockchain tech, Here I suggest the Fed take a long look at Ethereum. But first write up a spec sheet of what the Fed needs to be able to do and how fast it needs to do it. Then look at the software scene and go from there. I think you'll find that your biggest problems will be geopolitical ones.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

5G will from what I read largely solve the speed and availability of access nodes.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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: Retail

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?

Complete tyranny

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The concept in itself is diseased

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative all the way through. More like 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?

Current monetary policy is diseased. Let the free market decide

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Very negative. Free market price discovery

7. What tools could be 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 a poisoned tool that will be weaponized

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Decentralized block-chain

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Decentralized block-chain

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Shouldn't

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Don't issue them

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

N/a

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Decentralized block-chain

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

N/a

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

N/a

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

N/a

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

N/a

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

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

Brett

Industry

Individual

Country

Australia

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

If the SEC screw over XRP holders claiming it's a security because it's centralised and manipulated does a centralised cbdc digital currency by definition also constitute a security ?
Can't have your cake and eat it to.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

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Can't have your cake and eat it to. Let crypto do it's thing and tax as per capital gains like other countries.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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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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5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

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6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

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9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

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11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

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