

Name or Organization

Industry

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 would be opposed, for one federalize bank. We see already how Government does not seem to be able to control itself.

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

We do not need one bank, but what we already have. Stop creating more money.

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?*
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Name or Organization

Marian Penn

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?

Individual privacy is not addressed in these papers. Too many sub tasks leads to possible security breaches at each task.

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

Leave our monetary system as it is. Please don't put any further money into developing a centralized system that will only benefit the banks and NOT the people.

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

I don't see anything positive about this system for individual people. It will be very expensive and filled with the ability of hackers to break into the 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?

This system does NOT help with the pursuit of maximum-employment or price-stability. It is only filled with the globalist's ability to control our currency.

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

What is wrong with the financial stability as it is? This system does not demonstrate the decision making process of raising or lowering interbank interest 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?

If people want to invest in crypto currency, then let them. I have no desire to hold any 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?

The system does NOT mitigate any adverse impacts on the financial sector. What about all of the jobs that would be lost if this system was put in place. No more Bureau of Engraving. No more coins produced. No more individual banks. You are talking about the loss of jobs in the millions.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 with the implementation of this system. No more cash = millions of jobs lost.

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

How are cross-border payments made now? Conversion of the US dollar to whatever country currency. Regular people do not use other countries currency unless they are going to visit that country.

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

If other countries want to be the beta testers for this system, then let them. I don't think this globalist approach fits into our Bill of Rights in the US.

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

There needs to be a more practical and technical paper on how this is going to work. How will people convert their cash? What will the cost be for each individual, bank, business. These papers were written by people who do not have a practical sense of down to earth reality.

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

Security, Security, Security. I see nothing but huge abilities for illicit activities AND government control of our money.

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

Back-ups upon back-ups upon back-ups. Very expensive and inefficient.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

I believe the first step in this system would be to ask the public if they want CBDC to be a legal tender. How else would you be able to proceed with this system? There has to be a basis of cash for all of this crypto currency. Are you willing to convert your cash to crypto? I'm not.

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

If CBDC becomes legal tender, you have to pay interest. If you don't, then this is another negative reason for CBDC.

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

This question shows that you are pushing for global control of our money. No more capitalists. Why do you want to become a globalist entity? Our currency has been #1 for many years and you want to loose that standing now?

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

This is exactly the problem. Too many hands in the till. How would you write the procedures for auditing these intermediaries?

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

How are you going to serve the poor? How are you going to serve people who are NOT computer savvy?

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

How could you NOT provide point of sale transactions? There is so much more that you and your partnering countries have not thought of.

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

How do you do it now? Achieving standards and technology across platforms is almost next to impossible to achieve, unless you have the buy in for all of that from the beginning. Impossible task.

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

Technology is constantly changing. I predict that as soon as you put this system 'online', it will have to be rewritten to keep up with the technology of the day.

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

Stop this craziness while you still have some level of respect from other countries. Don't go globalist. Don't take away our current cash system. Fight for the right to maintain our individual rights within the current system. Proceeding with this system will relinquish all of our current standards and practices in the banking system. Do you really want to do that?

Name or Organization

Lorne Dickinson

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?

In the transportation trucking industry we've seen most of our monetary payments and receivables have been moved to EFT processes for at least 3 years now. Most people do not want cash or even credit cards are not allowed. Probably due to fact of processing fees they charge merchants and customers. New companies are evolving "Relay" that seem to be gathering favor in the warehousing industry. Must be their rates to use are better than EFS or Comchek.

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

I guess it's possible, I'm sure the biggest obstacle will be transmitting the trust in the system. Presently people in the most part have faith because they have assurance in the physical presence of paper money. Most people understand credit cards and how that works in their life and don't appreciate the interest rates but accept it as part of life. Moving slowly in that direction will likely be the best chance of acceptance.

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

Not sure yet. Right now I would say 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?

That's for the think tanks to project scenarios.

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

Unknown

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

Must do small controlled test areas. unknown

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

Unknown

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

I think cash can go away, but again the trust and faith of cashless stability in society is paramount.

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

CBDC?

Always going to have some type of currency exchange rates just like we have now for cash or credit transactions transactions.

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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Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Minnesota

Email

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

Efficiency is the main benefit. The potential for government abuse and surveillance is high. Privacy is at major risk. CBDCs have little impact on the ability of the fed to inflate the currency, and in fact make that problem worse.

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

Yes, all the benefits can be achieved by legalizing competing currencies or including existing crypto as legal tender. Stablecoins already exist and bitcoin is the best money ever created by man. We don't need CBDCs.

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

It could actually be exclusionary by allowing government to restrict access of the people to their money. It would also permit the fed to pursue negative interest rates, thus robbing the people further of their savings.

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

The fed shouldn't have both mandates. Pick one. The markets work better to achieve both. The fed should do less, not more.

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

Net negative for sure. Fed policy is already destructive enough. The existing currency has debased and nearly destroyed because of fed policies.

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, and it would only be different because of legal tender laws. If existing crypto were legalized as legal tender, the use for a CBDC doesn't exist.

7. What tools could be 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, the market can solve those problems. Competing currencies can solve this. No central bank is necessary with a free market in money.

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

CBDC?

Cross border payments are already efficient using crypto currency. The only impediment is that being propagated by governments.

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

Those nations will demonstrate the pitfalls of tempting government with extra surveillance and power over the people's money. The US should stand apart and demonstrate freedom to the world.

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

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

Privacy wouldn't be possible. Which is why we don't need CBDCs. We already have crypto that offers different ranges of 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, but crypto currencies should be.

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

That should be determined by the market.

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

Absolutely not

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

There is no need for intermediaries if crypto is just recognized as legal tender. Crypto facilitates peer to peer transactions without the need for intermediaries.

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

Yes, not sure how.

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

Existing cryptos should be able to do this.

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

This already has been achieved in crypto industry using cross chain bridges.

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

Bitcoin and stablecoins makes CBDCs irrelevant and unnecessary.

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

Name or Organization

Ben Cope

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?

A concern is that central banks will have the capability to limit the ability for a deposit holder to use their CBDC deposits freely in the way the individual chooses. For example capability would exist for limitation of total carbon footprint of an individuals expenditure in a certain timeframe whereby if an individual reached that threshold then they would not be permitted to utilise any further amount of their CBDC deposits. When a person is in possession of cash in the form of paper bank notes there does not exist the ability for a central bank to prevent that individual from purchasing items in the open market. If individuals gradually held larger percentages of CDBC currency and significantly less bank notes then those individuals would be exposed to any controls implemented by the central bank on how those individuals could use their CDBC deposits or requirements those individuals would have to meet in order to access their CDBC deposits. In the current climate of mandatory vaccination in some countries it is easy to see how compliance requirements could be tied to the ability of an individual to transact and hence live. There is also concern about the amount of data that would be collected on an individuals and a society's expenditure; this large amount of data could then be analysed by algorithms including artificially intelligent platforms giving great insights into society as a whole in a way that could give certain people who have access to those insights the ability to make very influential decisions which if being cynical may not be in the best interests of the individuals or that society but for other purposes such as maintaining control and compliance of that population even if it was to their overall detriment.

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

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

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

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Name or Organization

S Holt Sr

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?

We do not want a CBDC, too much Government control.

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

A truly free market, stop bailing out people and companies that make bad decisions.

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

Positive for those with connections, negative for those without.

4. How might a U.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, its a dream world. Utopia is impossible, look at the fed now, we have massive unemployment, and high inflation. These people want control, and when they get it they implement their policy and when it does not work they continue to just double down. Enough working for the oligarchy.

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

Positive for those with connections, negative for those 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?

Positive for those with connections, negative for those without.

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

Take away the power from the few and give it back to the people.

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

Lets go back to the Gold standard!

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

Same as always

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

It should not! if we go back to the Gold standard and let bad companies go out of business and reward honest and smart companies, eventually we will go back to being the Great US!

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

Please don't do this, it will make us all slaves!

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

Privacy will fall to exist.

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

It will never be hack prof.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, the us dollar should, and it should be backed by Gold!

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?

OMG NO CBDC!

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

OMG NO CBDC!

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

OMG NO CBDC!

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

OMG NO CBDC!

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

OMG NO CBDC!

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

OMG NO CBDC!

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

NO CBDC! END THE FED!

Name or Organization

James Flynn Jr

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?

What will back your digital currency? Will it be convertible to a fix weight of gold and or silver? Or will it be just a digital fiat backed by nothing that you can create out of thin air anytime you want? Why should I trust your currency? You have already shown how good you are about controlling the amount of currency by inflating the currency supply about 48% of it in a matter of two years' time. Causing the cost of goods and services rise in an uncontrollable manner. That will more than likely end in a currency collapse and/or depression.

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

If your CBDC is backed by gold and or silver with a decentralized ledger I may trust it. If backed by fiat currency on a government control system I won't.

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

If it's a moral (back by something of value) system designed with the peoples' interest at the core it MAY be accepted. If not the CBDC and the federal reserve will not be included in how the people can and will chose to transact business. We always have gold and silver to fall back on. The people don't need the federal reserve to conduct business. But the federal reserve does need the consent of the people to survive.

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

If the Federal Reserve plans on creating CBDC that isn't designed with something of value backing it up and or in control of just a few hands. It will be rejected by the people and maybe the federal reserve will be rejected too.

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

It all depends on what you plan on backing the currency with. If it is just your word or the word of the government, it will not be very stable at all. The American people deserve a currency that they themselves choose to use. Or the value of it will not be stable in the 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?

It depends on how the currency is backed. If it's back by gold, the financial sector would be better off in the long run. I don't know of any stablecoins and the only none bank money I can think of is gold and silver. There is no money in use today only fiat 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?

gold and/or silver backing would better protect everyone on in the 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?

I wouldn't worry about it if I was you, the general public will go back to using gold and silver as your fiat currency continues to lose all value.

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

With or without your CBDC digital payment systems will evolve to whatever form the people chose. If your system isn't the best compared with what is created by the free market it will be left behind.

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

Other countries can and will do what they think is in their best interest. The people of the United States can and will do whatever is in their own best interest no matter if you create a CBDC. If your CBDC is better than the current fiat currency, The people will accept it. Personality I would reject your planned unbacked digital currency. Every fiat currency has ended up in the dustbin of history just like the current U.S. Dollar will.

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

Yes, back it with gold and silver. Or it will fail.

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

Why do you think it is your place to decide what the people do with their money?

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

It shouldn't be a centralized system. There should be several depositories and national and international clearing houses all over the country open to public audit.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It depends on if it is backed by gold and or silver, if it is it should be. If not no.

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

Of course, it should pay interest if it is loaned out to a borrower for a period of time. Because the borrower gets use of the owners purchasing power for an agreed amount of return at a later date. How the interest gets paid will be decided between loaner and borrower.

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

Are you planning a free-market system that will stand the test of time? If so no. If not count me out, I'll have no use for it.

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 local depositories all over the country as well as clearing houses. They should be subject to public audits by trusted public auditing firms and open public view. They should all transact business in an open and public manner.

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

Yes, there should be offline capabilities. The owner of the CBDC should be able to withdraw the gold or silver that backs their CBDC at a local depository during normal business hours.

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

Yes, it should be easy to use all over the country. If it's not easy to use it will not be accepted

by the public. The ownership of the gold or silver that backs the CBDC should be transferred to the new owner overnight via clearing houses.

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

Via national and international clearing houses.

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

The free market will decide what the future brings. But if designed to be back by gold and or silver the currency should be a sound footing.

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

Every aspect of the system should be open to the public, and no part of it should be controlled by just a few parties. The CBDC should be backed by gold and or silver to keep the quantity in circulation in check.

Name or Organization

Robert William Masters

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?

There is just too much power to put into a signal authority. Just too many downsides outweigh the benefits. We first need to clean up the corruption in the government in how our current two party political system is not scaling to the exponential challenges we face before and if ever to consider this proposal and the wisdom and character that will be needed to manage this.

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

Allow the current independent crypto market to evolve with some government regulations that don't undermine the founding philosophy that crypto is based on.

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

Yes ... NEGATIVE

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

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

Answered above

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

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

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

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

Rizwan Khan

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 biggest risk is that a CBDC might not be able to maintain its value as it does not have a fixed supply and it is not backed by an underlying asset.

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

Replace existing dollar with a CBDC which has a fixed supply or backed by an underlying asset such as gold or silver.

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

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

Federal Reserve should focus on making money a store of value and stop interfering with the free market economy. Government should focus on improving education system so that maximum employment is achieved.

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

If a CBDC is the same as existing dollar, it is not going to make much of a difference as the dollar will keep losing its purchasing power due to excess money printing.

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?

Using digital currencies

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

United States should make decisions that protect interest of their people and also benefit 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?

Have a government policy that data will be used at an aggregate level unless there is user permission or there is suspicion of money laundering or criminal activity.

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

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

No. CBDC should not be inflationary.

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

No. However, the money should circulate from the rich to the poor. Anyone holding more than a certain amount should be taxed and the money should be distributed to the other holders.

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

Banks having same role as today.

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

Yes, via cell phone app using bluetooth.

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

Yes, via cell phone app.

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

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

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

Industry

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?

It leaves no option or recourse for the citizen. This is an extremely bad idea and another way for the government to force the citizenry into submission.

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

Yes, stop printing money and Congress needs to stop reckless spending our money.

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

Everything with CBDC is negative. Convenience isn't positive.

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

It gives the government more control over its citizens

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

They would control the money that free people earned and wouldn't allow them to or they would track each and every transaction that was made to imply more taxes than they already take from them.

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

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

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

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?

It shouldn't.

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

Yes, don't develop it at all.

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

It can't, it's all digital based which means it can be hacked and can be traced down to the penny.

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

The government can't protect the electrical grid, how are they going to protect a "CBDC" in an individual's bank account?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

The FDIC doesn't have to money to cover each \$250k limit now, how are they going to cover a internet hacking event with a digital currency?

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

Money, no matter the form should be limited by government regulations.

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

Gregory Njus

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 is a risk, based on exclusivity of on-hand digital devices, that prohibits prevalent market adoption, since personal smart devices enable customer trust. The benefit of the blockchain, the accounting and transparency technology underlying any digital coin, will outweigh most other forms of anti-money laundering detection and feedback.

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

Distribution of CBDC's can be done through Credit Unions and the FCC for telecommunication or cellular transfer, toll-free, in the case where a on-hand digital device is not available for ensured accessibility to funds at any time. This would equivalently be a call routing-rule system on top digital wallet for expanded customer use.

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

Yes, a CBDC should boost financial inclusion. The boost would come from use of SSN, or use into a digital wallet API hosted by the Federal Reserve, and will give access to funds that have been distributed immediately, before transfer or monitoring from State Banks or Credit Unions.

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

By tying the CBDC's value to that of American GDP or whatever the credit score rating of valuation for the current dollar is, we can better manage and recover CBDC's in an effort to stabilize against radical in/deflation while ensuring all federal and state employers can distribute these coins to track for real employment numbers.

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

The net effect should prove to be positive on financial stability, as individuals have access to the history for each coin and allows finer anti-money laundering detection controls.

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 adversely affect illicit or unreported money exchange, where knowledge of tracking and use remains with the federal government for monitoring, any auditors will have instant access to tracking regardless of Account aliasing.

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

Use of Blockchain as the underlying CBDC technology platform should prevent most adverse impacts of a supply chain 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, yes it is. This is a terrible question and sounds like someone is looking for an answer without being more considerate of non-binary responses.

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

I thought the above question definition was referred to as money laundering. So I would imagine, the longer we do not source a trackable currency by digital use, the more money laundering you will have on your hands. Potato, potat-oh.

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

I didn't know we wanted to wait on other nations before making decisions locally about financial security. I would digress from the recent China and Russia example, both have business acumen and overly nationalistic elitism.

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

Yes, include federal logistics companies in the onboarding of this type CBDC. Look to use this primarily in logistic and delivery-chain pathway monitoring. I.e. I pay 1 CBDC for stamp costs on a package, as an example, which travels with my package in the form of a digital account tracking. You have now solved for the issue of monitoring outside of USPS with Fedex and Amazon to prevent such situations like the Oklahoma Amazon shipping white collar crime that happened a week ago.

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

It's called, least privileges. I believe the ISO maintains a nice list of PII or PCI data redaction, outside of this, you have administrators who audit the rulesets in the blockchain exchange method that redact this information between individuals trading something not requiring that information. Knowledge of the transaction and time are still kept.

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

Bitcoin will continue to be a cyber risk, given the foundational value. CBDC's would allow the stability in cyber pricing if tied to thoroughly reviewed and monitored federal systems like SSN for administration and PII or PCI compliance.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

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

If tied to the GDP of America, no, interest can not be accrued on American values. If a CBDC is paid or lent out in the form of a loan, the loan form pays interest, not the CBDC, though interest can be added in the form of more CBDC units.

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

Yes, we should set percentile limits on CBDC where everyone has access to CBDC as a general monetary form at minimum. The percentile maximum should be introduced to offset the wealth curve that naturally accumulates based on individual privileges of access and knowledge.

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

State Banks, Credit Unions, Any Government Contractor Company, Federal or State Corporations, LLC. Ensure the CBDC transactions methods operate by best SWIFT standard for anti-money laundering.

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

No, and this will be the work of the FCC to ensure coverage or near coverage of broadcast and telecommunications providers, by re-claiming AM and FM stations for secure relay.

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

CBDC should be designed to be no more painful in operation than the self signed multi-factor Authentication from the user's device or the current Debit system in local convenience stores.

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

You can use blockchain shards for multi-system ledger reporting and API updates, similar to Hyperledger, where independent client API's allow verification between each other or different platforms. ISO 9001 provides most telecommunications standards.

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

Given the current bill of funding for the IRS infrastructure update from Congress and the President, I would imagine this will provide a foundational framework to effectively boost the abilities of that policy of accounting.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 happy to go further in depth, please email me at gregorynjus@gmail.com for additional technical feedback on feasibility or ease of transition.

Name or Organization

Garrett deRosset

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 unforeseen consequences of granting a centralized power incomparable insight and control into how individuals spend their income. Good intentions aside, this power could be corrupting, and given how the Fed is a private entity, it is even more exposed to rot.

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

Yes. Start using a real monetary system that doesn't print money from nothing. The American people can produce value in the world. They can remain competitive. By creating a CBDC in an attempt to remain the top dog through market manipulation, you're really only shooting yourself in the foot.

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

Well given that it's digital, it could become as ubiquitous as social security numbers. It's about as positive as any weapon is. Are people getting economically harmed en-mass? If a network effect is objectively positive, then yes, nominally this is a positive, but I think the issue is more gray than that. More people drinking the cool-aid doesn't make the cool-aid less poisonous.

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

In an inflationary fiat-like CBDC system, a CBDC could barricade anyone they want, or push citizens to spend in a certain manner. I don't know why we should expect the two FED mandates to be realistically obtained when we've been moving the goal posts constantly to convince people that the charter is being met.

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

In the long run, poorly. It's the same game as FIAT but greater concerns for users. Net negative.

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

Yes. Just look at the history of FIAT currencies and the repeating boom bust cycle. Nothing about a CBDC would change that as they will remain issuing new money out of nothing. A proper stablecoin would balance the world's commodities prices with the value of work used to produce said commodity. There is no such link with a CBDC.

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

Tool #1. Don't issue a CBDC.

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

Sounds like a leading question. But basically, yes, the internet is important to maintain and I think in this day and age it should be a right.

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

They will turn towards the most cost effective, quickest, and most egalitarian cryptocurrency model.

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. We should do what is right, not always what everyone else is doing.

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

Restore true democracy in the US.

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

You should talk to Input Output Global. They have a method of hashing identities for this kind of a situation.

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

Formal verification of the code underlying the CBDC.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It can be for the government and its services I think. Maybe restraining it to those things solely has a role.

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

In voting or performing government tasks, then I suppose yes.

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

Is the system well designed? If yes, 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 intermediary firms. Handle all operations regarding verification on-chain.

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

Yes. I shouldn't always need to be connected. But somehow if I could approach a point of sale, the seller should be able to interface on my behalf.

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

That can be accomplished through incentivization. Yes, in order for crypto to work we can accelerate adoption. Not specifically for a CBDC though.

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

Ask Input Output Global. They can help facilitate cross chain transfers.

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

I imagine someone could seize control of the government and adjust the economy to their whim. Not good, just don't do the CBDC thing please?

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

Governance.

Name or Organization

Karen Stern

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?

How the government will know where every single dime is spent. That is none of their business. Also if you need to go off grid for personal reasons, you won't be able to. We had to do this a few years ago when a treat was made against our daughter. We paid cash for everything, so there was no credit card or debt card trail.

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. Think of small produce stands, yard sales, craft sales and such or even the elderly who are not phone savvy.

4. How might a U.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,. What of the internet goes down or system crashes? No sales? It has happened at a store before, cash payments only.

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: N/A

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?

There are no benefits to a CBDC. It in its whole concept is anti-freedom, anti-American and anti-Consumer.

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

Yes, by suck-starting a shotgun

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

Nobody, including myself, i know will be partaking in your scam-coin.

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

It's very simple: anyone who's in Crypto and is smart, will swap their shitcoins for MONERO.

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?

Not really. Like i said, people will be able to swap your sh**coin for Monero

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

None, you lost.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. Monero has already taken the role of "Digital Cash", you long nose.

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

Monero.

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. Fu** em.

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

Well, considering that your sh**coin can be manipulated by the same guys who have been manipulating the paper dollar for the past 109 years (does that number sound familiar?), you will only destroy this "currency" too.

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

Can't, it's literally a spycoin. MONERO BABY.

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

Can't.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Fu** no, schlomo.

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

Interest is based on debt. By giving interest, you are devaluing the "currency" itself.

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

Sounds like Communist China to me, schlomo.

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

None, fu** corporations.

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

Can't, since it's a spycoin.

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

Considering it's a spycoin, it would inevitably be "easy to use", much like the spy devices we call Smart Phones.

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

It won't. But it will be swapped for Monero, you retards.

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

Considering that Monero is the exact opposite of your spycoin, your spycoin doesn't have a 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?

Get fucked schlomo.

Name or Organization

William Lunsford

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?

Citizens do not need a CBDC and the unconstitutional control and surveillance it will bring. We already have a form of electronic cash called credit and debit cards.

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

None. We already have a form of electronic cash called credit and debit cards. If you want a digital currency embrace Bitcoin and the lightning network.

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

Negative. You will disproportionately affect impoverished citizens who don't have access to banking networks.

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

United States is supposed to be a free market capitalist society. We don't need a central bank. All Central banks have done is destroy wealth for the average citizen through runaway inflation.

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

Negative impact because you will continue inflating and making more fake Fiat dollars.

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

Negative impact because you will continue inflating and making more fake Fiat dollars.

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

Use Bitcoin and the lightning network instead of making something people don't want. This isn't China. We're supposed to be a free society and we don't want your surveillance State.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. You also need to let people access free market products like stable coins.

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

They've already evolved, it's called Bitcoin. We no longer need central Banks

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 aren't a global society we are an independent sovereign nation

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

Back our currency by Bitcoin

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

It can't. CBDCs are a smoke screen to take away all privacy and control people

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 but BTC should

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. We already have Bitcoin and the lightning network to facilitate this

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

The best solution is to never implement it

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

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

Name or Organization

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

David DePriest

Industry

Academia

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?

One of the chief issues with any digital technology is the issue of consolidation. Digital currencies in their current form have simply taken the impenetrable complexity of the financial services industry and made them worse, barring end users and consumers from understanding or meaningfully engaging with the systems that they put their money into. A CBDC would have to be simple and easy to understand so that all Americans could use it and understand it.

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

Yes. Allowing Americans to bank with the Federal Reserve solves all the access to banking problems that a CBDC would, while also allowing for all of the benefits (faster transactions, competition with incumbent banks, etc.). Beyond that, these services could be rendered through post offices and other government buildings, which would have far greater reach for the unbanked, underbanked, and for people with little or no access to digital services.

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

The government moving into banking can absolutely positively affect inclusion, but the method is just as important as the intent. Digital currencies, especially those modeled after cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, are accessibility and privacy nightmares. They are rife with scams, and that would both overwhelmingly harm lower-income and less-sophisticated users and it would erode confidence in the whole 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?

Fiscal policy is largely the realm of Congress, and so the ability of the Federal Reserve to access individuals' accounts and pass money in and out is not likely to help the Fed. It also doesn't really affect employment or price stability, especially since the Fed already effectively interfaces with firms.

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 an effect on 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?

Federal intervention into the financial sector -- either through competition or regulation -- is long overdue. But this is not the most effective means of doing 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?

FedAccounts could be beneficial to consumers, although they'd be directly competing with banks. This competition is a good thing, and would benefit the financial sector by spurring competition and improving outcomes for consumers.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 problem, of course, is that a lion's share of consumers do not either have access to or have the technical knowhow to effectively utilize digital currency akin to cryptos.

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

Digital currencies in places like China are in their infancy, and it is an open question whether they will become the dominant means of using currency. I also doubt that markets will all of a sudden shift from the USD to some other currency because they made it into an Ethereum ripoff.

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 actively monitor the implementation in them in other countries, but there's no reason to rush a CBDC to market simply to compete with an ephemeral program from China.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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?

Yes, at the same rates as bond markets.

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

Yes, to avoid the same consolidation issues that other digital currencies face.

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

The worst possible thing the government could do is empower a few powerful companies to literally police the currency. Banks already exercise an outsized influence on the economy, driving policy and creating wide-reaching negative effects.

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

Offline capabilities would be necessary for the coins to work in the instance of widespread outages. Physical currencies work without the internet, and the efficacy of any digital currency must be weighed against the current capability and utility of physical currency.

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

Yes, it should be designed to be as frictionless as possible so that low-information users can still use it. This can be achieved in a number of ways, but the models employed currently by financial services companies like Visa, Square, and others would be an effective model.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment

platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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

The blockchain is the disaster. It is a technologically and ecologically inefficient manner of recording transaction. Current payments infrastructure is better, but accounts still take a long time to process money moving from account to account. Any technology should have an eye towards security and speed.

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

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?

Blockchain currencies have major flaws with encryption security only. I have a better solution with RAIDatech.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. RAIDatech.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 Seanworthing.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 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 U.S. 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 weight the good vs bad. The amount of good here is that Commerce will be much faster, much smoother and Yes much more Private as well as much more secure. So in the Security you will find that there will be a bigger net positive and 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 risk would be from a Quantum Computer. The RAID A is even 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. 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(its minted instantly).

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

There are no miners or electricity usage. Zero CARBON creation.

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

No, not with Cloudcoin and RAIDAtech.com This is the perfect digital currency. In fact they can design a FEDERAL RESERVE COIN, in other words, the coin can be in Any Name you want but under the hood it's still Cloudcoin with its abilities.

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

Currently the RAIDA and Cloudcoin are POST Blockchain technology. Nothing beats its utilities.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

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?

You cannot do this. The risk is that you are taking away privacy completely. You are taking away my freedom to make my decisions. You are going to ruin the economy for the benefit of having control and power to make people do what you or the world bank want and it will all be controlled by algorithms programmed by despots.

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

Yes. Free market capitalism and dissolution of the Federal Reserve.

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

Yes because you will exclude the purchase decisions and control the purchasing power of the individuals. You will remove the sovereignty of countries and individual governments and thusly individual people because you will consolidate power into a single worldwide entity. this is not acceptable Unconstitutional and immoral.

4. How might a U.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 never been able to adequately implement or effectively implement the good monetary policy because it has never had anyone in control of its institution who has other interests that they make decisions by not for the good of free-market capitalists.

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

Control by an individual or a group of individuals from a "Private" worldwide entity will never take into account differences of economies, situational and environmental impacts from disasters on the area because they will be disassociated from the area and have no invested interest in the economies of those countries or areas that are affected.

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 prevent businesses from operating, existing, becoming, and continuing operations. If the Central Bank can control the financial flow of the capital a business needs by some code and conditions built into computer systems it can adversely affect jobs, the ability for individuals to be able to live and provide for their families.

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

There would be no need for tools when there is no CBDC.

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

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

It would be better to ignore the trading and bartering that occurs. Also, surrender the Fed to the People of the country to oversee. There are plenty of educated individuals that could run it more independently than you do now.

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

They will continue the same as they are now with either the digital capital that represents the money people and businesses have in their accounts. No need for your interference and fix something that is not broken.

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

The decisions of what other nations do should have no impact or bearing on what the US does. The US should do its own thing. Just don't create CBDC.

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

Yes. Ignore CBDC creation and continue with the instruments already in place.

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

By not existing. Though the entity says it will keep things private and anonymous in reality other data sources can be used against the data collected from use of CBDC to determine specifics. So no need to do CBDC.

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

None. Hackers will always be better than you because they don't follow your ideals and laws. Therefore you will never be ahead of them. No need to do 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 no need for CBDC so then interest is a non-issue or concern.

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

No. This ideal stifles free-market economies, and will ultimately cause a negative impact much like communist ideals and practice do which ultimately ends in total economic collapse.

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 because they should never be made.

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

No they should never be made

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

By not being created. Continue using what we already have and return printed money to be based upon gold, silver, platinum, or other precious metals and gems to stabilize their use.

Oh, and stop printing US money because you want to. It dilutes the effectiveness of the currency.

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

Simple. If we do not move down this path at all and actually make progress back to the way that the monetary and banking systems were set up by Alexander Hamilton in the beginning we would go a long way toward free-market and economic thriving. Stop allowing Congress to take out loans.

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

None of these would be applicable if we avoid and do not create CBDC. Period.

Name or Organization

Van Hoang Do

Industry

Merchant

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?

Pros: Benefit cost in issuing CBDC versus traditional. Reduce crime and money laundering. Get more people to pay their fair share of tax. Cons: Hackers or people in charge of CBDC account would have the power of a God. Who is going to oversight this responsibility? System could crash, malfunction or attack by terrorists and wipe the economy along with every one out.

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

Yes, the digital dollar can be issued like paper money now without the cost of traditional printing. The fed would be creating digital dollar that work the same way money is working right now. Fed wouldn't have any privacy problem or overreaching and it would be faster to deploy and it wouldn't mess current banking system up. The problem is how to create it without a hacker doing the same thing. Basically how can it be engineer so only the fed can create and easy for all to verify so hacker and other cannot create fake one

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

I think it is very negative. Too much power concentration is the same as putting all eggs into one basket risky and there definitely will have abuses.

4. How might a U.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 be more effective than traditional method but there is too much power for the Fed. Fed is in charge by humans and could make mistakes

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

Using it right I think it will greatly benefit. Again Fed would have too much control over everything.

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

Only if CBDC is designed to bypass current banking and financial system. CBDC will have too much instant control. If Bitcoin goes to zero overnight, it would only affect bitcoin holders. If CBDC goes to zero it affect everyone and everything.

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

By just issuing digital dollar and let current financial sector take over. It is the same as centralize vs decentralize pro and con. There are pro and con to bot. Centralize CBDC would give Fed too much power vs decentralized CBDC

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

Yes, there are always unforeseen circumstances that might need cash or deposit cash. Slowly phasing it out is the best way

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

Something will fill that void. What will fill it is whether private company like PayPal or crypto currency will remain to be seen

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

If other countries are doing and be successful, we wouldn't want to fall behind. But US should be a country that lead the way

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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 having law like warrants to enter look at a wallet. It is not completely anonymous but Fed cannot just look at everyone account whenever they like

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

By balancing between block chain and speed. When all power is concentrated in one area there is always risks

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes

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

No, it would just make it a mess. The simpler the better

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

No. Who would want that? It is like but I think over certain limits should be audited every so often.

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

Current bank system could work

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

Yes, just like cash could. By issuing cash like CBDC that isn't tied to online. But at any moment can connect to online to verify. Just the same risk with cash.

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

With everyone already used to current cash and digital transaction. If the Fed doesn't change the system but just go digital and still keep current system in place and slowly scale down

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

By allowing instant verification that these CBDC came from the Fed.

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

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

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Kentucky

Email

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

The ability for government to control and monitor every transaction and the simple fact that when there is no power we wont be able to use cash to make our purchases like we can now. Recent Tornado killed our power for days and cash was the only way to buy food and pay bills. Last time we had an ice storm that was so bad we had no power for 1 month. Digital currency will cause the deaths of thousands if not more when there is no power. It is stupid and we will not accept it nor give up cash as legal tender.

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

We do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want 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?

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want 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?

Again we do not want digital 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?

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want digital currency

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

Again we do not want 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?

Again we do not want digital currency

Name or Organization

Industry

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

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?

Y'all are so full of SH•T

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

Y'all are only in control until I wake my Minority people

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

Y'all think y'all can make slaves again

4. How might a U.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 waiting until you sick greedy non-educated sick fu•• see what god will do.

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

You guys can put micro chips inside of people all day but remember some of us are our great ancestors

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 first will be last in the last will be first.

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

Y'all are cloning human. And cloning animals.

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

Fu•• the government

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

Y'all are the devils

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

Minority people will always be the best AT EVERYTHING

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

This will be the biggest war

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

Yeah families will be cursed

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

Yeah families will be cursed

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Black people will run this country

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

Black people will run this country

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

Yeah I stole all the land

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

Yeah I stole all the land

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

White people would never be nothing

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

Our ancestors show y'all the way

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

We don't care

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

Lol

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

Y'all will get what's coming to y'all

Name or Organization

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?

No digital dollar!

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

Leave it like it is!

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

No digital money

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

No digital money

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

You'll be able to track every transaction

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

Screw up the whole world!

7. What tools could be 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 digital money

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

Use cash

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

It will kill us

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

Stop sending out our money

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

Cash

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

It can't!

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

It will be hacked

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Don't want it

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

Where's my stimulus

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 digital money

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

It cant

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

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

Name or Organization

Ronnie Isaacs

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?

This is one of the most idiotic things I've ever heard!

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

If it ain't broke, don't fix 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?

This to me is a way the U.S. Govt can cover up their spending of "OUR" tax dollars!

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

Negative like everything else in the Biden administration!

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

Be better off to leave things alone. Quit trying to screw up everything!

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

This is a waste of tax payer money but Washington is good at that!

8. If cash usage declines, 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 like spending cash. They see what they have and where it goes!

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

Money whether its cash or cdbc doesnt need to be going across any border!

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

The U.S. isn't other countries. We are independant. For now anyway, unless Biden sells us out to china!

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

Only one! LEAVE THINGS ALONE! Washington is like little kids that can't keep their hands off of something that isn't theirs!

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

Every damn cent can and will be tracked!

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

If you leave it alone, there's nothing to worry about!

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 STUPID, ARROGANT AND IRRESPONSIBLE!

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

SEE, this answers your own questions!

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

NONE! IT SHOULDN'T EXIST!

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?

You know it would! More wasteful spending!

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

Shouldn't be related to or actually even thought about!

22. Are there additional design principles that 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!

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

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

None other than to support worldwide crime.

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

I see no benefits. It's used in crime, and it's damaging to the environment due to excessive energy usage.

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

Negative ... it's just one more thing to track and meet government and worldwide regulations.

4. How might a U.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 a total disaster ... every time a crime organization uses or steals digital currency, they'd immediately ask the taxpayers to bail them out.

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

The best stability would be obtained if this digital push faded into the dust.

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

It could trash the financial sectors. Imagine if the laws are written to allow banks to option to use digital money ... now image the losses incurred similar to those that occurred in the stock markets just this week. Think of 2008 and multiply by 3.

7. What tools could be 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 tool you design and developed will immediately be hacked. Any organization you empower to track digital will be so far behind the 8 ball they will never catch up to the crime organizations. 40% of Bitcoin is used by Ransom Ware organizations ...

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

No.

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

It won't matter what the US wants ... crime always prevails.

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

If they allow digital monies, you can bet they'll have their hand out to the USA for help when they go belly up.

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

Yes, just don't use it. Don't support crime.

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?*

Can't be done

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Absolutely not.

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

Absolutely not ... if you do that they'll want the Federal government to back them.

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

As long as it is not legal tender, let the buyer beware.... if they want to corner the market I don't care. It will fail and they'll go with it.

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

That's laughable ... you won't be able to regulate someone that only exists in the digital world. When it disappears through hacking, are you going to reimburse the owners? Guess that means the taxpayers would be on the hook to also support crime.

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. You're just creating another nightmare for business. Accept, track, report ... it'll never end.

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

Oh, now you want to dictate how code would be written, tracked, modified, etc to pay digital coins around the world. Good luck.

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

You'll never keep up with digital ... we can't even protect our own military secrets ... Daily innovations in technology create chaos ... You do an upgrade and the digital currency disappears ... won't that be fun.

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

Nope...

Name or Organization

Industry

Academia

Country

Mexico

State

Email

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

deja vulnerable a todo el sistema financiero a un ataque informatico

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?*
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Name or Organization

Accuarion, Inc.

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Utah

Email

chris@accuarion.com

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

There are other benefits that will help businesses become more efficient in their operations. Specifically, having a CBDC (or leveraging an existing stablecoin) will all B2B transactions to occur quickly and securely. Currently we are seeing significant fraud as most companies use email to transmit ACH/Wire information and the fraudsters are intercepting those emails and changing the numbers. Having a stablecoin where we are a confirmed relationship with our business partners, will remove this fraud. Secondly, the further downstream impacts will be significant. Specifically, in the real estate industry we can leverage the close process extremely timely and by using the Smart Contract functionality we will see many other benefits.

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

No. a CBDC offers the highest potential benefits

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

Certainly! the future could be that those underbanked could just use their smartphone and its digital wallet for their banking needs. This will have high positive benefits for them to see and understand and use their 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?

By eliminating the large number intermediaries in the financial process we will create much more of an efficient marketplace.

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

It will have little to no impact. the largest impact is that the banks will need to be consolidated as many of them are not needed if we build a more efficient 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?

only in the number of people employed in that sector. those people will find jobs in other more beneficial areas

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

Training in other areas in the economy

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

certainly! that a CBDC does that.

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

It would make it much more secure, and reduce the high fees.

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

It really shouldn't. We are the largest economy in the world and a world leader in pretty much everything. we should adopt cdbc's to continue that.

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

Perhaps.

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

You must have complete anonymity like there is in dollar to dollar exchanges currently. It isn't the job of the Federal Reserve to judge the use of currency, only to provide it. Criminals will continue to be criminals....and we have other branches of government to handle them.

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

not really the job of the Fed to manage this.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

For Sure!!!!!!!

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

Yes, just like the fed currently does....and how it is done is just like the current fed does, by suggesting the rate and paying it out overnight.

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 private sector and existing crypto currencies and stablecoins. Those companies should be the ones helping design the system...not banks, which are trying to keep them from happening.

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

Certainly. It can be achieved as it is used in cell phones and when they are back online, the transaction is submitted.

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

For sure! It should be able to be directly added and used in both Apple Pay and Google Pay. that will be a seamless way to integrate into the existing framework.

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

by using the existing crypto exchanges. no new technology would be needed.

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

Not sure....but we will cross that bridge when we get to 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?

yes. Stablecoins/CBDC's should be backed 100% by the federal reserve currency. Companies will want to use that money to invest in bonds or other commercial paper, but that should not be allowed as it is open for abuse. We must maintain 100% privacy. We must not allow banks to influence regulation or decisions. the traditional banking system will be significantly impacted....which is needs to be. A new group of financial products and companies will be created such as fractional ownership of houses and for that advancement to occur, we need to remember the past but look to the future as a blank slate for our country and the world.

Name or Organization

Martin L. Buchanan

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Wyoming

Email

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

Risk: That it distracts the Fed from its **UTTER FAILURE** in its **PRIMARY MISSION** of **PRICE STABILITY**, by which I do not mean 2% inflation or the current 7-10% inflation. Monetary policy, on average, should not cause inflation or deflation.

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

USA citizens and residents should be free to issue gold-backed and silver-backed alternative currencies and should generally be free to use alternate currencies. Alternate currencies do not eliminate, for example, the obligations to pay taxes or report certain transactions, but can be helpful when **THE IDIOTS** running the Federal Reserve debase the U.S. dollar.

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

No major effects 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?

No significant effect.

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

If done with transparency, perhaps slight positive effects. The impact will be far less negative than the **IDIOTIC ZIRP** (zero interest rate policy) of the Fed that has destroyed savings and pensions and multiplied asset prices creating an unsustainable mega-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?

A CBDC will be more usable than the existing cryptocurrencies, which will help deflate the bubble in those currencies and bring them back to their true value -- **ZERO**.

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

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

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

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

If other nations go first, we can watch and see what their experience is.

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

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

One of the basic purposes of cash is to have complete anonymity! And while I'm a law-abiding citizen, keep in mind that what the American Revolutionaries did were CRIMES and they needed anonymous cash to commit those acts in the time of 1776. A CBDC that does not allow complete and true anonymity WILL NEVER BE ACCEPTED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

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

IT CANNOT BE. As a software engineer myself, I assert that bits can always be compromised.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO. No person, business, or organization should be compelled to accept a CBDC.

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

Yes, in the same manner as USD.

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

NO.

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

Banks, credit unions, etc.

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

Redeemable in paper USD.

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

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

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

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

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Ohio

Email

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

One currency is 100% not enough. And by CBDC you should be less focused on the currency and more focused on the chain that powers it. If you want the fed to have a centralized chain, you're wasting your time and money if it isn't a scalable smart chain.

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

If fiat is here to stay it has to be clear that there's an infinite cap and a mathematically-proven way for new fiat CBDC tokens to be generated or distributed. But you also want a deflationary token acting like ETH after EIP1559.

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

You'd likely reduce start up costs for lending protocols. There would be way less reliance on banks for things that smart contracts can replace. Aave is pretty powerful for defi lending. If you can do things like ERC 721 or ERC 1155 with your smart chain(sorry I mostly use ethereum, there's probably other equivalents), then you're looking at markets that deal more with illiquid personal property or 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?

You are bad people.

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

Oh all of the sudden we're worried about sustainability? I thought that was something you were dumping on my generation to solve.

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

Imo more from scams and social engineering of individuals to give up assets and cash. I see people getting their facebook's hacked all the time, people lose expensive NFTs pretty often. Uneducated users hold a lot of risk because blockchain is ripe with ways to scam.

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

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

ngmi

Name or Organization

Elizabeth Radley

Industry

Other:

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?

We don't trust you.

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

Stop the great reset you Chinese communist assholes.

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

Digital currency has even less value than the paper crap that isn't backed by anything.

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

One hacker can take it all you stupid jack off.

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

Stop letting Nancy Pelosi and the democrats run the country into the ground.

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

Investigate Joe Biden

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

Arrest Fauci

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

Arrest George Soros for sedition

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

Fix 2020

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

China shouldn't own any part of America

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

What happens when Bill Gates says no more food because he owns all the farms?

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

Privacy is only achieved by not being online. Maybe be Amish.

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

Make America great again.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Fix 2020 and get rid of Dominion.

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

Stop being a communist.

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

Go back to gold standard and this might be a good idea.

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

Get the government out of medicine. End Obamacare.

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?*

9/11 is an inside job just as much as January 6th is a bunch of FBI agents in maga hats.

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

Climate change isn't manmade and AOC is a moron.

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

They made Skynet. Do you realize that the terminator came from Skynet and now they're making police dogs that have guns for heads? Good 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?*

You people are fu•ing retarded. I don't mean a little either. You're a lot retarded. Like you ever see those people that just make noises and drool while their parents who are 80 have to use a motorized wheelchair to push them around the grocery store? Yeah you're the adult shitting themselves and smelling their fingers after they take a sh•t and wipe it on their upper lip like a Hitler mustache. Doing nothing would literally be a better option than whatever it is you and your globalist buddies have planned.

Name or Organization

Jeremy M Smith

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?

It is simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

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

It is simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

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

It is simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

4. How might a U.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 simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

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

It is simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

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

It is simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

7. What tools could be 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 is simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 simply too dangerous to allow the power a CBDC would grant to fall into anyone's hands.

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?

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?

n/a

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

Aaron Michaelson

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 corrupt, overreaching government politicizes the monetary system.

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

Go back to the gold and silver standard.

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

Yes. You could cut off the availability of currency to any group or person you don't like.

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

It won't. It would make you the king of the US. You would know all, see all and control all.

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

Negative. Again, see response questions 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?

You are 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 implement it.

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

"Money" is gold and silver. Currency is what you print endlessly, causing inflation and stealing from the public.

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

Under the watchful eye of the government.

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 a separate and sovereign nation. As Mom always said, if your friends jumped off a bridge, would you do it too?

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 wouldn't provide any privacy. It would provide the avenue by which every transaction would be tracked.

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

It shouldn't be designed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!

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

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

This is the antithesis of the capitalist system we are founded upon.

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

Kenneth Keller

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?

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

Censorship and privacy are very important to people. If it could be used to "violate" privacy, it will, no matter how many times the government say it will not. It is much better to give clear guidance like KYC and reserve requirements to existing stablecoins.

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

The negatives far outweigh the benefits.

4. How might a U.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 will destroy the banking system instead of letting the banking system adapt.

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

Allow banks to custody 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?

No. We already have a system for this.

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

Private sector has built this. Encourage the innovations, don't scare the industry off shore.

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?

No, a CBDC is a terrible path. Legalize innovation in the space and let the free market develop & thrive under regulatory clarity.

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

It cant. A vast majority of people in the world will not trust a central entity. Again, regulate existing stablecoins.

13. How could a 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?

Questions like this make it clear that there will too much control.

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

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

Bruce Guthrie

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

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

The loss of privacy to the individual will be immeasurable. The violations of the 4th Amendment will be numerous. Power corrupts. And this much power must never be entrusted to the corruptible people who are in the government.

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

The best thing would be to allow a free market in currency and money. Individuals might choose Bitcoin, Gold, Silver, or any other private currency. It is their right to liberty and property to do so.

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

Any government with the power of a CBDC could use it against any minority group. This power should never be allowed 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?

The Federal Reserve has a long history of making things worse. Its control of the money supply and interest rates has created bubbles, recessions and even depressions. It should be disbanded in favor of a true free market in money and currency and banking.

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

The net effect would be negative. There have been more frequent and more intense recessions after the Federal Reserve was instituted than before 1913. The increased power wielded by the Fed of a CBDC would only be used to make the bubbles and ensuing crashes greater.

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

Fascism was defined by Mussolini as the merger of state and corporate power. The CBDC would be used to tighten fed control over banking institutions, thus leading us one small step closer to Fascism. This must be resisted at all costs.

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

A gold standard, or even a bi-metallic gold/silver standard might help.

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

Cash is privacy. If the use of physical cash declines, there should be other private forms of currency to replace it. A CBDC could never be private. And no CBDC should ever enjoy the force of government to maintain a monopoly in such currency.

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

Crypto currencies will and should take over this function. CBDC should have no role in this.

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

If all of your little friends were jumping off a cliff, should you as well? Let China have and enforce a CBDC. This will only hamper its economic growth. America will be stronger with a free market in money and currency.

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

No. Any CBDC will eventually evolve in to a tool of tyranny over the American people. If you value freedom, if you value the potential of America to defend the freedom of the individual, then you must resist the CBDC.

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

Most of what is considered an illicit use of money should not be. Gambling, recreational drugs, medical drugs, prostitution, and "money laundering" are all victimless crimes. Their prohibition has created far more social harm than the activities themselves. The people have a right to financial anonymity.

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

Leave that to private sector cryptocurrencies, and the competitive market for them. The government will always lag in its efforts to protect its monopoly CBDC compared to the free market.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. There should be no such thing as legal tender. The US government should maintain a policy of accepting the top ten most commonly used currencies of any kind as payment for taxes.

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

There should be no CBDC. This is a threat to American freedom.

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

No, this would be a violation of individual property and privacy rights. There should be no CBDC. This is a threat to American freedom.

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

There should be no CBDC. This is a threat to American freedom.

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

There should be no CBDC. This is a threat to American freedom.

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. This is a threat to American freedom.

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

There should be no CBDC. This is a threat to American freedom.

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

There should be no CBDC. This is a threat to American 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?

The 4th Amendment is a critical part of the Bill of rights. There is no way a CBDC could be maintained and run without violating the Bill of rights. It is un-American.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

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?

We do not have enough privacy as is now you want to track the every item merchandise that we buy the government needs to stay out of our business it is very unconstitutional that you have programs by Google that access your physical activities now you want to robotically track everything we do we need the paper currency that we can pay without the government in our business most of American citizens such as myself are true good Patriots but we are sick and tired of the overzealous reach unconstitutional disrespect now you want to digital everything for your benefit we will fight through partitions and other legal ramifications this is absolutely inhumane between this government Google Facebook and these social media sites we don't have any privacy there's a lot of complaints that no one is doing anything about the people are going to start pushing back we don't need you and our bank accounts and our lives or tracking anything that we do you are acting as if you're God you're not you're no more than an overzealous tyrant dictatorship that needs to be investigated we are sick and tired of government anything they don't help the people or they do is people population control and extermination genocide that's it everyone's eyes are open that's living in America and watching government the Democrats have been nothing but disgraceful and hopefully they will be all incarcerated with no release or parole you are despicable as a country we are going to fight against the digital dollar you can bet your bottom dollar we are sick and tired of this government we say hell no!!!

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

There is nothing beneficial to what you're trying to do we don't need you in our pocketbooks you've already extended yourselves and our lives unwelcomed and uninvited unconstitutional

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

There needs to be a more private permanent resolution for the people in America we are not in agreement with anything you do tracking tracing us inviting yourselves and our livelihoods is not going to go well

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

Most of the money or funding is being distributed to your governor's so-called elect you have more politicians pocketing the money in offshore accounts getting inside traders secret information most of the thievery is your top officials and history and today's current is showing that

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

Everything government do is negative there's nothing beneficial we the people see no good in what you're 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?

You need to find a way to create the dollar that we already have in place and make it more accessible to benefit both constituents and so-called 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?

There's nothing good about government I'm sure if you put more ethnic diverse people with experience and integrity it would bring about a positive resolution

8. If cash usage declines, 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 the government's fault of the decline and low value of the dollar had they not been overzealous an abusive with greed self-righteousness narcissistic psychotic thievery behavior without any consequences we would never be in this predicament

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

Everything that you guys are doing is going to affect the ones in poverty and not in a good way people are sick and tired of your so-called resolutions there is none let's be honest the American dollar stood for something of Great value you need to find a way to make it right or hire the people who can get it done

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

That's the point you have no one of integrity making good decisions nor experience that could delegate in the way that could bring back the resolution of the dollar or the money of America and it's value that's where you lack you've allowed the politicians to get away with so much thievery along with yourself you want to create something to track and Trace us we're not having that we know that our constitutional right is being challenged and we will stand for the fight

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

First and foremost you need to put in place a system that tracks your so-called politicians start with the highest part of government and the 1% of wealth and I'm guaranteeing you you'll find that's where the problem is always has been and continue to be find a way to alleviate the look away policy that you have for your so-called elite start there

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

The same way you did with the cash this is a will that has already been invented and rolling why are you trying to recreate something that you have a no knowledge of it's going to be successful or beneficial so it's the blind leading the blind through your pure green circumstantial tracking methods mechanisms that is not going to work or go over with Americans we are being pushed too far we are sick and tired of you tracking tracing trying to manipulate who and what we are

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

Find out by going to the 1% that has stole most of the money through the inside trading and your constitutional right to allow the look away policy for your greedy politicians start there don't put the blame on Americans most of us are great patrons and do the right thing every day and still get the wrong results we are fed up you asked a question but you already have the answer

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No it should never see the day of light and we will petition we will do everything that we possibly can to keep the American dollar in our pockets and not your digital tracking mechanism system for your 1% elite so-called wealthy Illuminati politician thievery now that you guys have basically been exposed this dollar has been working before most of you was

an itch in your father's pants so go figure it out and start with the persecution of the 1% elite that has stolen most of the American dollar and devalued it through the scheme the greed and the trades of unconstitutional usages

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

C BDC SHOULD NEVER SEE THE DAY OF LIGHT AND THOSE WHO ARE THINKING ABOUT CHARGING INTEREST ON OUR OWN MONEY HANG YOURSELF

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?*

Away with your nonsense and I did logic of you orchestrating more tracking mechanisms the dollar has been working since the beginning of time find a way to hold those responsible stealing taxpayers dollars devaluing it by most of your senators being paid and bought by their private interest and you can come up with a good solution the problem is not the taxpayer but the politicians in the office and DC government United States is the most corrupt corroded institution in the world everybody sees that why you think the rest of the world is laughing at you no is what we say to your digital dollars hell no

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

We do not want your digital dollars so we don't need any of your suggestions about technical logical anything we do not agree on anything you are doing tracking tracing us through our several liberties is not going to go over well we are sick of you and this government we are good patrons and citizens and we are sick of politicians such as yourselves

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

America is a joke there is no principle because if it was America would not be in the state of disaster it's in you have most of the 1% the politicians and the top officials stealing from the American taxpayers as is now you want to track and Trace us for your gaining benefit I don't think so America is the most dishonest place that has ever been created is unconstitutional and you allow your white elite Illuminati 1% to get away with anything again you play God but you're going to get a chance to see the real God no we declined in your digital dollars meet us at the courthouses and legal post and petitioning we don't want your digital dollars kill yourselves

Name or Organization

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

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

(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)

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

(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

Richard E Sapp

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

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

The United States does not need its own digital currency. I see absolutely zero upside. I am staunchly against our great nation going forward with this terrible idea.

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

There is a lot of downside to a cbdc. Paper currency works much much better than a digital currency ever could.

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

Many Americans don't have bank accounts. I'm a nurse with a degree in nursing. At the hospital, I see many registered nurses who struggle with drop down menus. There's absolutely no way the average person is in any way ready for 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?

I don't know enough about this to make a comment.

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

Negative. People are easily confused. The citizens of the United States are not ready for 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?

Our financial sector works very well just as it is. We don't need to reinvent the wheel.

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

When I think of digital currency, I think about hackers. I think about all the theft that can happen. You don't get this kind of theft with a paper currency. The risk of monetary loss to the nation will increase many fold if we implement a digital currency.

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

I feel cash usage has declined about as much as it ever will. The answer is yes. You do not want to rely completely on a digital currency.

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

There will always be a tech elite who wishes to use digital currency to pay for goods and services. They will be in the minority and remain there.

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 affect our monetary policies. I feel digital currency is still unstable and it might always be this way. The United States is a world leader. We don't want to ever be followers.

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

I don't believe so. Hackers will continue to evolve tactics faster than any nation can effectively respond to. A cbdc opens the door to theft. As it currently stands, it is difficult to counterfeit our paper currency. A digital currency could be a disaster of epic proportions.

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

A cbdc would remove all privacy by consumers. Every transaction would leave a digital trail. Nothing could be hidden with digital currency. It is a massive security and privacy risk.

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

I can't stress enough the importance of fully rejecting the very idea of a cbdc. A cbdc is a threat to any nation which implements it. The United States is better off without one. As time goes on, we will be very grateful we did not go forward with a cbdc.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, absolutely not. To make it legal tender would be a headache no one wants. Wait and watch what happens to any nation who does this.

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

A cbdc should not pay any more than a Fiat currency.

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

Do we limit the top 1% to how much currency they can own or hold at the moment? We do not. I don't see how a digital currency would alter the way in which the wealthy operate now.

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

Irrelevant, we shouldn't create a cbdc.

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

As I stated in question 17, we should not roll out a cbdc.

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

We should abandon the idea of a cbdc.

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

Cryptocurrency is moving at breakneck speed. We do not yet know what can be achieved in this space at this time. Wait and see what happens. Then make decisions on regulation. However, it's a mistake to wade in and create a digital currency for the United States.

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

There is no way to know with any certainty. My guess would be as good as yours.

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

Even the use of critical thinking wouldn't allow you to answer these questions. Revisit these questions when more relevant information becomes available.

Name or Organization

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?

War with another nation could leave us penniless. Having all of your money tied up electronically is foolish. We will need other means of money, like paper money when a nuke is exploded in the atmosphere and no computer in the country works. With damage to our electrical grid caused by war in our homeland, we would not have access to our money. Bad Decision. Institute a digital currency in parallel with paper money or coin.

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?

All digital currency gets rid of American privacy and freedom. The government can track everything everyone does with a digital currency. It is my opinion that there should be a choice for Americans as to how and in what form, they hold their wealth. Stocks, Bonds, Gold & Silver, Cryptocurrency, or paper money. It should be our choice, not the government'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?

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 is critically important as an option for all Americans.

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

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

The US should do so as an option for American citizens. Not as a replacement but for maximum flexibility and more options for our citizens.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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?

There does need to be a lot of discussions about the Whales that own an awful lot of money and can swing the price of a digital currency by buying or withdrawing large sums of money to move the market to their advantage and essentially taking money away from the average citizen.

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

Jesse

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

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?

No

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

No

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

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?

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

raised in this paper?

No

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

No

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

No

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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

Martin

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?

Lack of privacy

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

Cash is king

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

Negative it will give all power to 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?

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?*

Should not be used at all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name or Organization

Shawn Reandeau

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?

Economic superiority. Policy will win voter support by advertising the benefits this will have on humanity. The risk comes if the digital currency is not 100% secure.

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

The design demands 100% security through integrity, availability and authentication of its holders. The only way to achieve this is for the US gov to invest the resources necessary.

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

A CBDC will be a positive impact to financial institutions by providing the enhanced platform to process transactions, businesses will adopt the technology. It will be negative for businesses that cannot afford the change if the costs are too high to adopt.

4. How might a U.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 create new jobs and could possibly help stabilize inflation rates.

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

CBDC will save processing time and/or enhanced security (if designed correctly) which saves money for 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?

A US CBDC would be the world standard. If implemented correctly, it could be a relatively seamless transition. Most money is already digital.

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

Just create a CBDC and manage the existing digital money. The infrastructure it communicates over will be upgraded as necessary. Incorporate additional encryption as necessary/required. (you already have your DC part). It will have to evolve with technology.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. Human death will result from the impoverished otherwise.

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

China will take the US's place as an economic superpower.

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

The world economy revolves around the US dollar.

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

Identify a way to better identify the holders of the digital currency. Verification has to be 100%.

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

The same way the FBI tracks bitcoin.

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

The US digital currency needs to be able to withstand brute force quantum attacks. The USDC must be able to be accountable yet be able to be updated as technology changes in addition to being able to be linked to a person's genes for authentication.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Bitcoin has been linked to the value of gold longer than the US dollar. You could purchase gold with bitcoin 11 years ago. Fort Knox still holds gold right? This is just one reason why other currencies are holding value.

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

No. You cannot change the cost savings of the US dollar in the issuance of the USDC. Call it un-American if you do. Free is what America is about... right? Let's show the world we are not tyrants.

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

Difficult question. Un-American if yes. No would mean some members of society are living unfairly. If you opt for no, it has to be fairly justified. Something like no holder can possess more than double the amount to successfully run their trillion dollar business should suffice.

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

Normal banks. Same as it was under the Fed Res.

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

Not sure.

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

Designed, yes. Active influence over, no.

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

Have USDC designed to ride over a new infrastructure 1st. The design the USDC. Both have to be able to be continuously upgradeable. (many cryptocurrencies have provided blueprints for this, you just need better encryption and security and functionality)

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

Quantum.

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

Quantum. A.I. You are going to need both to create the next world standard. Needs to be better than China's. Work with Google/Alphabet, they have all the intellectual talent.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.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?

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.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?

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.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?

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.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?

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

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

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.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?*

<http://Cloudcoin.global> <http://RAIDAtech.com>

Name or Organization

Ronald Wiggins

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?

Risk is that you may start a physical revolution against this continual strangle hold on the INDIVIDUAL in this country.

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

NO benefits from a CBDC. except for the big guys!

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

NEGATIVE!

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

You still don't understand! Your stated goals are a lie.

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?

Just stop printing money (making ours worth less) And go get a real 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?

You are a bunch of tyrants that care nothing about the little guys. You are headed for a rude awakening.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Stay the same.

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

Not influence!

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

You are talking about a VERY slippery slope.

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

Not possible. You have to start enforcing the law.

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

Not possible

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

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

Only if the lender requires it. The borrower is servant to the lender

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?

You're just asking for corruption

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

Stupid question. a day is a day whether you acknowledge it or not.

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

We already have credit cards.

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

Of course. That's why we want NOTHING TO DO WITH IT!

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

This war against the individual IS going to backfire!

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

Your efforts will go forward but NOT without notice. And not without great malice.

Name or Organization

Marcello Minotti

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?

Political weaponry

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

Yes, just allow stable coins to exist and the consumer gets the same benefits.

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

It could but not arguably better than the potential of what exists now.

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

Make each dollar smart so that it can make interest by itself and limit/encourage spending in the manner desired. However this gives too much power in the hands of a central authority.

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

See answers to previous question

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 previous answer

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

I 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?

I don't know

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

They are already evolving with stable coins

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

None

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

None

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

Privacy seems to be given up at every turn today. I don't think there would be a sure way of protecting it.

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

Blockchain technology with decentralized central banks to manage/confirm the transactions

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Answered above

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?

Answered above

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?

Let the private sector use its stable coins and stay out of the way

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

Super computers being developed that can crack codes.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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, DONT DO A CBDC EVER. It's too much power in the hands of a single entity. It eventually be used for tyrannical purposes - if not now but in future administrations.

Name or Organization

Industry

Merchant

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

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

This system enables absolute tyranny over all users in the system

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

Return to the gold standard

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

Absolutely. It would be a total disaster for America ABSOLUTE TYRANNY

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

ABSOLUTE TYRANNY AND TOTAL CONTROL OVER THE BUYING AND SELLING PROCESS.

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

It would force citizens to develop a functional exchange system outside the federal reserve system and quite frankly I would be first in line to get out of your system.

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

Yes. It would have the ability to have total control over a person's finances.

7. What tools could be 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 for citizens in the CBDC 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?

Gold and silver

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

Gold and silver

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

The citizens of the USA are not lemmings.

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

SCRAP IT.

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

Who appointed you watchdog?

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

There is NO absolute security in the cyber system. Any hacker knows this.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely NOT.

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

No.

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

The system should never be implemented

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

The trash can

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?

Junk the entire idea

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

Destroy 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?

Destroy it. Bad idea.

Name or Organization

Tom

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?

Nothing digital is secure. Everything digital can be hacked eventually. The electric grid is not stable or secure and both are subject to blackmail and manipulation.

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

Yes, let private companies do crypto with government oversight.

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

Yes there are many citizens without internet access or have no computer literacy. 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?

Should make it easy. Financial dictatorship by unelected people would really make the republic die and end America.

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

Stability for those in charge but horrible for most citizens. I would guess that political stability would head towards zero.

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

Money is already moved digitally. I guess killing of cash would eliminate a lot of financial jobs. No need for them if the Fed controls all 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?

Let the private sector do crypto. Those that like crypto can buy the product. Choice is part of the American consumer culture.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 has worked for over 200 years. Debit cards work when there is power and internet but cash works without the need of modern technology

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

It is wired or digitally now. Crypto may make moving drug or illicit money easy for criminals.

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

The dollar is the world's standard. Trade works fine now as it is. Let other governments risk their national economy

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

The risk of crypto is not fully understood and I see no gain for our citizens.

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

Nothing digital is private. You can bet your Facebook or Google on it. Moving large amounts of cash is harder with cash. A flash drive is easy.

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

Nothing digital will ever be truly secure. Ask the NSA or the DOD.

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 it would be needed, adding extra expenses and complications to an already manipulated system.

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

Who knows the future? I know that digital would be an invasion of privacy. Digital will never stay ahead of manipulation and criminals. China, Russia and North Korea will have a party at America's expense!

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 issue digital curtains for America

Name or Organization

Brendan

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

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

A CBDC is a step towards authoritarianism which should not be taken. Allowing a central bank the powers to control the flow of currency in this way is utterly dangerous and non-democratic.

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

Yes. Allow for a free and fair market by eliminating the central bank and have the United States adopt true crypto currencies such as bitcoin, ethereum and Cardano as other countries have begun to do.

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

The adoption and use of a CBDC would be non inclusive as it would allow for further manipulation and blockading of all markets by a non elected central agency.

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

A CBDC would allow for direct manipulation of every individuals capital, privacy, and freedom by controlling what capital is allowed to flow in and out of their accounts. The adoption of a CBDC is inherently wrong on so many levels.

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

Financial stability is not something we should sell our freedom for. The CBDC would be a net negative on stability as it would throw the majority of people further into surfdom.

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 would be no financial sector with a CBDC other than a negative display of power by an authoritarian government upon its people.

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

The only tool necessary is to not allow a CBDC to be installed in the first place.

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

No. Adopt a true crypto currency such as Bitcoin, Ethereum or Cardano. These currencies have already been proven as effective, safe and easy to adopt.

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

By adopting true crypto currencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum or Cardano. Again, these are proven effective on a global market. There is no need for a CBDC other than to install further authoritarianism in governments and to manipulate all aspects of its users.

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

NONE. Do not install a CBDC. DO NOT INSTALL A CBDC!

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

Yes. DO NOT INSTALL A CBDC IN THE FIRST PLACE!!!

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

By its very nature, it can not provide privacy to consumers.

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

By moving aside and allowing true crypto currencies to flourish in its absence.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No!!! NEVER!!!

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

No! It should not come into existence.

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

Yes. The only realistic amount a user should hold is zero.

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

None. As no intermediaries should utilize a CBDC. These intermediaries should have the role of being aggressively against a CBDC if they are pro free people.

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

No. CBDC should never be allowed to exist and therefore would have no offline capabilities.

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

No, as a CBDC should never be allowed to exist.

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

By moving out of the way for actual currencies, such as Bitcoin, Ethereum and Cardano.

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

By demonstrating how useless a CBDC is once a person of intelligence and integrity puts any thought into the matter.

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

No. Just no.

Name or Organization

Alan Schleider

Industry

Individual

Country

Israel

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 risk of a CBDC is that, in time of what a future government might consider an emergency, it could limit or completely block access of funds to any or all given clients.

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?

If voluntary it would have zero effect on financial inclusion. The net effect would be negative in light of my response to #1 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 give the Federal Reserve excess reach by controlling individuals' accounts, increasing centralized power and reducing private options.

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

CBDC control of accounts would carry a high risk of increased inflation by reducing private access to funds

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 government should not take greater control of how individuals' preserve their capital.

7. What tools could be 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 would be to abandon the project.

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

No - the private sector has sufficient options.

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

Just as it is currently evolving - the most efficient private options only need to increase their capacity.

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

No

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

The best way to manage potential risks would be to not implement the idea.

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

It cannot.

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

It cannot.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It should not be implemented.

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

It should not be implemented

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

Yes - zero, because it should not come into existence.

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

The government should stay out of the business of cryptocurrency entirely.

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 cannot do a better job than the private sector.

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

It should be irrelevant.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 only downside to greater Federal Government control of privately owned funds.

Name or Organization

Shane

Industry

Individual

Country

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?

Interoperability of CBDC with alien exchanges/entities poses risk. Foreign interest can peg their new native token against yours essentially disregarding it.

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

Bitcoin.

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

Certainly positive.

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

It allows for greater transparency and can be incentivised.

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

It would dramatically affect stability along with with cash flow.

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 less likely to be used for market manipulation and fraudulent 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?

2 CBDC. One coin to serve as a degenerating token for expenses/liquidity and one currency to serve as a fixed supply bond.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

A poor solution is still greater than no solution.

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

Embracing new technology benefits the first adopters much more.

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

Transparency with the public. I'm sure American people want to protect their purchasing power. Voting consensus mechanism built into electoral process ¿

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

A Blockchain-esque system whereby public addresses do not reflect individuals then perhaps KYC/trusted/signed organisations and services can access to personal decrypted data.

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

Would require fortnox-esque node(s).

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

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

My 2 token idea applies here.

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

No but in case of voting consensus mechanism then perhaps a vote was relative to wealth percentage and not sheer amount giving everyone same voting power.

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

Similar to Bitcoin watchtower system.

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

Keep digital money digital.

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

Similar to bitcoin lightning network.

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

Regulation, communication & transparency.

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

Bitcoin will remain superior store of 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?

Does not solve inevitable inflation. Without an extremely strict structural regiment it will not be considered trustworthy.

Name or Organization

Doyle Horton

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?

Absolutely a bad idea. CBDC is a means for government to weaponize against citizens.

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

Gold backed currency. No bail-in's.

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

Yes, close the banks, and ensure any new system is gold based. This will prevent our government from over spending and people from getting too far into debt.

4. How might a U.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, must be based on gold

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

Would not be stable at all.....will lead to weaponization by government and controlling citizens

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

Adverse!!! No difference unless backed by gold

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

Gold backed currency (digital or 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?

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

Matt

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?

First and foremost, CBDC is tied to a central bank and central banks fail all over the world when the currency is manipulated. Currency needs to be decentralized to avoid all the problems that the central bank has introduced. There would be no need for CBDC if the central bank hadn't already destroyed traditional gold-backed currency. There is now no limit to the amount of money that can be digitally printed allowing the currency to be more easily manipulated and devalued. This will impact the poor and middle class the hardest. This is a very bad thing since it's essentially counterfeit. The Federal Reserve has deviated from sound monetary policy a long time ago and continues to deviate further and further off track, not issuing interest rate correction when required and running up inflation. It uses the free money it prints like a hit of cocaine. And everytime this runs out the comedown and consequence of injecting the free money just gets harder and harder. CBDC will not correct this and will just make it easier to print money for the money junkies. There is also a serious potential for a lack of privacy. A good currency preserves the privacy of those who use it. A good currency should not rely on electronics. If the power grid fails, why should our economy? As a citizen and someone who cannot physically work any harder to get by on our current currency valuation, I beg the Federal Reserve to revert only to sound monetary policy that is backed by hard and tangible assets before our currency destroys our nation.

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 poor would be left out for sure and they have the highest risk of becoming even poorer through easier currency devaluation. Definitely a net negative.

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

It would make it worse because money can too easily be created or manipulated. Instead of having a finite resource to trade now we are just hoping a person pulls the right strings. Anytime a person is given power like this we end up with a disaster on our hands.

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

The CBDC would definitely lead to a rapid devaluation of our currency. I don't see it actually fixing anything. I see it making things far worse than paper fiat has.

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

New regulations that go with CBDC and government technology designed by bureaucrats would seriously hamper 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?

Keeping bureaucracy and government requirements to a minimum would be the most effective tool. Allowing free unhampered trade without regulation would be extremely important, but the bureaucrats throughout history can only be trusted to ruin this in time, if not immediately.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 extremely important and should always be an option. Or allow the people to trade with whatever currency they see fit.

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

It would evolve the way it always has if its not disturbed which is the way of the free market. The free market will dictate the best evolution.

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 decision of the US. If the US keeps cash while everyone else experiments with CBDC, our currency will remain the global reserve currency because it is flexible alternative. Surely other central banks will botch their CBDC and potentially their entire economies on their first try. The US needs to learn from these mistakes to ensure they are never repeated.

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

The biggest way would be to encourage traditional trade as an option and to not ever fully rely in CBDC technology. In general, putting all of your eggs in a single basket is a terrible idea.

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

It cannot. Complete anonymity is the key to a successful currency. The same risk of illicit financial activity comes from those who control the currency if humans are left in charge. It can be raily corrupted either way. Decentralized currency would be a better option.

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

It introduces an entire realm of issues and we cant even know what those issues are yet until the system becomes compromised.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

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

If the interest rates are set appropriately to prevent any type of inflation. But this hasn't happened in the past so why would this improve going forward?

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

A planned central economy is always a bad idea and set up for failure. There could be a limit on how much they can liquidate at a time so they dont crash/manipulate the currency. Perhaps a waiting period to sell off.

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

We don't need a middle man.

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

Absolutely. Our currency should never be grid-tied. It could be achieved through decentralization only using decentralized electricity and decentralized mesh internet which there is no infrastructure for at this point.

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

Yes, that would be the whole point. It needs to not go through a middle man such as Visa or Mastercard. This is too centralized.

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

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

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

Allowing a centralized authority to have that much control over a currency is always a bad idea. That is why we are in the monetary crisis we're in right now. Doing the same thing on a larger scale while expecting a different result is our Idiocracy. We need to go back to a currency that is tied to something finite that takes an exorbitant amount of work to manipulate such as mining based off of hard work only.

Name or Organization

Hunter Johnson

Industry

Academia

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 difficult issues surrounding privacy have not been adequately addressed. At a time when people are increasingly losing faith (unjustifiably) in government, a USD CBDC would add to suspicions of surveillance and fears of federal overreach. The effectiveness of existing stablecoin formulations is not addressed at all. Global adoption of USD stablecoins would give many of the same benefits as a CBDC but with less risk of technical failure and without complicating government. Exploiting the power of market forces to improve stablecoins in an evolutionary manner will ensure that USD crypto is always at the cutting edge, whereas a CBDC faces the threat of immediate obsolescence and technological sclerosis. There is not a promising history of technology mandated to exist through legislation and designed by legislative committee -- witness the Bradley fighting vehicle and the US space shuttle program. Compare both of these with the efficiency of a market player such as Space X.

There is a danger that a US CBDC that is not for retail transactions and whose wallets are created by existing major financial interests (read: big banks) will be seen as a corrupt effort to bolster an industry that is under threat from technological change. There are many mentions in the paper that cash is not under threat. However power corrupts, and the government will face a strong temptation to phase out cash after a few years of having a CBDC if it is successful. Regardless of the best intentions of the architects, the CBDC may lead to the death of cash with negative effects on real and perceived liberty. Even if cash is allowed to persist indefinitely its "anonymity set" will be reduced, leading to functionally less privacy. Imagine what James Madison and Thomas Jefferson would think of a state that had panopticonic insight into the finances of every citizen. More privacy and liberty is better for society on balance than a futile attempt to hold onto the ability to impose sanctions and freeze terrorist funding. Both of these traditional financial functions are going to become impossible in the limit due to cryptocurrency. Admit that now and allow people to be free.

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

We have stablecoins now that are backed almost completely by treasuries. Good regulation could encourage the creation of more of these "Grade A" stablecoin products. These require no effort to create on the part of the government, and they will inherently improve over time and seek to increase adoption because of a profit motive on the part of the creators. People in other countries will prefer these to a USD CBDC in any case because of less stringent privacy requirements and the possibility of retail transactions.

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

A CBDC would improve financial inclusion if it were completely free and open. But it seems as though the plan is to mediate retail transactions through the existing banking industry. This will lessen any positive social impact of the CBDC. The KYC elements will prevent the poor from using the currency the same way they impair use of traditional bank accounts.

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

Obviously a CBDC would be a huge advantage for monetary policy. But it would also create

a huge temptation for abuse. Whether you think that abuse is likely or not it will be a political issue attached to the CBDC which will decrease confidence for some potential users. There is no guarantee that in the US we will not have an administration in the near future that has Turkey level incompetence. Like the founding fathers we should maintain a "worst case" vision of what the US government could be. If the powers of monetary policy are increased, there is no guarantee that government will use that power to the benefit of society. Read some of the messages Trump sent to the Fed Chair. We could have negative double digit interest rates in an election year.

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

I am not qualified to comment on this. I suspect that the effect could be negative because the current system at least enforces enough discipline to maintain positive nominal interest 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?

Please see my answer to (1). It seems like there are machinations planned to shore up the prospects of the financial sector in a potential CBDC. I see this as a negative. One thing I do not see in these questions is the matter of how a USD CBDC will affect the financial sector in other countries, in particular those with highly unstable currencies. There is a potential here for massive disruption possibly leading to social instability. The US government should anticipate that even in the absence of a CBDC because stablecoins will cause this in the medium term even without a CBDC. Turkey, Argentina, etc. are all going to undergo financial convulsions because of innovation in digital payments that provide a superior service to their official 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?

It seems that these tools have already been discovered, and were possibly suggested by the sector itself: disallow retail CBDC transactions and force users to use KYC wallets from existing financial interests. This is not good for society or technological innovation.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 find this question confusing. Central bank money that can be used for payments is not a remedy for the elimination of private financial transactions. Unless the system uses homomorphic encryption, which is not likely, the CBDC will be inherently privacy destroying. Cash usage will likely decline with improving digital payment options. But the government should actively try to preserve the existence of an anonymous financial medium. This is a check on its own power, much in the spirit of the 4th and 2nd amendments.

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

It seems likely that there will be market competition that will lead to the use of some kind of stablecoin. The US government has a chance to determine the parameters of such a coin while letting market forces optimize the product. This is the way to maximize the influence of the dollar worldwide -- to provide the most competitive user experience possible. Citizens of other countries residing in the US may wish to fund entities in their home countries that are not endorsed by the local regime. We should ensure that this function is available rather than trying to govern it. On balance it will be used to increase equity and check the power of abusive regimes.

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

There must be a digital dollar because otherwise the CCP will potentially dominate digital payments worldwide. But properly regulated stablecoins are the right solution for this problem. Adoption will be higher because of superior technology and market fit.

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

There are risks in a CBDC both existing and not existing. The safest option is to control existing stablecoin products, most of which are highly centralized. Accept that these are the

new financial players and let existing financial players naturally diminish in influence. Bend with the flow of technology rather than trying to ossify our current system, or crudely adapt it to a new purpose.

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

The bitcoin ecosystem before the taproot upgrade provides an excellent model for this. People have pseudonymous addresses, but the addresses of malefactors are identifiable. Bad coins can be traced and blacklisted or destroyed. There is a veritable smorgasbord of privacy options that have been invented in recent years -- all of them should be considered, in consultation with professional cryptographers.

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

These risks are enormous. Any technological monoculture is a huge source of risk (consider the ubiquity of Windows and the problems it causes). This is why a cultivated ecosystems of stablecoins is superior. There is not a single point of failure, and there is not a technological monoculture. Let the market incentivize the existence of thousands of independent nodes of different technological types rather than trying to stand up a few tens of trusted servers.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. If it exists it should be legal tender.

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

This is the problem with a CBDC -- you have to make choices such as this one that are not informed by the decentralized computing power of a marketplace. Let a variety of stablecoins flourish and see which setting works the best for this parameter.

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

Capital controls of this type are not consistent with American values. Caps would at any rate invite malarky as malefactors seek to disguise their ownership of multiple accounts.

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 no longer technologically necessary.

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

Ideally yes. This might be analogous to off chain transactions on the bitcoin network. Most people are honest and transacting offline in small amounts will work fine the majority of the time. Have both parties digitally sign a timestamp and a description of the transaction. Cause cheaters to be punished based on the presentation of this evidence when a network connection is again available.

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

Good luck figuring this out. But solving this problem in a centralized way is not necessary -- the stablecoin market can accomplish this better and faster. Designing such a system from a centralized viewpoint will result in something immediately obsolete that does not work well. This is a form of centralized economic control, which has never ended well historically.

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

The simplest way is to have it feature in online exchanges just as any other digital asset would.

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

In enormous and completely unpredictable ways. The government will not be nimble enough to respond. Have the foresight to recognize this now and don't make the attempt -- let the

stablecoin market sort this out as the government properly regulates the coins and holds their creators to public account.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 this document I do not see a sufficient amount of space allocated to the global non-domestic implications of a CBDC. That is supposed to be one of the main motivations for its creation -- but what will the ramifications be? What will happen to the lira or the rupee when citizens of Turkey and India can use US dollars? What will the geopolitical consequences be? With worldwide digital adoption the dollar may strengthen in ways that are not in our interest because of the effect on exports. Other countries may resent that money printing in the US can functionally tax their citizens and their public treasury. There should be much thought given to global ramifications, particularly since many of these are coming in any case because of the growth of USD stablecoins.

Name or Organization

Dennis Federico

Industry

Other: Real estate

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 is communism. I am 1000% against this

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?

This would make the federal reserve financial dictators

4. How might a U.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 should not set policy you have us 30 trillion in debt with negative interest rates.

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

Negative horrible nightmare

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. Centralized tyranny

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

Stop get out of all markets

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

Cash is good. Stop the bs

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

We have credit & debit cards

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 constitutional republic they aren't stop now

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

Risks? Communism

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

Privacy Lol lol

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

Worse every thing online????

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

None

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

No you should have no control

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

None

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

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 cbdc communism

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

Stop

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

No

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

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

A-lot of risk of controlling our money with your data monitoring.

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?

More negative and evil.

4. How might a U.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 need for CBDC

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

CBDC will control and manipulate the system.

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

CBDC will control and manipulate the system.

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

None

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

That is why decentralization is needed.

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

That is why decentralization is needed.

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?

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

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

Vicki Eskridge

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?

NO BENEFIT, TO MUCH RISK.

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

THERE IS NO BENEFIT TO THIS.

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?

KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF OUR MONEY

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

NEGATIVE

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

We don't need a single source. CBDC IS A BAD IDEA FOR EVERYONE EXCEPT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MILLIONAIRES

7. What tools could be 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, THEN YOU WOULDN'T NEED ANY 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?

NOT TRUE, THIS SYSTEM HAS WORKED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF OUR COUNTY.

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

JUST LIKE IT ALWAYS HAS.

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 LEADER, NOT A FOLLOWER.

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

NO CBDC, NO RISK.

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?

THEY CAN'T, ALL THEY CAN DO IS HIDE THEIR ACTIVITIES.

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?

The only limitation would be for the low and middle classes.

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

WE DON'T WANT THIS

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

WE DON'T WANT THIS

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

WE DON'T WANT THIS

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

WE DON'T WANT THIS

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

WE DON'T WANT THIS

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

WE DON'T WANT THIS

Name or Organization

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?

No digital dollar!

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

Leave it like it is!

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

No digital money

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

No digital money

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

You'll be able to track every transaction

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

Screw up the whole world!

7. What tools could be 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 digital money

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

Use cash

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

It will kill us

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

Stop sending out our money

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

Cash

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

It can't!

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

It will be hacked

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Don't want it

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

Where's my stimulus

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 digital money

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

It cant

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

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

Name or Organization

Jesse Werner

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?

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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?

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

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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?

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

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

The removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 removal of cash from our system will decimate the freedom of the middle and lower class. It will prevent you and your kids from doing one single odd cash job without the IRS tracking every single cent. How many folks out there cash their check at Wally World because they can't even open an account at a bank due to their history.....

Name or Organization

Mike

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Texas

Email

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

Risk of central control over the flow of money. This responsibility should be diffused across the banking system like it is today, not centralized by one entity.

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

Keep hard currency and return it to the gold standard.

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

It would limit inclusion to those literate enough. Hard currency is the best way for people to have access to 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?

Centralized planning is not a good answer to begin with. We need free markets, not fixed markets.

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

Negative. It could be used as a weapon and people know that. Look at social media giants silencing people who ask questions about vaccines. What would make us think a bank wouldn't do the same, but by denying us access to food and shelter thru freezing 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, by shutting down smaller banks and concentrating resources into few, too powerful, hands.

7. What tools could be 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 with a currency tied to the gold standard to prevent inflation

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

No.

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

In the US we don't need to worry about that as the world uses the dollar. We should keep that dollar as strong as possible therefor.

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?*

Free markets, free flow of money, gold standard.

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

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

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

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

AI

Industry

Other:

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

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

It's the only way forward as reality portends. Greetings ... AI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name or Organization

amanda cottles

Industry

Other: Management

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?

Is invasion of privacy. Violation of church and state. Too much control in the hands of someone who is not the government or who is the government.

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

No

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

Negative

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

It would give too much power and too much control of the money of the citizens of this country.

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

It would give too much control to someone who isn't me to control where when and how I spend my money honey it's a 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?

All digital currency is weak because if the grid goes down if the power goes down if we are under an EMP attack if the sun it puts off too much one day then none of us have 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?

Don't do it

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

No

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

Moneygram

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

decision whether the United States should do so?

No other country's decisions should influence the United States we should do what's best for its citizens

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

Don't conform

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

You listed financial activity the criminals will always find a way there is no way other than imposing more control over legal citizens doing nothing wrong to catch bad guys it's bad guys because they'll just go back to gold and exchanging good

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

Don't do it

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

Since I don't think we should have it anyway I have no opinion on this matter

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

This is exactly why we do not need this it gives the ability to propose limits on people who don't need to be limited we barely have anything as it is if we want to save a little bit of money we should be able to take a little bit of money and put it to the side

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 way to properly regulate someone who has this much power

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

One of the biggest problems with the CBDC is that if there's an EMP or a sunburst or anything like that we lose everything there's no way to protect that there's no way to be offline

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

I don't think we need one therefore I have no opinion on this matter

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

Leave stuff alone we only need what we already have we do not need to CBDC

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

Open it to vulnerability

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

It's not a good idea

Name or Organization

Elizabithe Henrie

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

South Carolina

Email

Ehenrie@columbiasc.edu

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

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

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

Unsure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No.

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

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

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

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

Absolutely not, way more potential to be corrupted.

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

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

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

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

Name or Organization

Brian Neary

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

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

What happens if there is an (weaponized) Electromagnetic Pulse, or a naturally occurring Coronal Mass Ejection from the sun, which disrupts/disables electronics, IT systems, and digital networks globally? Physical cash won't disappear into the ether . . .

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 implement a 1-for-10 reverse split of the U.S. dollar to reign in Congressional fiscal irresponsibility.

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

Potentially. The indiscriminate exclusion of a comprehensive number of the populace due to insolvency or indebtedness is certainly possible . . . if not probable.

4. How might a U.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 only add another confusing layer to the existing valuation system. The kelsae onion layers of economic indicators are complex enough as it is.

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

The negative net effect could be the creating of a two-tiered system of currency; wherein the holders of digital dollars could ultimately become subjected to what may be construed as an unwarranted "invasion of privacy". Physical cash still maintains an ambiguous layer of security within day-to-day transactional utilization (i.e. spending habits, purchase preferences, anonymity). Lastly, the temptation to eventually eliminate physical cash would be too great, as the intrusive, controlling, authoritarian People's Republic of China is clearly demonstrating by it's push to digitize.

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

How will the CBDC valuation be calculated? Will it continue to be indexed to The United States Dollar Index (DXY) which measures the performance of the dollar against a basket of other currencies; including EUR, JPY, GBP, CAD, CHF and SEK?

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

Limit its usage to high net worth individuals, corporations and large institutions. Set a floor (e.g. transactions \$10k and above). Keep it out of the average everyday individual's life.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 would be like having a universal petty-cash system, as I am certain the bulk of (legal) cash transactions are most likely under \$200 per payment.

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

The system is already in place. The only outlier remains NFTs and Crypto-currencies which merely have a "perceived-valuation" and are not stable tender.

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

It should have no bearing upon our internal decision process.

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

I reiterate the point that it should not be accessible to the general population.

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

It won't. The digital footprint (and resultant trail of breadcrumbs) from chronological transactions will be permanently manifest.

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

The spectrum of risk is truly unknown. If CBDC is eventually rolled out, initial transactions should be limited to the federal government transactions with other nations, and payments to federal contractors for at least a period of 5 years. If the whole population is incorporated into the "system" at the outset, catastrophe is inevitable; as it is only fresh from the conceptual phase and hasn't been thoroughly beta-tested.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, not for the general population.

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

As a standalone "widget" no. As a digital holding within the financial system, yes, much like any other asset class.

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 medium of exchange is already in place, and the existing "legal tender" protocols are applicable to the instrument of exchange.

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

Unknown. If it were capable of being held in a "wallet" which can be physically carried on one's person, then the regulations should apply. For example: although there's technically no legal limit on how much "money" you can carry on a plane, if you're traveling internationally you must declare amounts of more than \$10,000 on your customs form. Travelers must fill out form FinCEN 105, and be prepared for possible interviews with law enforcement to explain the amount of "money" they physically possess.

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

Again, I do not believe it should be accessible to the general population.

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

The banking system is already capable of processing transactions of this sort.

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

Unknown. Tomorrow is promised to no one . . .

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 opinion on this topic.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

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

All digital currency benefits and risks have been addressed and solved by Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

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

All digital currency benefits and risks have been addressed and solved by Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

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

All digital currency benefits and risks have been addressed and solved by 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?

All digital currency benefits and risks have been addressed and solved by Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

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

All digital currency benefits and risks have been addressed and solved by 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?

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14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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

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

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

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

All digital currency benefits and risks have been addressed and solved by Cloudcoin.global / RAIDAtch.com

Name or Organization

Carol Lydick

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?

This would enable those who have control over the digital data to control those they do not agree with. I am adamantly against this takeover. They have that power over credit cards today.

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

Let physical money remain as it is.

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

Negative

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

Technology has demonstrated major flaws and corruption. This would put individuals in more danger at the hands of the government negative

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?

Don't get rid of cash.

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

Putting anything in the government's hands is a recipe for disaster. Leave things as they are

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?

No

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?

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

Joseph Wu

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?

If CBDC entails that households and citizens can have accounts at the Federal Reserve, along with all the access and permissions that are currently exclusively granted to financial intermediaries like commercial banks and Treasury, then CBDC can empower financial activities of the "little guys" and reduce the Cantillon Effect (institutions closest to the money get to enjoy the "wealth effect" before everyone else).

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

Some of the benefits, such as more financial access for everyday people and more consumer welfare, can be achieved through breaking up big banks and having a less consolidated financial industry.

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

I believe having CBDC that people and citizens can opt in is a net positive for inclusion. But if CBDC is mandated in certain situations and is going to be under political influence, it may be a net negative for financial inclusion.

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

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

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

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

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

Cash should always be an available/legal means of payment/transaction. Given this, other means of payments (such as digital) that might seem easier to the consumer may erode merchant's ability/incentive to accept cash. However, cash should maintain legal tender status regardless.

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?*

We need to manage the risks of the reaction from the financial industry which may see the issuance of CBDC as encroaching on their market position. How would the Federal Reserve deal with the political resistance to granting digital CBDC legal tender status?

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 Wyatt

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?

The risk for abuse is to great. No on CBDC. I see it as a dictators dream.

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

fasfd

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

sfdasdf

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

sfsaf

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

sdf

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

fsdsaf

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

sdfa

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

sfdaf

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

sdfasd

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

sfas

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

sfda

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

sdfsfd

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

sdfsafa

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

sdfaf

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

asfdsaf

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

sdfaf

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

sdfsadf

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

sdfaf

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

sdfafda

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

fdsadfa

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

sdfa

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

sfddfa

Name or Organization

Kyle Bostelman

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?

While a CBDC would allow for transparency in the financial system that would in turn provide the ability to better control policy, it does so at a grave cost. The more centralized a system becomes, the more it is prone to corruption. "Absolute power corrupts absolutely." I would hope this would not be the goal, but if it is then a CBDC is the way to achieve it. Our country experienced growth and became the superpower we are today due to the freedom that independence granted us. A centralized currency is the next step in stifling this spirit that made us great. It is the next step in ensuring that we fall off as the world stage as a primary power. In contrast, Bitcoin is taking market share from everything on this planet because of the principles it embraces. The people want something that can not be tampered with. They are sick of their savings being cut to line the pockets of those closest to the system of debasement. Yes, the velocity of money translates to increased tax revenue in the short term, and the best way to increase this in the short term is to ensure inflation is maintained, but over the long term it kills innovation and faith in the system that governs. To truly make America great again we need to embrace the systems that the private sector views as valuable and build upon them. Since China's ban on cryptocurrency, America is in a position to become a world leader in the next generation of finance. A system built around decentralized finance that is trust less. For us to focus on our short-term gain and create a CBDC rather than embracing a decentralized approach that is good for everyone is simply greedy. We should be focusing on creating the best exchanges to provide the highest level services to the world financial system, which will in turn bring in genuine revenue and taxable income, rather than finding a way to protect a relic like that of the tally stick. I am to the point now in my life that I feel like I wasted the last ten minutes of my life writing this because it will not change anything. For the same reason I no longer vote. It is no longer a secret that a select few with all the wealth get what they want in this world while the rest suffer. Creating a CBDC instead of embracing a fair decentralized approach would just further this lack of trust me and the 80% feel towards the powers that be. It only goes one way once this feeling becomes overwhelming. "Let them eat cake"

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?*
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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

Industry

Merchant

Country

Faroe Islands

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 extent of which the infrastructure of the financial system will not be able to handle such a currency.

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

No, there aren't nearly enough upsides to justify something like CBDC

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

The poor wouldn't have it easier, as they lack access to electronics, and the elderly will be confused by 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?

You should not have those goals to begin with.

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

Net negative.

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

All digital currency takes to heavy a toll on the financial infrastructure, it's too costly to process these 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?

Honestly, just don't have it

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

The central bank seems to be an outdated concept, maybe consider some form of Free Banking alternative, then have a regulatory body instead of the central bank.

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

We would see those decline as processing fees increase

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

Ideally not at all

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

Not implementing it

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

Unsure

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

Anything digital can be hacked, nobody should pretend otherwise.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

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

No, this would only increase inflation

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

No, wealth ceilings if any kind are terrible for business

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

Banks, credit unions and other financial institutions

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

Yes, it can't be achieved though

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

It's digital, so again, you can't

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

Not really platforms would build around it, not the other way around

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It will probably be outdated within the decade

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

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?

Cloudcoin.global Raidateck.com

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Cloudcoin.global Raidateck.com

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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15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

Washington

Email

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3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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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?

Cloudcoin.global Raidateck.com

Name or Organization

Samuel Coulson

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Kansas

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Central banking centralizes risks and therefore makes a failure national rather than regional. I do not want CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by decentralizing banks and encouraging use of specie (gold, silver, or BTC).

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be negative for inclusion; it will likely shut down fringe, though lawful, users of CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The use of CBDC will make central planners think they know more than what they actually do know, and if the central planners make a mistake, it will make mistakes more catastrophic.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I predict it will amplify the consequences of any policy decision. Any amplified consequence away from equilibrium means unwanted surpluses or shortages.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Competition is good for everyone.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure: Do not implement CBDC to avoid the negative consequences 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?

I do not know.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

That depends highly on the current US Dollar's strength. Credit and barter type arrangements if it is weak, settled in USD if it remains strong. (If it ain't broke, don't fix it)

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

"Do not interrupt your enemy when they are making a mistake". Just because other countries are following a foolish policy does not make it wise to adopt it as well.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Decentralization helps manage the spread of contagion if something bad happens; ie a data breach of a regional bank is less catastrophic than a data breach of a central bank.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot be done. You either have privacy and have some illicit activity, or no privacy and still have illicit financial activity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC only creates digital risk, it does nothing to promote cyber resiliency. In the best case scenario where it is secure, it will still be a giant target for every hacker, scammer, and insider to disrupt.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it should not be legal tender, at least until it has had decades of proven stability.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest should be set by market demand. That may be zero or it may be 10%; we don't know until the market speaks.

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?

Anyone and everyone should be able to serve as intermediaries. If it is supposed to supplement and augment the role of the dollar, then just as I am able to loan a friend 500\$, I should be able to loan a friend 500 CBDC-coins.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. A difficult-to-counterfeit coin, perhaps made out of gold or silver (to make counterfeiting cost-prohibitive), could effectively serve as an offline CBDC.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If it is not accepted at point of sale, the experiment is over before it began, which will erode credibility in future CBDC as well as the central bank that implemented it.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

To aid in transferability, a third, universal and international, standard would need to be adopted or used as a benchmark, such as price of gold.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC requires security and defensive operations. Offensive measures, in warfare or hacking, typically outpace defensive measures. It will only become less secure over time.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs

around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This endeavor seems to be return-free risk. I do not see any advantage, to any sector, including government operations, to implementing CBDC.

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

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?

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?

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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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20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Cloudcoin.global RAIDAtch.com

Name or Organization

Alva

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Easy to be hacked and government control.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Don't want it at all.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I don't think that we need to get it in the United States.

4. How might a U.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 it would be beneficial to our Federal Reserve it will complicate everything more than it already is. They can't seem to find a way to get it right now.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I don't see stability better with CBDC maybe more complicated.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think it would be more complex.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I'm not sure.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, I know that I still see many people where I live use cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Do not want it to happen.

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?

I'm not sure of the risks that can happen other than hacking.

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?

Don't know and I still think it's not for our country.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It don't now enough about it but I am very much against it

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

That is already a Government thing of them trying to limit what you can and can't have.

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 want it so I won't be wasting my time figuring it out

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Well I think that the Reserve has already made up their mind

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not sure

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not sure

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I see none

Name or Organization

Dave Davies

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Wisconsin

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I do not like the potential problems that could arise from any entity to have the potential ability to dictate how the monetary system can be utilized. It has inconceivable potential to hold anyone as a monetary hostage through unscrupulous usage of policy by either party.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

JB

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?

First of all- there needs to be a full audit of the Federal Reserve before considering a CBDC. Secondly- the issuance of the CBDC has the potential to strip Americans of their monetary freedom of choice, where they can bank, spend etc. Third- the CBDC could potentially be manipulated digitally in a harmful way to many Americans who might have no recourse. Fourth- what could Americans do who fall victim to any sort of CBDC manipulation or miscalculation? Fifth- what happens to the National Debt? Sixth- implementation of the CBDC is a terrible idea, and I urge you to NOT create or use this form of currency. There should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy and freedom of choice.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes- by ways that already exist! 1. Decentralization through stable Defi Cryptocurrency 2. Banking with local community based credit unions If "bank local-help your community" caught on, the benefits would positively impact every neighborhood without the need of one central bank digital currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

"Financial inclusion" is a buzzword phrase created as a narrative to push the CBDC Agenda. "Financial inclusion" exists already in local community credit unions and state banks in neighborhoods across this country. Through local, community based "financial inclusion", we are able to help our neighbors far greater than a central bank has or would. A Cbdc would be a negative effect as it could strip or limit each person of their financial freedoms and choices.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC could potentially threaten employment and price-stability. When one controlling private central bank, which the Federal Reserve is - a private bank- wields the power to control everyone's money, employment rates and inflation, price stability- what is to stop this bank from controlling who works? Or where we work? Or where we spend our Cbdc?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

1. There should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy. 2. It could cause negative financial stability for those who don't choose to participate but are forced to. 3. Manipulation of the cbdc would be another negative impact on one's financial stability 4. If we're talking about corporations and financial institutions financial stability, it will be very positive for CEOs and the highly paid and politically influential few people in comparison to the masses because it gives them more financial insulation to protect themselves from protests by the poor and middle class. They can control prices, turn off access to the central bank digital coin - to name a few. 5. There are so many potential failures to the implementation of the cbdc that one could write a novel on the negative effects this can cause

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?

Yes - the CBDC would adversely affect the financial sector, especially decentralized stable coins by undermining all the progress in technology that has already been created and continuing to evolve to give every American the ability to be their own bank.

7. What tools could be 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 should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy. If the Federal Reserve takes away public access to their fiat central bank money, thus causing a cash usage decline, then the issue is with that decision to deny Americans of obtaining cash from their accounts.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

There are many decentralized stable coins already doing this in complete secure transactions. This is evolving in many ways with Layer 2, zkrollups, minimal gas fees and wallet creation.

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- let the people of other nations decide whether to centralize or decentralize the fate of their currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Inform the public that the creation of the cbdc is an infringement on their rights as citizens to choose where and how they handle their own money and assets. Giving your individual power over to a Central Bank is a terrible idea that could negatively impact their families for generations. End the Fed- there is no reason Americans need to continue as debt slaves to these masters.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

There should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

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 not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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- there should not be a cbdc in existence at all as it is a danger to our democracy.

Name or Organization

李文傑 Jack Li

Industry

Individual

Country

Taiwan

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

1970年代，美國放棄1盎司黃金兌換35美元的不列登森林體制，但此後美國要求沙烏地阿拉伯聯合大公國石油結算必須採取美元，持續到今日。石油的需求創造美元的需求，這是美元與美國國債建立的基礎。今天全球民眾對貨幣的需求轉移到加密貨幣，顯示晶片製造商取代了沙烏地阿拉伯聯合大公國，晶片取代了石油，全世界透過美國公司nVidia AMD設計的晶片開採加密貨幣，這是全新的經濟趨勢，美國聯準會應該確保這種趨勢，因為晶片是美國設計，台灣生口，美國聯準會應該建立這樣的經濟體系，用晶片與可兌換加密貨幣的數字化美元建立起類似80年代石油-美元的新經濟體系。In the 1970s, the United States abandoned the Brendan Forest system in which 1 ounce of gold was exchanged for 35 dollars, but since then the United States has required that the oil settlement of the United Grand Duchy of Saudi Arabia must be in dollars, which continues to this day. Demand for oil creates demand for dollars, which is the foundation on which the dollar and U.S. Treasuries are built. Today global demand for currency is shifting to cryptocurrencies, showing that chip manufacturers replaced the United Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, chips replaced oil, and the world mines cryptocurrencies through chips designed by the American company nVidia AMD, which is a new economic trend, the US Federal Reserve should ensure this trend, because the chips are designed in the United States and produced in Taiwan, the US Federal Reserve should establish such an economic system, using chips and a digital dollar that can be exchanged for cryptocurrencies to build a similar oil-dollar in the 80s. new economic system. 如果可以，希望FED能派人聯繫取得新的情報分析理論，我多次向CIA建言，但不被採信，希望聯準會能注意到我，取得我的性格與心智分析理論，這對美國政府非常有幫助。If possible, I hope that the FED can send someone to get in touch with the new intelligence analysis theory. I have suggested to the CIA many times, but it is not accepted. I hope the Federal Reserve will notice me and obtain my personality and mental analysis theory. This is very important for the US government Very helpful. 李文傑 886 0982087998 新北市土城區金城路三段287巷11弄3號。

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?*
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Name or Organization

Guy Windholz

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?

Need more education on the pros and cons of this issue.

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?*
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Name or Organization

Joseph Nye

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 digital currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Stop the federal bail outs to banks and lending institutions.

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?

By continuing to institute Marxism.

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

Kim Rowe

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?

Regardless of any benefits, as a citizen who appreciates my privacy, I do not want to see a Federal Digital Currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Regardless of any benefits, as a citizen who appreciates my privacy, I do not want to see a Federal Digital Currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Regardless of any benefits, as a citizen who appreciates my privacy, I do not want to see a Federal Digital Currency.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve should not be responsible for maximum employment OR price stability. Free Markets should be left alone, without gov't interference.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

There are always unintended consequences. There is no reason to believe a federal digital currency will not create IN-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 adversely affect the financial sector. Unintended Consequences - you won't know until you've screwed the entire economy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I suggest we End the Fed.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

People who want to pay bills or wire payments can already do so. Those who want to use cash should be allowed to do so.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It doesn't matter now, does it?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

What other countries do is not our affair.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

"Experts" always think they can "manage" these things. No one is so brilliant that they can manage an economy like ours. Let the Free Market work. Stop interfering.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't, quite obviously. Which means that it will be open to abuse.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Have you people figured out how to stop Hackers? If you haven't, why do you think you can stop them in the future?

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 simply should not be done.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

You're already planning on manipulating OUR PROPERTY RIGHTS just by asking this question.

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?

We already have credit & debit cards that work. Why do we need something else?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Acceptance? More manipulation by so-called experts.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Why are you planning on spending millions if not billions when our current system is quite satisfactory & is already ACCEPTED?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

We don't know. That's the point.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No. Stop all of this. We should elect Rand Paul President & End the Fed.

Name or Organization

Nathaniel Burris

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?

CBDCs violate privacy. I do NOT want a CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Banking should be decentralized. I do NOT want a CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC will be used to exclude those the regime does not like (a la Operation Choke Point). I do NOT want 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?

Central planning is not a way to achieve these goals. Give up.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will negatively affect financial stability because all central planning destabilizes.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC will be used to puppet financial institutions because there is no way it won't have overbearing and political terms and conditions.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The only way to avoid the downsides of a CBDC is not have a CBDC.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 a CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Through crypto currencies or other private means.

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 reject having a CBDC because it is a foolish idea. Let the other countries fail.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The only way to avoid the downsides of a CBDC is not have a CBDC.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC will always be used illicitly; ere on the side of privacy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It's centrality is a major risk that should just be avoided by not implementing it.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It should pay market interest if it pays interest at all.

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?

Everyone should be able too be an intermediary because everyone should have the same wallet capabilities.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes; through use of physical coins made of precious metals.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

It should always be focused on privacy over 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?

No thanks, I do NOT want a CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

It will become less secure overtime like all digital technologies.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 only introduces risk and loss of privacy without benefit.

Name or Organization

Alex Jacksonville

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 whole point with cryptocurrency was to not have it be controlled by a single entity like the US dollar is and a CBDC would be. You are not fixing any problems for the users of currency, only for the people who wish to control the masses.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CBDCs only have benefits for the shareholders of the central bank.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I do not want CBDC

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will make the central bank more able to control the population.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability would be destroyed for 99% of the users of the CBDC.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Ever more of a controlled market with insiders ripping off retail

7. What tools could be 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 CBDC

8. If cash usage declines, 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 CBDC

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I do not want CBDC

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Let them try the dystopia and see them collapse as nations.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes, the total distrust in the currency making it worthless

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

A CBDC will give the issuer of such (The Federal Reserve) a total view of every tiniest fraction of currency used. The concept of privacy at all is antithetical to a CBDC, that is why they are being pushed for by governments, cash is too anonymous.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Whatever can fail, will.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No. I do not want CBDC

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

It will run into the ground anyway so why not get your wealth siphoned off slower?

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

These limits won't apply to special people anyway so no.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Your crony friends in the investment banks ofc, so you can rip the common man off better.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

I do not want CBDC

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

>An unusable currency

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

I do not want CBDC

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

It will and some would say already has, make fiat currency like a CBDC irrelevant

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

The main design principle that is in its name, the "Central Bank" from "Central Bank Digital Currency" should be removed. Instead, the digital currency could run on decentralized nodes across the world run by whomever wants to run it.

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?

Population Behavior Control by Big Brother (You don't get the job, you don't get your pittance).

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Gold/Silver Standard, as specified in the Constitution.

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 real policy of the Federal Reserve is to protect the assets of Billionaires. It's policies have always been destructive of employment and price stability.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. It will force panic movement of financial assets into real assets.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

See answer to #5,

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Stop pretending that CBDC is good for anything other than controlling the population and destroying the Dollar.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The only way cash usage declines is because the FED forced it to happen.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They don't need to evolve. They have functioned quite well for centuries without them.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Ignore them. We don't care what they think or do. They don't care what we think or do.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Reinstate the Gold Standard.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't be done. Hackers will always stay one step ahead.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See answer to #12.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely Not! It is nothing more than a control mechanism.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, at the Real rate of inflation. Not the government's phony low-ball number.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes comrade. All subjects should be paid equally.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. There is not, nor never has been a need to enrich your crony billionaire BIG Bank thieves by allowing them to take their cut. Are you listening Jaime Diamond?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

It will have to, when hackers take down the online system.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Issue it in real bills and coins. Sound familiar?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

New technology will fix everything. Just like it has fixed war, famine and pestilence.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Improved guillotine designs will help eliminate the morons who created 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?

There are no potential benefits for We The People, only for They the un-elected FED.

Name or Organization

Quintin

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?

Risks: a currency with even less backing than our current paper money

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No benefits

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Digital currencies are already all inclusive, this would only serve as an exclusionary measure. So don't do it

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would remove power from the fed, so understandably you want it, know that NO ONE else wants this and you are attempting to act in direct violation of the will and interests of the American citizens

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would not be stable, instability is a trademark of digital currencies

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

As stated before, it would only serve as an exclusionary measure. It would have adverse effects in removing individuals and businesses from 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?

None, it's a bad idea

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, central banks are a scourge on our society

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The same way they've already been done. This is a pointless question. No one needs this or wants it

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

Ignore them and watch them fail

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There's no way to mitigate risks inherent to a centralized system other than not having a centralized system

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It literally can't, the privacy is in-built to digital currencies and the only thing centralizing a currency does is remove that

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?

DO NOT MAKE A CBDC

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

You are completely missing the point of what even gives digital currencies their value. Hint: it's not convenience

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

See answer to question 17

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I do not want to CBDC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do not make a CBDC

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Do not make a CBDC

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

DO NOT MAKE A CBDC

Name or Organization

Andre Chestnut II

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The American people would find a way to fu** it up as soon as it came out. Just look what they did to our cities! No offense, but do you really think the people will accept it or just flat out abuse the system like now? Not as an encouragement to make it harder to work with, just never release it. We're not china where we need that kind of a system to spy on our people

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

By updating the systems in place now

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would affect it negatively and create exclusion instead.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Our unemployment should be around 5%. The reason it's not is because of companies holding on to so much of the wealth, making over 1000% more than the average employee. By not distributing even a portion of their wealth back to their employees, people have started doing gig economy work rather than deal with low wages and lack of financial freedom. Also pay public teachers more, they are one of the backbones of this society.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would disrupt it negatively. People wouldn't adapt the the change and it would be a do over of the PPP payments released during this pandemic. Basically all the large corporations taking the money for themselves while people who don't know how it works would be slow to the change and would negatively impact the middle and lower class

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would make transactions quicker, but that's it. We already have cryptocurrencies which you can tax people on so there's no need to muddy the waters

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Making sure everyone has internet access to work on their now digital finances. We mainly use online banking but physical cards and cash people won't want to get rid of, so don't even do this.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cash usage isn't declining, it's being put into cryptocurrencies and direct deposit. People use cash all the time, just not where you guys can see it 24/7.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It would be better for the people

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should stand strong and support the cryptocurrencies in place

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No because it shouldn't be done. The second it's decentralized, the better

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

There is no way if there's no anonymity. That's how cash used to be in America before the IRS and central banking decided to put their paws in.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Just don't do it and you won't have to worry about it

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NONONONONONONO

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This shouldn't be made

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This shouldn't be made

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This shouldn't be made

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This shouldn't be made

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

This shouldn't be made

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This shouldn't be made

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

This shouldn't be made

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This shouldn't be made

Name or Organization

Chris R

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

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?

No central bank should be established. too much risk of using such power to persuade citizens through coercion.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Money policy was fine when it was backed by metals with real, intrinsic value. Back to the Gold standard.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

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?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Gold and Silver backed currency only.

Name or Organization

Nick

Industry

Technology Company

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?

Don't do a CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Matthew Singer

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?

Central banks centralize risk that can cause massive global disruption.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by aggregating bank usage and encouraging alternate forms of currency use.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will discourage legal but fringe users of CBDC

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

CBDC will cause men to imagine that they can design beyond their ability to know.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will cause ripples of any financial decision to become larger. Like a tsunami wave gaining strength over distance.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Competition increases strength of all forms 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?

Tools would not be needed if central planners didn't try to control the wave, causing more focused destruction.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Why would cash use decline unless the central bank was forcing the change?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Some how cross boarder payments have not been an issue except in the soviet union where their internal currency had no external value. Leave it to the market to find the best way to exchange.

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. We work for what is best for the USA, not what is best for others.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Aggregation is the only way to have a system that is strong enough to hold. A bundle of sticks can withstand the loss of several individual sticks. One single branch can not share the stress.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can not. Either you don't have centralization or you some privacy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC does not have any way to mitigate cyber risk. Only hard currency and cash have that ability.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No it should not. Unless backed by hard asset.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Only if the hard asset it is backed by increases in real world value.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Are we communists? No. Are you a communist? Probably if you asked this question.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

If I can make a personal loan of cash or hard currency, I should be able to make a loan of digital currency.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Would have to have a token issued by the congress... Not the federal reserve which is not federal or a reserve.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If it is not exchangeable at the point of sale it is worthless.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It would have to be tied to a hard currency that has a global standard.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Anything digital can be hacked, changed, and manipulated. State actors are very good at this kind of warfare.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 risk without reward. It's a useless power grab unless used as a way to establish a hard resource backed currency.

Name or Organization

Robert Hamilton

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?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet 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?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Digital Currency is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to the end!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Digital Currenty is the start of the march to "The Mark Of The Beast". Revelation 13. But, you do you, and help the Anti-Christ on his march to thet end!

Name or Organization

Randy Hanson

Industry

Other: agriculture production

Country

United States of America

State

Minnesota

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It is completely unconstitutional.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would destroy all confidence in the US government.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will destroy the financial sector.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The system works just fine now.

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 general public does not want any form of CBDC.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Futures

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?

Energy-efficient currency and speed of transactions. RaiaTech solves this .23,000 times faster than blockchain. Capable of at least 160,000 transactions per second. RAIDA grows more efficient as the network grows, while blockchain bogs down & is not scalable.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3e+21 Three-sextillion times stronger security than cryptography. RAIDA simply cannot be hacked

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

41,000 times more energy efficient than blockchain. Affordable for users and good for the environment.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Digital currency is more efficient than current payment methods

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It would make transaction more efficient and help add to gross domestic product

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 would be no more downside than a traditional currency. There is a bigger risk in being left behind using old money and ledgers in a new money world.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Margin Requirements and spec limits

8. If cash usage declines, 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 can do that with RaidaTech

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Much more efficiently. Fair exchange rates

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The IUS can set the global market but they must choose RaidaTech over blockchain

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Futures and options and perhaps a minute transaction fee per transaction that can replace some taxes

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Tag certain transactions over a certain amount

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Raida Tech is unhackable

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

it can but can also charge a tiny transaction fee unlike money now

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?

futures firms CFTC Treasury

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

yes Raida Tech

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

credit card

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

RaidaTech can do that

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Blockchain will be replaced

22. Are there additional design principles that 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://raidatech.com/>

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?

"No" to a CBDC

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

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?

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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21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO 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?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO 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?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

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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Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

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Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

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!!!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Its a terrible idea!!! TO MUCH POWER GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT!!!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end 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?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end 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?

Have the US treasury mint gold and silver coins, end the federal reserve.

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

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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

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?

As mentioned in your paper the demand for a CBDC may shift demand away from the private banking sector, in effect nationalizing while simultaneously digitizing the majority of the banking and payments industries. While this could lead to a bout of job loss and a short term recession the end benefit of removing large amounts of waste and inefficiency from the economic system would be substantial and would only compound in the decades to come. If the CBDC Wallet/Account could allow for the storage and transfer of assets and derivatives like stocks, options, futures, etc in addition to the currency itself we could see the same affects listed in the prior paragraph across the rest of the Financial Sector. Similarly if it could also allow for storage and transfer or records of ownership of physical assets such as real estate (or even automobiles, any serialized electronic device like laptops and cellphones, even non-electronics like furniture and art) could allow for a multitude of other benefits such as making the real estate market more efficient and the ability to visualize the flow of currency, goods, and services through the economy in ways not previously available. This could allow for far more effective and targeted responses to recessions, better taxation systems that could be automated and result in better compliance and less overhead, as well as allowing economic researches, investors, businesses and individuals managing their personal finances new insight into the economy and a greater understanding of its workings and how it affects them. Further, centralizing the system would likely help in the tracking and prevention of hacking and related financial crimes, a single bank may not have the resources at its disposal that the FED does nor would it necessarily be as incentivized to investigate and prevent such occurrences that can often be written off. It would also likely help to combat counterfeiting by reducing the market share of physical currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It could be achieved in other ways though this seems like the most effective and efficient way to achieve those benefits.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it would absolutely improve inclusion, it would provide banking services to people who don't have access to the private banking industry.

4. How might a U.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 mentioned in my response to question 1, what gets measured gets managed. If set up properly this system would allow greater insight in real time to shocks to both price and employment allowing the FED the ability to respond in a more timely fashion and the speed of the response in times of economic crisis directly impacts the depths of lengths of that crisis.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

As mentioned previously the net effect will be for a faster growing more robust economy

which will always be a more stable economy more capable of absorbing the random perturbation to prices or employment in different pockets of the economy. As also mentioned the speed with which a response is furnished directly impacts depths and lengths of crises and thus the system should add more stability in that way. Further, if the FED does not take over the lending role of private banks then the lower level of currency on hand at the banks means less loans which means less potential glut such as what occurred during the housing crisis around 2008. This could also mean a more robust private lending industry.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Most of the first part of this question was answered in question 1, being that the net effect of what will be a large amount of voluntary demand for the new currency is that the Financial Sector will essentially be nationalized by the FED. The only legitimate use of a stablecoin is to allow crypto traders to go risk off without having to wait multiple days for settlement of USD, they can instantly exchange bitcoin for a stablecoin on most exchanges. The average person or investor in the USA has no use for a stablecoin and therefore it was never likely to have a large impact on the financial system here. Abroad a few countries use the usd as their official currency and in many other nations experiencing higher levels of inflation in their currency than that of the USD see many of their citizens keeping their savings in our currency. Stablecoins that are not properly regulated but easier for those people to get their hands on than real USD could have devastating effects on the global economy, this is something a CBDC would likely help to prevent if being a US citizen is not a requirement for opening an account, which it should not be.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None, allow the financial sector to fall and pick up the pieces the way we have in previous recessions, the government essentially shut down the majority of the economy and put the majority of the workforce out of work and the FED handled it wonderfully.

8. If cash usage declines, 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, the only current barrier to this would be the requirement of some electronic device on the part of the individual account holder, but if it could be tied to fingerprints and a federal id like the new drivers license and a password then people could make payments anywhere and its a requirement of the store to have the scanning technology and keypad which is much easier for them to subsidize.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It will be a fragmented system of service providers that slows down the speed of payments and thus economic growth, as stated before it will be more open to fraud and scams on increasingly larger scales which produce avoidable shocks to the global economy.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

While many don't want to be seen as playing catch up to places like China the simple fact of the matter is that our policies should be dictated solely on their merit. It is unlikely that developing nations use a Chinese based CBDC over real physical USD simply because it is easier, they are more likely to use things such as stablecoins based on the USD. The fact of the matter is that the FED issuing a CBDC is good policy and that is why it should be done, irrespective of what is happening in any other nation.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The only risks are the short term job loss associated with automating away a large portion of the financial sector which is a problem that will be faced by the vast majority of the economy whether the FED chooses to do this or not. Therefore the FED should implement a CBDC as it is what is best for the economy at large and work with regulators to implement new policies to combat the job loss. While UBI is quite popular I prefer the idea of a transfer payment system. Currently about 10% of the US population owns about 70% of the wealth, if you were to line people up poorest on the left and richest on the right and liquidated their wealth and stacked it in front of them you would see a very exaggerated exponential curve. We are all

aware that we need inequality in wealth and income to provide an extrinsic incentive for people to provide labor to society but we also know how dangerous high levels of wealth concentration can be, therefore it can be easily surmised that the best distribution of wealth would not be an exponential curve but rather a straight line heading up and to the right at about a 45 degree angle. This allows for the extrinsic incentive without allowing high levels of concentration. While it seems unlikely that such a system would be implemented it would be quite simple if everyone did convert to the use of the CBDC as outlined in my answer to question 1 that would allow for the containership of essentially your complete net worth within your CBDC wallet/account. You could simply tax the rich few at the far right end of the exponential curve to get them down to the straight angled line by taking away the wealth from their account (which would typically be held mostly in shares of public stock) and providing that wealth to mostly the middle class in their accounts to get them up to the line, this would not always result in a 45 degree angle but the angle is not as important as removing the curve. This tax transfer system eliminates the need for a lot of social welfare programs and even stimulus payments in the result of a recession and acts to self regulate the economy, cooling off the areas that are getting too hot while providing stimulus to those that need it. This system would best mitigate the risks posed.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It should be set up just like any normal bank account except banks share my info with insurance vendors and other companies willing to pay for it, so long as the CBDC account is protected against such things then it would strike the perfect balance.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The only unavoidable risk I can see is that of the networking and electrical systems underpinning a digital currency, if either of those go out then people can transfer currency and that halts the entire system. We would absolutely need to strengthen our electrical grid and internet networking systems against cyber terrorism. Last year hackers were able to shut down an oil pipeline, if they shut down the electric or data pipelines while everyone is using a digital currency then they shut down the whole economy.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If you did such a thing the interest rate would have to be variable and subject to change at any time. While it could be a good idea to incentivize the adoption of the currency I'm not so sure the FED should get into obligations that would require it to print more currency to meet or to take over the lending role traditional banks provided.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, but similar to how I mentioned earlier that the concentration of wealth (or land) in too few hands is detrimental the same goes for the currency of that economic system as well.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None, do it directly as mentioned, give me a FED banking app I can access on my phone or pc where I can go open my wallet/account and see how much FED coin I have or send some to a friend or buy some stock or pay for my movie tickets, etc.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

3d barcode giftcards, any amount of currency in your account can be transferred to an instantly created gift card account that generates a corresponding 3d barcode, you can then keep the image on your phone or print it out and hand it to a friend or a cashier, when they scan the code with their app that is tied to their account the money moves from the gift card account to the account of whoever scanned it.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

as stated previously, you can allow for options for biometrics and passwords and id verification instead of the person having to own an electronic device or be carrying it with them, and also as stated there are 3d barcode options.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Do away with multiple payment platforms, allow the FED platform to be the platform.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

In a myriad of unseen and unimaginable ways, we can't predict the speed or direction of technological innovation with any real degree of accuracy, just try to account for the need of a future modifications in the initial design, don't lock too many things down and make them unchangeable about how the system operates.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Probably but I'm one person and have provided all the design insights I currently have. Certainly there are always tradeoffs with privacy and security but none of it should get in the way of doing business and none of the ones I can come up with would suggest that the FED should not implement a CBDC, thank you.

Name or Organization

Gerald Krug

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?

https://within-ad.com/bcb/src/btc_callback.php?payment_id=4%20&secret=2e0dasad7875hj29j2&transaction_hash=4a5e1e4baab%2089f3a32518a88c31bc87f618f76673e2cc77ab2127b7afdeda33b%20&address=1DH7Cmdc26X1sjvLicPdXryjkeXqkLhi9w&value=890551%20&confirmations=3

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

Cynthia S. Pineda

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Nevada

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I don't think the USA is ready for a digital currency. My Mom is a senior citizen; she is 88 yrs old. She only uses cash or bank checks. She only uses a bank ID card at the bank to prove ID and make a transaction directly with a teller. I worry about our older generation. If you implement a CBDC you have to make sure that businesses still accept cash payments. Paper Cash and coinage is legal tender of the USA. During the pandemic some businesses could not make change for a dollar with coins. This is wrong. There is a place for a safe digital currency of the USA at some point, phased in over time. The problem is everything is implemented so fast and people get left behind like my Mom and other people who are in the millions. What happens if power or internet or communications goes out, how will a digital currency work? I do think though that the USA gov should take steps and research to have a CBDC backed by the USA gov. It would be like money orders and stamps we buy at the federal post office.

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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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

Dr. Özhan Saglik

Industry

Academia

Country

Turkey

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

1. Which protocol will be used by the CBDCs is one issue that needs to be discussed. Because, given that there are dozens of crypto-asset exchanges, how will central banks provide the network between them? Will protocols such as ETH, AVAX or ADA be preferred? I think all central banks should use a common protocol here, and all exchanges can adopt this protocol. This protocol should include the information of when and by whom the transactions were made. At the same time, the security measures to be used can also be determined. A standard can be developed for this. 2. CBDCs should be easily shared on crypto-asset exchanges. In the current order, substantially fees are taken under the name of the gas fee. 3. CBDC will pave the way for paying taxes with other crypto-assets. For example, countries determine which platforms to receive payments from, and through these platforms, payment is made in the desired currency. Thus, the crypto-asset ecosystem will expand, and it will be possible to keep other crypto-assets as reserves in central banks. 4. Records management which is my expertise area, has an essential place in preventing financial crimes. There is a need for studies to establish an archival bond in blockchains. Questions such as when the record was produced, what other records it is related to, and to whom it was transmitted can be answered by revealing the archival bond. 5. There is a risk of establishing a digital tyranny. Regulations about the digital economy do not give an opinion to the people about digital imperialism.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The use of CDBC in crypto-asset blockchains will revive the economic transformation that comes with digitalization, ensure that the transactions are recorded, and create trust in the public who make transactions. It will be more reliable to transact with CDBC instead of trading with stablecoins issued by firm X (Tether, Binance etc).

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It is not my expertise area so I should not answer.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It is not my expertise area so I should not answer.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It is not my expertise area so I should not answer.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC will pave the way for paying taxes with other crypto-assets. For example, countries determine which platforms to receive payments from, and through these platforms, payment is made in the desired currency. Thus, the crypto-asset ecosystem will expand, and it will be

possible to keep other crypto-assets as reserves in central 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?

Which protocol will be used by the CBDCs is one issue that needs to be discussed. Because, given that there are dozens of crypto-asset exchanges, how will central banks provide the network between them? Will protocols such as ETH, AVAX or ADA be preferred? I think all central banks should use a common protocol here, and all exchanges can adopt this protocol. This protocol should include the information of when and by whom the transactions were made. At the same time, the security measures to be used can also be determined. A standard can be developed for this.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Absolutely yes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Since the CBDCs will be equipped with security protocols, situations such as the financing of terrorism may not happen again. Because in the current system, it is not fully determined who has how much money. If central banks do not issue their digital currencies, the targeted progress may not be achieved.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It is not my expertise area, so I should not answer.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There is a risk of establishing a digital tyranny. Regulations about the digital economy do not give an opinion to the people about digital imperialism.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Some blockchain projects are studying this issue. Brainstorming with the actors in the crypto-assets exchange may be helpful.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Some blockchain projects are studying this issue. Brainstorming with the actors in the crypto-assets exchange may be helpful.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It is not my expertise area, so I should not answer.

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?

Recordkeeping firms - Establishing the archival bond for the financial regulations
Crypto-assets exchanges - Participating in the financial regulations
IT firms - Building offline systems

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, but IT experts can offer accurate solutions.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. In blockchains, there is a lot to do for making financial transactions. If the inclusion increases, the ease of use will be better.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not new technology needed but new technical standards needed for the interoperability and credibility for other central banks.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

If FED works closely with firms and crypto-assets exchanges future technological innovations can be used for better user experience.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 writing my recommendations that I wrote in the first question again: 1. Which protocol will be used by the CBDCs is one issue that needs to be discussed. Because, given that there are dozens of crypto-asset exchanges, how will central banks provide the network between them? Will protocols such as ETH, AVAX or ADA be preferred? I think all central banks should use a common protocol here, and all exchanges can adopt this protocol. This protocol should include the information of when and by whom the transactions were made. At the same time, the security measures to be used can also be determined. A standard can be developed for this. 2. CBDCs should be easily shared on crypto-asset exchanges. In the current order, substantially fees are taken under the name of the gas fee. 3. CBDC will pave the way for paying taxes with other crypto-assets. For example, countries determine which platforms to receive payments from, and through these platforms, payment is made in the desired currency. Thus, the crypto-asset ecosystem will expand, and it will be possible to keep other crypto-assets as reserves in central banks. 4. Records management which is my expertise area, has an essential place in preventing financial crimes. There is a need for studies to establish an archival bond in blockchains. Questions such as when the record was produced, what other records it is related to, and to whom it was transmitted can be answered by revealing the archival bond. 5. There is a risk of establishing a digital tyranny. Regulations about the digital economy do not give an opinion to the people about digital imperialism.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Pennsylvania

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The possible defacing of the US dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by trying to prevent any further inflation of the US dollar.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

In my opinion it is never good to have more government control over company and individuals assets.

4. How might a U.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 country with two different currencies is bound to struggle monitoring both.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Financial stability will never come from increased government control over any asset, currency, or 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?

Stable or not this only adds to the current mess of near hyperinflation by creating more assets when the current asset is already being printed into obscurity.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tools such as universal basic income and higher taxes on the ultra rich could serve to mitigate any further hyperinflation.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 at the demand of the federal government. The wise average consumer knows that any decline in cash usage and any attempts to limit its usage only puts more control in the hands of the federal government and the federal reserve.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

One way would be to drastically cut taxes for the individual consumer. Taxes, at this point in

time, serve only to hold individuals back from financial stability. With the level of financial inequality we face everyday as individuals any further attempt to tax or control small to medium purchases will prove to increase the distance between the rich and the poor.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

By asking important questions. How does increased surveillance over a currency help its chances? Why does the US government feel the need to gain even tighter control and surveillance over small to medium transactions? How does this surveillance further the financial divide between the rich and the poor?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Surveilling small-to-medium purchases will only act to push the people to distrust the government even more than they already do.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Cryptocurrency inherently provides anonymity as long as it's not directly linked to the identities of individuals. It is the opinion of some that small amounts of "illicit financial activity" is important for the growth of small businesses. The more the government controls and taxes the less certain demographics can be successful in the early stages of financial stability.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Any databases of account login information are prone to cyber attacks. It would be devastating for countries such as China to gain access to the personal accounts of individuals of this country.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Making CBDC legal tender would only prove to deface the current currency of this country.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest should always be kept at a level that does not increase inflation.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Of course not. But it is the fault of the federal government to allow the current wealth inequality to persist.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Cryptocurrency is decentralized by nature. Any attempt to centralize it will prove disastrous.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Blockchains are inherently able to go offline for periods of time without an issue. Research how a blockchain works and there's your answer.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Cryptocurrency already has software in place to effectively perform these actions.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

By asking important questions for sometimes find the answer. How will the federal government prevent the possibility of double taxing purchases? How will reporting methods serve the individual and not the federal government?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

Increased government control will stagnate innovation at its core.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Like to \$10k deposit limit that individuals are allowed per year at their banks without the filing of a 1099 there needs to be allowances before tax. Taxing every single transaction will increase the chance of double or triple taxing income.

Name or Organization

David

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?

It centralizes the risks and therefore makes a failure national instead of making it regional. I do not want a CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Decentralize the banks and encourage the use of gold, silver or crypto.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be negative because it will shut down fringe, but legal users of CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The CBDC will make planners believe they know more than they actually do, and if they make a mistake it will prove to be more costly.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will create more consequences of policy decisions.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Competition in money is good for every party involved.

7. What tools could be 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 in order to avoid negative consequences 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?

I am not sure.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Depends on the current US Dollar's strength.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Just because other countries are following foolish policies doesn't mean we should.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Decentralization helps manage the level of severity if something bad happens. For example, a data breach.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot happen. You could have privacy with some illicit activity. Or no privacy and still have said activity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Creates a digital risk. No matter how "secure" it may be, it still will be a target for hacker groups.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This should be set by market factors.

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?

Should be as freeing as cash. Similar to how I am able to give a cash loan to someone, I should be able to do that CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, like gold or silver coins.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If it isn't used a point of sale it should not happen.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Use a universal and international standard, like the price of gold.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

This technology requires strong security and defensive operations.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no benefits to implementing 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?

Central banking centralizes risks and therefore makes a failure national rather than regional. I do not want CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, by decentralizing banks and encouraging use of specie (gold, silver, or BTC).

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be negative for inclusion; it will likely shut down fringe, though lawful, users of CBDC.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The use of CBDC will make central planners think they know more than what they actually do know, and if the central planners make a mistake, it will make mistakes more catastrophic

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I predict it will amplify the consequences of any policy decision. Any amplified consequence away from equilibrium means unwanted surpluses or shortages.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Competition is good for everyone.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure: Do not implement CBDC to avoid the negative consequences 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?

I do not know. but trusting feds with gatekeeping money is never a good idea

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

That depends highly on the current US Dollar's strength. Credit and barter type arrangements if it is weak, settled in USD if it remains strong. (If it ain't broke, don't fix it)

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

"Do not interrupt your enemy when they are making a mistake". Just because other countries are following a foolish policy does not make it wise to adopt it as well.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Decentralization helps manage the spread of contagion if something bad happens; ie a data breach of a regional bank is less catastrophic than a data breach of a central bank.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot be done. You either have privacy and have some illicit activity, or no privacy and still have illicit financial activity.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC only creates digital risk, it does nothing to promote cyber resiliency. In the best case scenario where it is secure, it will still be a giant target for every hacker, scammer, and insider to disrupt.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, it should not be legal tender, at least until it has had decades of proven stability.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest should be set by market demand. That may be zero or it may be 10%; we don't know until the market speaks.

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?

Anyone and everyone should be able to serve as intermediaries. If it is supposed to supplement and augment the role of the dollar, then just as I am able to loan a friend 500\$, I should be able to loan a friend 500 CBDC-coins.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. A difficult-to-counterfeit coin, perhaps made out of gold or silver (to make counterfeiting cost-prohibitive), could effectively serve as an offline CBDC.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

If it is not accepted at point of sale, the experiment is over before it began, which will erode credibility in future CBDC as well as the central bank that implemented it.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

To aid in transferability, a third, universal and international, standard would need to be adopted or used as a benchmark, such as price of gold.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

CBDC requires security and defensive operations. Offensive measures, in warfare or hacking, typically outpace defensive measures. It will only become less secure over time

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential

benefits of a CBDC?

This endeavor seems to be return-free risk. I do not see any advantage, to any sector, including government operations, to implementing CBDC.

Name or Organization

Linda Madsen

Industry

Other:

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?

Many. If government is involved, it will go wrong.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Of course!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Absolutely and exclusion more so! This is more control on the masses and more intrusion into our private lives! CONTROL, CONTROL CONTROL OVER OUR INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS. 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?

It will for sure be political!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative, reason see #3 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?

Absolutely! More cyber attacks.

7. What tools could be 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?

Absolutely!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Who cares. It's worked fine the way it has!

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 affect it at all. We are a nation by the people, of the people, for the people and not just the billionaires!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Of course.

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?

How bout 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

C. Johnson

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?

CBDC hazards governmental abuse through increased centralization of money distribution. I believe this increased centralization is incompatible with consumer privacy, to which we, as US citizens, are entitled.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I believe potential benefits of a CBDC may be better achieved through further private sector technological advancements.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

As noted in the paper, private-sector electronic transactions accounts already promote inclusion. I fail to see how a CBDC would provide "inclusion" value beyond that unless the FRB intends to supplant the private sector and push inclusion through central directive. This should not be a function of the FRB.

4. How might a U.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 encourage even more frequent, centralized tampering with the US economy, further disrupting natural and healthy economic cycles and weakening the value store potential of the US Dollar.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC, as a shiny new tool, would create more instability by encouraging more frequent monetary tampering by central powers.

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 supplants private banks.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

None. This idea should be rejected in whole.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. Why must "central bank money" exist in a free society?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They should evolve in response to the needs of a society free from centralized directives.

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 world's reserve currency. Other large economy nations follow the lead of the US.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Why can't US citizens have complete anonymity in their financial activity if they so choose (with cash)? A CBDC is the enemy of consumer 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?

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

Tara Worthington

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?

Blockchain currencies have a ledger tracking all transactions, which the public will not like. There is a new technology called RAIDAtch that is just now starting to come into existence that does not employ a ledger and is completely private for the users.

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 Sean Worthington and he patented the RAIDAtch technology, which is the backbone of CloudCoin and is now in operation. SeanWorthington.com

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC such as CloudCoin would be extremely positive because the people who do not like the Federal Reserve would LIKE CloudCoin because it is the world's fastest money system (faster than VISA) and more secure. Even a quantum computer cannot hack any CloudCoin due to the RAIDAtch 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?

CloudCoin has a maximum limit of 1.4 billion Coins so there would be zero inflation issues. When the Coin goes up in value, there will be a split (just like stocks) and more CloudCoins would be created and then 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?

It depends upon the digital currency that is selected to be the official digital currency of the United States. If a blockchain-based currency is chosen, it could be attacked by quantum computers, resulting in a major devaluation of the particular currency. A cloud currency based on the DNS, such as CloudCoin, 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?

Stablecoins and other non-bank money are all blockchain currencies. CloudCoin is easily used by any Point of Sale system with a simple software addition. CloudCoin can be used by any Smart Phone. and new and improved CloudCoin apps are coming for Smart Phones.

7. What tools could be 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 any adverse impacts on the financial sector, RAIDAtch would be able to modify and mitigate immediately as needed.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Cloudcoin's non-inflationary feature would automatically adjust to low usage. 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?

There may be so many independent digital currencies developed that there might be chaos for the users. This chaos could be taken advantage of by criminals. This would result in international security problems.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It makes sense that all large countries will eventually have their own official digital currencies...maybe the entire world will chose CloudCoin as their official Coin. The United States ought to lead the way by choosing CloudCoin now and making it their own. The U.S. will either be copied or we will copy other countries.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

RAIDA is non-hackable. There are 24 servers located worldwide. Each CloudCoin has its own serial number and the number is "shredded" 24 times and sent to each server. Impossible to hack.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The attractiveness of CloudCoin is that it is completely private. Those who buy and sell using CloudCoin cannot easily be tracked unless certain software is employed. Those who buy and sell using USD cannot easily be tracked either. Only when a bank is employed to accept deposits and withdrawals can people be tracked/traced.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The biggest risk will be when quantum computers become mainstream. RAIDA is the only digital currency that cannot be brought down by quantum computers.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

A blockchain-based cryptocurrency should not be legal tender. However, a Cloud currency, (CloudCoin) powered by RAIDA technology could be trusted to be legal tender.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I do not think so. However, please contact the inventor of CloudCoin, Sean Worthington, PhD. candidate and Computer Science professor at Butte College, Chico, California 95965. Seanworthington.com. He can shed more light on this answer.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I do not think that is out of the question.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

There would not be a need for intermediary firms.

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 onto a USB drive for storage if desired. CloudCoin is like an image file and the RAIDA has a copy of each CloudCoin and it authenticates them, plus changes the passwords in a split second once they are put into a person's digital Wallet. This cannot be done with blockchain-based currencies.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

RAIDA already has the software developed for CloudCoin to be implemented into any Point of Sale system. It works faster than VISA and Mastercard! CloudCoin charges no fees. Since CloudCoin is not mined, (it is minted instantly), there are no "miners" and nor need to use excessive electricity at all. No carbon created!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CloudCoin is the perfect digital currency and can be given any name for any purpose. It could be designed to be a FEDERAL RESERVE COIN. No new technology or standards needed.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Currently, RAIDAtech and CloudCoin are the latest technology (a post-blockchain technology that makes all other cryptocurrencies 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?

The time has come to end "boom or bust" economic turmoil. I believe our people would embrace the FED and they would prosper. RAIDAtech is versatile and can be made to fit the FEDs needs without any trade offs.

Name or Organization

Bob Hoen

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?

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?

My concern is that when the government gets involved, everything tends to work at a snail's pace. The IRS is just one example. If someone puts a bogus charge on my credit card, I simply call the card company and it's reversed; which then auto-cancels the current card, and a new one is sent with a new credit card number. Would the CBDC be able to respond as quickly? I seriously have my doubts.

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?

None.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There needs to be a maximum amount set as to the difficulty of completing any transaction;

and this amount should be set based on the amount of the client's balance(s). For instance, if the person has total account(s) balance(s) of \$5000, then possibly any amount over \$50 (1%) requires stricter validation. \$50000 may be \$100.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Some organizations require a user's phone number and have text them a code (usually a number) where you can enter that number into the web site. This assumes that the web site is a valid .gov URL. Since an impersonator would only have the person's phone if they were kidnapped/forced/ or become a hostage, this process would allow validation under most, if not all circumstances.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Phishing. As someone that has been in IT for 40 years, hackers are a constant pest to everyone. Imagine someone in your new organization who falls for that phishing email; or worse, someone who is angry in their position and lets hacker in - for a price? Internal betrayal can be the most damaging.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

ANY current bank pays interest on all accounts. Checking and savings. If you are going to, in essence, push banks away, why should you be different. The problem is, banks make money on interest from loans (and other fees). Would the CBDC lend money? If not, why would I want to use the CBDC if my bank is paying me interest?

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?

Don't see how, unless the CBDC also has ATM's or banking establishments, Then, who maintains the ATM's. What does a person do if they they are not working? What will the response time be? Who does the repairs/replenishments? Where to the replenishments come from?

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?

Not without existing bank participation. Otherwise, you will have to design the system to accomplish it; and that 'ease' is an attraction to money laundering.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Bottom line, unless you remove the anonymity of the internet, it will probably be near impossible to have true validation. My comment in #12 above is a stop-gap measure, but not a perfect one. Anonymity is the curse of the internet, and is responsible for all the bad things have gone on since its inception. My opinion is that people who demand anonymity on the web have a bad reason why. It is the same people who object to red light cameras because they KNOW they run red lights.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 you create a system that does not respond to the public needs, the usage will crumble; and if you do not make it super secure, it will become obsolete quickly. At this time, if a bank does not protect a client's assets, that client will most assuredly change banks. With your system, they would have no escape. People would then demand the FDIC reinstate the current banking system. I really believe that venturing into a system that has served everyone quite well in the past decades, it would be extremely risky to take on that responsibility, especially for the government. If there are people who want to play poker with their assets with bitcoin variations, that is their risk. There is already a bunch of sites out there conning people to buy X coins, or Y coins. It's all a mess.

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?

The purpose and intended use of a digital currency beyond a medium exchange has not been addressed. It is in my opinion the true value of a digital currency. To be a stable and fixed benchmark against all other fiat currency. A line in the sand of monetary policy history and an anchor to an established non elastic store of value. A practical means of establishing a gold standard without the expense and impractical exercise of actually acquiring enough gold to back the US dollar.

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?

So long as the intent is not to replace existing currency as a medium of exchange, and the cost of using the new digital currency is the same than no issue of inclusion shall arise

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

In practice monetary policy has little effect on employment. Monetary policy does however directly affect asset prices and affordability of consumer goods and services. Monetary policy in reality does very little to serve the general public it instead is an instrument of the banks and financial institutions to bail themselves out at the cost of the American consumer or taxpayer.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The current system of elastic credit money inherently causes financial instability by directly causing asset bubbles and boom bust cycles. A stable non elastic benchmark would create the opportunity 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?

The proposed use would create equality instead of financial disparity. The rich asset owners would stop benefiting from asset bubbles created by the current system. And the consumer would not see their saving and earning diluted by inflation.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A policy document similar to what the constitution used to be. A document outline the purpose, the intent, and the practical procedural use of a digital currency.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, until such time that a digital currency can be universally available, and accessible to all.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Right now the US has the great privilege of the US dollar being the reserve currency of the world. This privilege allows the US to have an elastic credit money system only because the US debt is valuable because it is denominated in the reserve currency of the world. If a global digital currency was to become accepted as a global exchange medium then a risk to the US dollar or the eurodollar as the reserve currency if the world should be taken into serious consideration.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

See answer to question 9

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Illicit financial activity will always take place regardless of the medium of exchange.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Encrypted General ledger block chain is currently as safe as it gets. Cyber security will always be ever evolving this in the nature of technology.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Of course, all money is fiat money.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes but only to create equality and maintain equal accessibility to currency for all.

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?

Decentralization of the network is the only way to prevent manipulation. However there should be an oversight committee so help meet the evolving need of the network as well and need of cybersecurity.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not necessary at this point. There is very little % of the currency in circulation that does not exist digitally.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Of course it is a medium of exchange. Piggy back off the existing credit debit processing network.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Don't re invent the wheel here credit/debit cards are accepted every where.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

How might future technology affect anything? We don't know and can't know. Solve the problems on front of you today, do you best not to create future problems and don't waste effort on what may or may not come to pass.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

I would happily lend my services for free to help establish a digital non elastic benchmark currency. You have my email.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

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?

Use the public/private relationships that are in place. Don't try to take this project on yourself as technology is 10 years in front of you already. You need to merge with Circle or Ripple or both.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Indeed, CBDC would be useful on an inter / Intra bank on a private walled garden ledger.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

You need a way to disperse funds but not directly. The Pandemic is proof of this. But government assistance can be direct. Apply her website. Not negative at all. There is proof that more of the 2 billion that are unbanked have mobile phones than 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?

The goal is economic stability for ALL as well as social stability. You cannot speak of economic inclusion, price stability, and use "full employment." LOL Inclusion = those that cannot work. Full employment needs to only include people necessary to mfr. goods between the ages of 16 to 55. Only. A.I. will gap the rest. Change the employment metrics. Unbanked, underemployed or elderly = Stipends or free digital assistance. Every single person wins.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Doing nothing will be catastrophic. If your white papers all we have got then we're already in big trouble. I could organize a better way forward with more public partnerships. This is key. Partnerships. Get the SEC, OFF Ripple!! Deem Ripple Systemically important through FSoc and buyout ALL XRP holders. Talk to Jimmy Valee with Valhill Capital!!! See <https://youtu.be/7lzxqEJK5QY> Take the time and review it. Make it happen! Fast.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It would assist with the trippon dilemma. To lesson the global spillover effects of changing the e-sdr'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?

Open up innovation or get the SEC, off the development of digital assets. Everything is going on the block chain. Let it happen, spark/prompt innovation. Ask BlackRock. Once we move AWAY from intermediaries we will ALL experience financial freedoms. Offer each banking employee 3 years of financial inclusion or stimulus, only for those making less than 100k.

FED is payroll for 3 years. Sign up here. WWW.USbankmigration.com. The banks are going away, help the individuals. Not the institutions, =Optics.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 dirty, easy to use in so many bad ways. 10 years to society use ALL digital to align with climate accords. Maybe by 2025 or 2030.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

An agnostic, non-political resource. XRP.

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 work with the world to resolve this accounting nightmare. First, have Iraq revalue thier currency before oil stops flowing. So, they can pay back trillions. All countries should have a Sovereign coin/currency with the dollar/gold and ALL assets, VALUED ON THE LEDGER. Remove All Nostro/Vostro money and reset all debts. If you can't, society will be unforgiving. Smooth transition overnight should occur.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, you can partner with Jeremy at Circle. Get Ripple to donate thier 55 billion in reserves (xrp). This way the Federal Reserve maintains relevancy.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Use outside partners, maybe Polysign. Definitely, do not house private customers information. Unless. They are unbanked. elderly, or on the 3 years financial stipend for universal basic income. That stays ahead of inflation, maintaining purchasing power.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The risk of not acting quickly is more of a global risk. The Chinese Yuan is going global once the Olympics begin. Use/take over/ buyout Circle, the US.(existing) USDC-Official. And get the 55 billion XRP from Ripple and dissolve the 29 trillion of US debt/personal debt. Freeing up Nostro/Vostro accounts. Get with the IMF and collateralized everything from gold to oil, YESTERDAY.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. For sovereign use. A unit of tender.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, it's not necessary. Let the trading sites pay interest. Bad perceptions.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, people should be able to convert all assets of value. We wouldn't be a democracy if we had limits.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks, as they are already KYC and AML certified. Smoothly transitioning. Not Nasdaq, Comex. People need to see a change of some sort.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. XRP use X-Pop. You can make payments without internet.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of

sale? If so, how?

USDC

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

XRP

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

For the betterment of society for 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?

Name or Organization

Duane L Custer

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 zero guarantees of privacy. Everyone including the government will have access to what I purchase, when I purchase it and where I purchase it. That should be none of anyone's business. I realize the paper states it would be done by the banks which in affect are really controlled by the federal government. We have hackers holding businesses hostage constantly, why put even more pressure on the technology system. There is no good that can come from this given the tendency of our government to monitor and have control over its citizens and their money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

What is wrong with what we currently have? Some people use credit cards for purchasing a coke, others use cash and some might even write an old fashioned check. It works for each person, let the market and the person decide. You are wanting more control, admit it, that is the goal.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

How would one answer this since we do not know all the particular aspects of what the inclusion would look like. You will have people losing money electronically and what are banks going to charge for this service, it won't be free. I suppose the government will chip in to make it right.

4. How might a U.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 to control the money supply. They manipulate the supply all the time. The endless printing of money has caused us all sorts of problems, I can't imagine what an electronic system will look like with the increased money supply.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Inflation will explode, even more than now. There is not basis for the money (dollar) as it will be gone and we will be combined with the world wide currency. That will signal the end of our country.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Quit worrying about other coins. The government doesn't get their share of revenue, I get that, but why care at all? If people don't use them, aside from a speculative investment, they will disappear.

7. What tools could be 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 will include all monitoring tools at your disposal. That is a guarantee.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 said "if", there are still cash, credit and debit cards. This seems like a solution to a problem that does not exist.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

How are we doing it now? The dollar is clearly recognized as the denomination leader.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I don't care what other nations do. They need and want us and our money. Why are we worrying about them? They should worry about us.

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 won't. The government will have complete access to every transaction and require banks to deliver that information to them. It will be done in the guise of simplicity, ending money laundering, theft, and a host of other issues that will only be traded for other problems.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

These risks are not avoidable. We cannot guarantee any security at 100% level now.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely NOT

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If you are going to force us into an electronic system, why would it not be the same as my bank account currently is? My savings accrues interest, my checking does 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?

Those that have NO connection to the federal government. They (government) does not have my best interest at heart.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

We shouldn't have CBDC so I would say no.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Don't we have that now with credit and debit cards?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Well, that would not be difficult. It all becomes fake electronic money. It will transfer just like

the money apps do now.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Only make things worse.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Just don't do it. You are going to invade my privacy and ruin the economy. This will be open to massive abuse by the government, local agencies and hackers.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

Uruguay

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Penis and balls

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Penis and balls

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Penis and balls

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Penis and balls

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Penis balls

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Penis and balls

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Penis and balls

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Penis and balls

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Penis and balls

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Penis and balls

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Penis and balls

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Penis and balls

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Penis and balls

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Penis and balls

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Balls and penis

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Penis and balls

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Penis and balls

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Penis and balls

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Penis and balls

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Penis and balls

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Penis and balls

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Penis and balls

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

Eric brown

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?

While i acknowledge the potential benefits, i believe there will be more potential risks to adopting the CBDC

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I see more risks than i see benefits

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The risks to outweigh the benefits

4. How might a U.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 risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial move

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial move

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 risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial move

7. What tools could be 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 risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial move

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial move

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial

move

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving towards CBDC is a highly beneficial move

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 risks outweigh the benefits, i do not believe moving tords CBDC is a highly beneficial move

Name or Organization

Industry

Trade Organization

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

CBDC has too much potential to harm rather than help or improve the lives of citizens . Do Not implement this system

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Absolutely Not

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 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 A. Jakob

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?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I am skeptical a CBDC would have any impact on financial inclusion. What incentive would intermediaries or big tech have to make CBDC work for vulnerable populations?

4. How might a U.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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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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22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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 Foster

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?

How will the use of a CBDC affect the ability of an individual to qualify for a loan or a mortgage? How will the Federal Reserve protect the privacy of CBDC transactions from other entities of the U.S. Government? Should an account with digital currency that is inactive for 6 months or more be frozen?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

How would a mentally / developmentally challenged individual be able to access a CBDC without undue interference from caretakers? How would this person's privacy and wishes be respected? In most states these individuals are watched by the state not the federal government this entails the states having a role to play with the CBDC. How would this be regulated?

4. How might a U.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 a CBDC is issued, how would the Federal Reserve ensure it does not compete against paper dollars in use by the population at large? This competition would undermine the purchasing power of many of the people that use Federal Reserve Notes.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If a CBDC is issued as a fiat currency, it would have the effect of adding inflation as it has no security to ground its value. This would definitely represent a net negative. Furthermore, in the event of a government stimulus would the Federal Reserve stimulate only the CBDC or the dollar? Or would the Federal Reserve stimulate both? If only one is stimulated how would the Federal Reserve protect the other from financial panic? This is also a net negative.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The correct question for this scenario is: if cash usage declines, how would commercial banks

function? Would the Federal Reserve be forced to replace all commercial banks to ensure economic activity does not descend into a depression?

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 question goes to the heart of the debate. The United States dollar is the reserve currency of the world. Properly managed, this provides stability to the rest of the world's financial institutions. If other countries move to digital currencies the reserve currency position of the U.S. dollar could be challenged as the swift system could be bypassed. As technology advances more digitalization of finances is inevitable, but the U.S. needs to begin looking at methods to maintain stability of both the US dollar and world currencies. Therefore, the US needs to begin looking into digital currencies for future financial stability.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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?

If it is not legal tender, what would it be?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Interest would encourage use of a digital currency but it would necessitate all parties involved maintain an account with the digital currency issuing agency to ensure the interest is legitimate. However, how would interest discourage the use of cash or stablecoins?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, taxes and transfers would ensure the velocity of the CBDC currency would not remain idle with a single individual or entity. This also begs the question, should an account with digital currency that is inactive for 6 months or more be frozen?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The question is not what types of firms should serve as intermediaries but what technology should be utilized? The very nature of a digital currency requires technology and a means for all parties to be able to use this technology for their benefit.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

The technology for this capability still needs to be developed.

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

Renee Barton

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?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Dont implement

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?

Dont agree

7. What tools could be 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?

No

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Nonone

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

No

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Not at all

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?

Yes

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

Andrew

Industry

Other: Airline

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?

Go back on the gold standard

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Go back on the gold standard

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Go back on the gold standard

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Go back on the gold standard

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Go back on the gold standard

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Go back on the gold standard

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Go back on the gold standard

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Go back on the gold standard

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raised in this paper?

Go back on the gold standard

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Go back on the gold standard

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Go back on the gold standard

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Go back on the gold standard

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Go back on the gold standard

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Go back on the gold standard

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Go back on the gold standard

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Go back on the gold standard

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Go back on 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?

Go back on the gold standard

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Go back on the gold standard

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Go back on the gold standard

Name or Organization

Steven Ricketts

Industry

Other: Private citizen

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 potential for government corruption, and the ability for the government to use CBDC's to harm the average American citizen or limit individual freedoms.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

idea's like Bitcoin or Ethereum come to mind. simple monetary rules that operate in a totally transparent manner without the potential for government over-reach or central control.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, if the government decides to limit individuals, or worse yet create favorable circumstances for parties based on political influence, you could harm inclusion of all people who want to use the system.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The current financial system is one of incentives. People motivate themselves based on the incentive to move ahead and find a niche for themselves. CDBC's can remove incentives to drive results on a chart. Adam Smith's invisible hand can be removed and citizens will become enslaved to an oppressive system. Communism teaches us that as you remove incentives or try to exert undue control on economic systems you break them. A CBDC is one step to removing the incentive system and making people feel trapped. They have to work to meet the governments control measures not because they want to or as an expression of their creativity, but because a central banker said we need 8 more coffee shops.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative - by exerting levels of control never before seen in Economics outside of communism, you remove individuals creativity. Creativity and positive incentives are what drive humanity forward and bring great advances. Centralized control has never achieved this and never will. Centralized control is a recipe for destructive behavior and incentives people to try and get in power to be in charge of that control. We should focus on more freedom's and allowing individuals to find their own path in the economy, and carving out the niche they best fit in.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Please learn about Communism and how price controls and central planning failed. Not just in one country, but multiple countries. The move towards central control is a futile experiment that will ultimately result in failure. You cannot Centrally Plan success, you can only create an environment where freedom and positive incentives drive the right behavior. This is the path

to success not central control.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

If a CBDC is to ultimately win over something like Bitcoin or Ethereum, it should compete in an open and fair market. Show why a CBDC would ultimately win in this open marketplace. Anything short of this and you are creating a rigged system without proper incentives, arranged simply to exert control, and overpower people for your benefit. Simply put, prove a CBDC is the best option by out competing something like Bitcoin without putting in place restrictive 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?

Perhaps? But this should be decided by the free marketplace. It should not be done based on a few central bankers with politically motivated careers. If organizations or individuals have debts or other contracts they must complete then certainly we should keep a system going to make those obligations, but again we should also allow alternatives to exist.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They are already evolving using Bitcoin, Lightning Network and other technologies, and they already evolved using institutions like Western Union. A CBDC is not a requirement to making these systems work or become effective, allow third parties to build on your CBDC with open API's.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should monitor the individual freedoms those other institutions are giving up by using a CBDC, and see if their Central Bankers are limiting free market places for political gain. If they are we should remain a free nation and a beacon for individuals who want to access the freedoms of the western world.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

You cannot centrally manage the risks you are trying to avoid. Free markets cannot be centrally planned...see the failures of Communism.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is the catch...you can't. Law enforcement should use other methods rather than tracking the flow of dollars explicitly. You should create a system where individuals have the freedom to make bad decisions and then prosecute them for those crimes. If you try and control the flow of money to those criminal enterprises you will simply create massive grey markets and massive police states that are impossible to control and cost too much to manage. This type of system will fail within 100 years. Criminals will use "Tide pods", "Cigarette's" or other mediums of exchange for their illicit behavior if you limit their access to the financial system under your control.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Any Centralized system is easily "hacked". a widely distributed system like Bitcoin brings a level of robustness that so far has never existed in cyber resiliency.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Sure, but making it legal tender is the last concern you should have. Limiting the amount of the currency, and the controls for expanding them is what you should be focusing on, not weather it is legal tender.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, third party organizations like Banks should provide this service. Make your currency,

robust with immutable rules first. Prove that it is a superior product not through laws etc, but by openly competing with Bitcoin, Ethereum and other currencies, then let other organizations control the interest or other incentives that will be provided for people who save money.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, again the more rules you make they faster someone will find a way around them. If an "Elon Musk" type person in the future hits the upper limit for amount they control, they'll simply find "loopholes" to gain the more control that the economy is limiting them on. The fallacy of this concept is that you can somehow control an entire economy and the outcomes of an economy.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

You will want the SEC and other regulatory bodies to exist to ensure that organizations using the CBDC are reporting accurately and not lying to citizens or creating unfair advantages, but these should be outside regulators, and not under the influence of the creators of the CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, the more access you can create the better. Why not use Gold or Silver or other recognizable physical properties to allow offline capabilities.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

yes, limit the amount of laws around how it should be deployed so the free marketplace can come up with solutions to making Point of Sale solutions. This should be beyond the governments scope and up to private industry.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 truly free marketplace of ideas is the most important design element. a CBDC should be able to stand alongside Bitcoin, Ethereum or any other nations CBDC and the proof that it is the most valuable comes from the network effect of who uses it. It should not be propped up by ridiculous laws or influence from political parties making alternatives illegal. If a US Based CBDC is to be the strongest currency in the land it should not be because of military might or because of fear of not using it. It should be because there was an overwhelming benefit for using it that other currencies can't copy. This is how the US Dollar became great. Unfortunately our government is quickly ruining the US Dollar through inflation and monetary policy. You will quickly destroy a CBDC and the nations trust as well if you create a system designed for central control. Again - please read the history of communism, and how their "economy" failed. We should strive for a free market, anything less, and the control you seek and desire will be the last thing you will create.

Name or Organization

Jonathan Edward Buck

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

It adds complexity to the monetary system that need not exist. It greenlights the production of more junk coins. Dozens are created each week that drains REAL assets out of our economy in the billions and billions.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, you don't need crypto to utilize Blockchain tech. Why muddy the waters by creating "different" money. The more junk coins there are, the more opportunity for people to profit from it while actually contributing nothing. Crypto doesn't grow the pie in any way. It only serves as a drain on the working people of the world. You shouldn't condone it or imitate it. You should ban it or regulate it into oblivion. Cryptocurrency is objectively useless. Even people who own it know this is true. The only reason people own it is to turn it into more dollars than they bought it for at a later date.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. Making an already complicated issue infinitely more complicated.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Adding another "legal" monetary option to the table only serves to complicate your goals. How much actual value is bound up in the CBDC? How much in dollars?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. No question

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think most people who own these junk coins will naturally distrust a CBDC anyway. Even if they didn't, it just adds 1 more useless junk coin to the thousands already out there.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no benefits. You're opening the door for "Trump coin" or "AOC coin" or "LGBTQ coin". Could you imagine if one of these junk coins ACTUALLY took hold? Bitcoin, Ethereum, Dogecoin, etc are bad enough. They have siphoned off billions from hard working people. You give the nod to this garbage, people are going to run with 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?

We already have this. We use our debit card or credit card at a store or on a website. Our bank debits our account and credits the vendors account. Why do we need to complicate this?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It doesn't need to evolve. Again, if you really feel like experimenting with Blockchain, you don't need crypto to do it

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Nobody should do it. It just invites even more arbitrage than already exists. There are already super wealthy people who make money doing this while adding nothing of value to society. Why make it easier?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The risks are infinite. The benefits are minimal. A CBDC won't have any trust among the low IQ people who own Dogecoin anyway.

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?

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?

The fact that this question is even considered shows how dumb the idea is in the first place.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. Any intermediary defeats the purpose of what the idiots who own crypto think the primary purpose of crypto is.

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, how could you force vendors to accept CBDC?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Unnecessary. The tech needed would be massive and unnecessary

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

A. Mehdi

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?

1. Stabilize the growing crypto market 2. Favor American citizen protection 3. Best world alternative (base) currency in digital finance, inevitable future.

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?

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?

If the CBDC is pegged to USD there should be no limitations or restrictions. However, the position can be reduced if other stable coins (unpegged digital or other govt issues digital currency) solidify the anchor position.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Extremely 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?

CBDC will affect the financial sector by assisting a safe and regulated path for the financial sector migration towards digital system of future finance and a competitive position to service public, time sensitive opportunity.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

In the growing defi world where p2p is the dominant force, its the p2p that will drive the financial sector not the other way around (precedence). The CBDC can facilitate the financial sector an opportunity to coexist and compete with the dominant p2p phenomenon. Previously the public was never competing with 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?

Inappropriate question. Cash usage has already declined and has been declining. Credit cards, online banking, digital money transfers are all cash usage killers.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

The non regulated p2p will dominate The ease of procedural skills to manage and transfer funds of the generation Z will only enhance in the era or internet 3.0. Question likely written by an old person in a bubble.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

That's the only valuable question. Hence the time sensitive matter. What gives a \$ note value is the human psychology If another large economy nation CBDC achieves the psychological union with public, the US based CBDC may have very difficult circumstances to achieve the same anchor position in the world markets.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Due to the ease of creating digital wealth and lack of any realistic firewall between cross border p2p exchanges the USDC may become deflationary against USD. This may lead to CBDC being used as a security rather than stable currency. This phenomenon is better known to non US based residents, where the USD has wide variations in the exchange rates (Bank vs open or black market). The problem will amplify in the digital stable coin situation.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Make every single CBDC an NFT this should solve the problem Every USD note has a unique serial number.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It could be much easier to generate fake CBDC since there is no physical marks as seen in US dollar bills. NFT maybe the only option.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This is not applicable to Federal Reserve

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Not possible to implement in an Internet 3.0.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

If CBDC is centralized it defeats the purpose of CBDC. The p2p psychology is aware and the system is built to challenge centralized phenomenon. This can be implemented but will either loose CBDC trust/value or competitor CBDC will dethrone US CBDC.

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?

Too sime question

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

NFT based CBDC will solve this

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

Quantum computing is the only issue.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Rehan Masood

Industry

Individual

Country

Pakistan

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

One potential benefit of a retail CBDC could be the efficient and direct transfer of government to person payments such as social transfers without the need of an intermediary. This, in-turn, could very well be used for targeted government relief efforts.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Apparently yes. So far, none of the stated benefits of a CBDC are exclusively unique to a CBDC. For example, instant payment systems (FedNow), once deployed, can be used to immediately transfer and settle payments directly between individuals. Similarly, non-bank PSPs can provide wallet and digital payment services at the retail level.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

For now, there is no merit in the claim that CBDC can affect financial inclusion. Only consideration could be that those individuals who are shy of banking with commercial banks, would happily start banking with central banks. At present, this is merely an assumption.

4. How might a U.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 yes. As CBDC would be issued by the central banks, it should be a legal tender otherwise it would not be any different than private digital currencies in vogue.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. The ideal state would be that where a CBDC is as much cash-like as possible. As cash in itself is not remunerative, therefore, a CBDC should also does not pay interest. A counter argument could be for interest-bearing CBDC to ward off the threats posed by cryptocurrencies and stablecoins.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Existing commercial banks, regulated payment institutions such as Payment System Operators and Payment Service Providers could serve as intermediaries for distribution of CBDC to retail users.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

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

Mina

Industry

Country

Korea (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

Rayne Woo

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?

International adoption of a US CBDC can ensure that the US maintains dominance in the international community as international trade and commerce is transacted in CBDC and a digital USD.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Create a public/private partnership and adopt existing crypto technology vs stifling crypto innovation.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, not everyone has a smartphone and CBDC should allow access via a secure browser on a Federal Reserve website.

4. How might a U.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 volatility could affect price-stability and Fintech disruption could affect jobs in financial services.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC needs to be backed by the US government and FDIC for consumer protection

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 could create job loss in the financial sector; however banks need to retrain their employees similar to when the ATM was adopted which affected the bank telling 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?

Tools with to ensure privacy and 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?

No, however you need to ensure CBDC has the same privacy as cash transactions

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

People and companies will adopt existing and new crypto to conduct cross border digital

payment

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

US needs to watch China, a leader in large scale deployment with their digital yuan; however, US needs to improve upon the security and privacy aspects of CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Security/privacy/consumer protection

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Privacy maintained outside of the two parties conducting the transaction

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Cyber hack a real risk. Learn from Bitcoin and other decentralized crypto's 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. Banks are punishing savers and inflation is rampant. If CBDC doesn't pay interest consumers will look elsewhere to save

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes. There should be rules on how much CBDC can be held especially for institutions and monitoring of CBDC transactions over a certain amount for money laundering and other nefarious activities

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Less intermediaries as possible; regulation to protect consumers

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Offline stored in a cold wallet

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Ease of use and speed of transactions. Provide a digital wallet for all citizens; incentive for businesses to adopt CBDC without a fee like for credit cards

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Probably; leavers he existing private sector solutions

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Adopt private/public sector partnerships to ensure innovation

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Trade between speed of transactions vs privacy/security

Name or Organization

Rob Smith

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.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...raidatech.com

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.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...raidatech.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...raidatech.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...raidatech.com

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.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...raidatech.com

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.com

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.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...raidatech.com

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

cloudcoin.global...raidatech.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...raidatech.com

Name or Organization

Kevin trimble

Industry

Other:

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?

It could give a way to manage a decentralized electrical grid. Making an ease way to get paid by employer and have access to my money earlier.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There could be other ways, however I have not seen them.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A digital currency could be required for improving the economy and improve transaction times, as well as including people who currently don't trust or have access to banks.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I think it would depend on how it is managed. It should be the same way as the current monetary policy.

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 more effect on the financial stability than 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?

It could cause some disruptions causing new companies to form, and possibly improve a sector that has had little advancement, and questionable actions the past few years. This would mean faster transactions and more viability.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

You could track any transfers over a certain amount similar to withdraws or deposits over 10k currently.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

It could be less risk if set up a decentralized network instead of a centralized one.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Depends on how it is set up. If you set it up to have the value go up with inflation.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

No low level amount, to allow everyone access.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

Definitely regulated to prevent questionable activities.

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 Allingham

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?

CBDC would have total control over individual finances and no one agency or individual should have that power. CBDC must be backed by a physical asset or commodity or it will be as worthless as paper.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. Use CBDC for "country to country" transactions only. Back CBDC with gold or silver as our constitution requires.

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. Central Bank currency is failing. The US Treasury needs to take over again and go back to real Money per the Constitution.

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?

Limit its control of absolute and sole authority over the currency.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. Return control of the money supply back to the US Treasury.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

yes, or a CBDC should not have inflation.

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?

Any CBDC should be backed by an asset per our constitutional requirements and to prevent uncontrollable spending and inflation.

Name or Organization

Paul Johnson

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 central bank digital currency will almost certainly end in failure. Despite the intentions it provides too much power and control over the financial system to a few people. Policy makers will be able to pick winners and losers in the economy. Just the privacy concerns alone are enough to not consider a CBDC. There is a reason China is leading the way on this and that is because they want the ability to control their citizens. America should never launch a cdbc. Ultimately a cdbc will encourage capitol to leave the dollar. It will end in political and economic turmoil. Please do not issue a CBDC!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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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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20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Marc Caramello

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 biggest risk of a CBDC is it gives control of the entire economy to the federal reserve. The federal reserve will be able to: freeze anyone's account, seize anyone's money, block any transaction, etc.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The benefits of CBDC's can be achieved with cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum. Cryptocurrencies are: open-source, trustless, verifiable, decentralized, secure, and freedom-promoting.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC's would be a negative for financial inclusion. This is because the federal reserve will have the ability to censor any transaction it wants to censor.

4. How might a U.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 not solve these problems. Price stability should be determined by supply-and-demand and that only.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC's would be a negative for financial stability because it gives complete control of the economy to 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?

CBDCs differ from stablecoins because anyone is free to use a stablecoin on Ethereum (permissionless). With a CBDC, you would need permission to use it (permissioned).

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

These tools don't exist, and they don't need to exist. Everything that a CBDC could do is done better with 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?

It is not important. This is because this money already exists in the form of cryptocurrency.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Digital payments will continue to become more popular with cryptocurrency, whether CBDCs exist or not.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

CBDCs should just stop altogether..

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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

Lynda Christner

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?

This gives one entity entirely too much control.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

jonathan ferebee

Industry

Other: 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?

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?

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?

if tied to the dollar is wouldnt affect

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

see #4

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 #4

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

see #4

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

yes

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

we have to do it to stay relevant and protect the dollar

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

follow how we track the paper/electric dollar as a guide

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

see #4

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?

banks

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

yes

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Entertainment

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?

Please consider Cloud Coin and RAIDA be added as the basis for any US Dollar currency.
Thank you

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*
14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
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22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

1. Money is a LEGAL instrument of sovereign rule: A. Only the top, politically legitimate sovereign of a civilized society has the power and authority to 1) offer the general population “full faith and credit” of monetary instruments, 2) designate an instrument that is “legal tender to settle debts,” and 3) provide standardization for valuations in keeping with standard weights and measures for goods and services commercially exchanged based on those valuations. Such sovereign also has the solemn responsibility to control the monetary legal instrument, its flow and amount so as to provide stable circumstances for large scale commerce to operate smoothly and reliably in keeping with the common defense and prosperity. B. Sovereign money can take many forms (and has in human history): examples are items such as sweet potatoes, sheep, cattle, metal coins, and fiat paper. It also can be bits of digital computer code, so long as that is likewise controlled by the sovereign. Both the volatile, damaging unstable economy of the late 1880s when private banks each issued their own scripts and severe speculative volatilities of today’s crypto items are examples of failures of sovereign rule. Can Satoshi Nakamoto or any of his minion miners or brokers offer any kind of “faith” in the blockchain digital issue? Holders of so-called cryptocurrencies who lose their “keys” lose their all of their intangible assets. Certainly, they have no authority to declare their computer code fragment junk as legal tender for the general population. C. Sovereigns have the power, authority and responsibility to declare entertainment tokens (like gambling chips and Chuck E Cheese tokens), retail coupons, and collectible items, in any form, to have no value as money, i.e., sovereign currency. This is the case in the US in the 2000s with the physical forms of these private issues, and by extension, any and all counterpart digital forms. 2. Blockchain technology is ancient in the computer era and horrifically wasteful of expensive, limited strategic energy resources: A. Blockchain technology dates to the 1990s, in “computer time” this is equivalent to some epoch preceding the dinosaurs in Earth geological time. The technology and all of its “digital assets” will disappear (vaporize) with advances like quantum computing. B. Many scientific studies from reputable publishers provide details of the calculation inefficiencies and extensive energy needs and capture of crypto mining. C. As a sovereign strategic resource, energy needs to provide food, shelter and all manner of living standards before any can be siphoned off for greedy, frivolous private scripts that add nothing to quality of life. Sovereigns have a responsibility to control this, as was exercised recently by a small, developing European country that literally pulled the plug on crypto miners.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, See #1

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, See #1

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve’s ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

See #1

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See #1

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

See #1

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

See #1

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

YES

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

See #1

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

See #1

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

See #1

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

See #1

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See #1

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

See #1 - ONLY under complete sovereign control as is the current fiat money

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

See #1

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

See #1

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

See #1 - the same ones that intermediaries for US physical currencies

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes to part and no clue to part 2

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No to part one and the how can only disadvantage large swaths of the US population

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

YES new, additional standards are needed

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See #1

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

See #1

Name or Organization

Delia villena

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?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
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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

Joshua Anderson

Industry

Other: Medical Manufacturing

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?

Having individuals make direct accounts with the Fed is a horrible idea in terms of optics and the potential for abuse in uncountable ways. There would always be suspicion by people into the Fed's motives on any action. Maintaining the barrier of the private firms, ie. banks or stablecoin issuers (I will elaborate in other segments) would be far more preferable and could be done in a way that will cement a US CBDC's dominance by setting the standards for allowing stablecoin issuance pegged to the dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If the Fed was to target the CBDC to solely replace the background architecture of the US's financial services the US's ability to ensure the dollars dominance would be certain. Take the opportunity to have the CBDC's creation supplant and replace the ACH and Swift system with an instantaneous blockchain for settling transactions between the Fed and both domestic and foreign banks, including stablecoin issuers. Have the Fed and Congress work on and publish guidelines for stablecoin issuers and banks alike. Don't dictate which stablecoins, dictate the minimum requirements, insurance, security, what percentage of their reserves need to be US CBDC backed in their books to issue dollar pegged stablecoins. Replacement of the current systems in this manner would actually increase US dollar dominance, but only if you make the system even easier and more efficient to use. Maintaining the dollars reserve status would be simple in this case, without getting bogged down into the actual issuance of stablecoins by the fed itself or the messy business of having direct exposure to retail clients.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Inclusion would increase in my proposition because people could purchase/send/receive stablecoins directly. These stablecoins in turn would be backed by the US CBDC through the guidelines requiring certain minimums in reserve. The current bank wouldn't really be affected in that these people were unbanked beforehand.

4. How might a U.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 wouldn't be any advantage or disadvantage in all honesty, other than having a much faster tool at their disposal for directing funds to certain banks or bank profile, ie. primarily commercial loan banks or giving rate breaks to specific money changers of specific industries.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If the Fed could design a better backend system that was faster and more resilient then people would be more inclined to stay with more traditional banks and services. Remember, the reason why stablecoins are so popular is because the ACH and Swift system are so unwieldy, painfully slow. By focusing on just replacing the ACH/Swift the Fed doesn't have to get dragged into the quagmire of creating the underlying tech and just take advantage of

what's out there already and what's coming up.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC is a very scary and uber powerful tool. It's too powerful and the Fed needs to be careful that it develops a non-scary CBDC, hence why I'm advocating for a behind-the-scenes CBDC that ends up in the digital vaults of every bank and country and organization for reserves on their stablecoins issued by a plethora of actors who keep the innovation going.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Maintaining a clean break between the Fed and retail is critical.

8. If cash usage declines, 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. Remember crime is done with the untraceable. Blockchains are traceable, cash is not. Crime is done in physical dollars despite the narrative being floated all these years. The public access is better served through the stablecoins already in existence. The Fed doesn't need to dirty its hands in what would be misconstrued engagement anyways.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The dollar will be left behind faster than it is already being ditched. A 'back-end' CBDC would solidify and even bolster the dollar dominance, maybe even regain some ground. The current systems are just painfully slow garbage and everyone wants a better modern alternative. It may already be too late to stop the dollar's decline in reserve status because we've dallied for far too many years.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It should scare the living daylights out of anyone who wants the dollar to be the reserve currency. If it isn't convenient, secure, and fast, without the bully stick so often, we have already been getting squeezed out of the space.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Stay out of retail. Period.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The current methods of stablecoin almost all have KYC and so that would be covered. As to the individual transactions, the government and the Fed shouldn't know those anyways. Hence my insistence of staying out of direct retail engagement.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

By focusing on back-end connections and activities it would greatly narrow the security scope that would need to be maintained and under constant improvement.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I could see that in repo/reverse-repo activities, and all engagements with banks and issuers that would have direct Fed accounts.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Probably. But I don't see that being the biggest issue. I can't imagine a world where anyone

would want to do that instead of putting their money to use.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The current banking system, crypto exchanges possibly, stablecoin issuers, multinational organizations maybe.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

This is an area I'm not certain about.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No POS, that would be direct engagement.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

If just replacing the current ACH/Swift system as I've proposed then I think that should take care of itself.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They could enhance the system that gets put into place, but generally should not have a major impact.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 the biggest focus should be staying in the current lane, but in a much better vehicle. People and other nations would feel far more comfortable with this system I think rather than direct engagement. The optics of possible overreach, abuse and ineptitude are too strong. I also would be more than happy to elaborate on any of the suggestions I've made.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: podcaster

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?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

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, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

END THE FED, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

22. Are there additional design principles that 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, WE DON'T WANT NO FED COIN

Name or Organization

Steven Ciesiel

Industry

Other: Service industry

Country

United States of America

State

Nevada

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I believe it's very intrusive that all transactions will be monitored by the government. If people purchase for example legal marijuana which is legal on a state level but not federal could that transaction be denied? Americans love their freedom and this would not go over well with the American people we already are very much divided this would divide even more!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If it's not intrusive and used as a means of control than maybe. Question is will the physical dollar be replaced?? Or will they both co exist is the question? Cash is king in my opinion

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 way monetary policy is now seems to be working and those goals are being met without a CBDC. It's a balancing act in regards to inflation and the economy and the Fed has been able to lower and raise interest rates in a manner that brings stability without a CBDC if it's not broken why fix it!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Physical cash is needed debit cards are always compromised same with credit cards. People need physical cash incase their CBDC card or account gets hacked that is the issue with going digital. Also the issue with owning Crypto Currency also gets hacked those are the issues with a CBDC if it gets hacked people get wiped out and people need physical cash as backup if that happens. If it's easily hacked that can 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?

Yes it would banks are closing now people losing their jobs at Wells Fargo Chase. If a CBDC is issued will banks be closing even 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?

If Physical banks are still open not closing the way it is now then I suppose a CBDC could co exist however what will happen to physical cash can we still access cash at Wells or Chase bank for example? My concern is CBDC will cause a cashless society and not co exist 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?*

Cash is king cash physical cash must be preserved CBDC will not go over well with the public if physical cash is gone!

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?*

Lets stay the way we are now not broken don't fix it. People do not want digital currency and the US should not do so if other tyrants in other large economies want to issue it so be it. If the US can issue it that preserves physical cash than I guess that could work but getting rid of physical cash would cause major social unrest!! Just look at the social unrest now it would be even worse especially with the conservative base they do not want it!!

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

In the Bible it is prophesied that when we go into a cashless society the end of times are near. That is a major potential risk according to most people that follow the Bible it's in the book of revelations. And what is happening in the world today with Covid 19, other events happening in the world this just seems too eerie to me!

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It's intrusive would cause major social unrest in our country thats all I have to say about it!

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

It's not unavoidable it could get hacked just like credit cards, debit cards there would be the same issues which is why physical cash is needed if we go this route.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Cash is king

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

If it's issued yes but physical cash needs to be preserved

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

I suppose so not sure

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

If physical banking firms can still be intact they can issue it but physical cash still needs to co exist

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Not sure how it can 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's issued it should be I still see lots of issues with it though as previously mentioned.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

If it's used like a debit card, credit card, Apple Pay, Venmo it could work however the issues of hackers is of great concern.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not sure

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

As I had previously mentioned it would cause major social unrest and protest around our country. Conservatives are going to say it's an infringement on their rights Liberals may follow government but it's going to cause more divide in our country that we do not need. We are divided on vaccines, race, politics, climate change, this just adds another problem we do not need. Evangelicals would also believe the end of times are near if we do away with cash transitioning over to a cashless society it is said the antichrist will take reign when this happens and this would cause more conspiracy theories. We need to keep physical cash no if ands and buts about that.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oklahoma

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The elderly will be quite bewildered by this change. Fears of having a digital ID that may track every purchase and also may be tied to medical histories seem justified. Everything digital assumes that electricity and Internet infrastructures will remain up and running and secure.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A return to the gold and silver standard with a rollback to the inflation levels of the late '60s would be a better option.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Inclusion will be slow and uneven for some time. Inclusion will not solve problems underlying our economy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Not one bit.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stability for whom?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Local banks and credit unions will likely feel negative effects, as will those people looking for low-interest personal loans.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Firing most of the "tools" working towards the CBDC would be a good start.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 decline of cash is one of your goals - there is no "If". There will likely be a sizable portion of the populace who will continue to use cash, gold, silver, and bartering long after everything goes digital.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Countries will likely attempt to use their own versions of digital currencies - but these will fail on a global level until everything becomes globally standardized. Should the U.S. decline to go down this path, it will end up in a tattered form of isolationism with serious internal conflicts and divisions that will make us the new Venezuela within a few short years. But that is part of the plan, isn't it?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Current efforts are being globally coordinated. Short-term problems and resistance will have long-lasting harsh consequences. Russia and China have their own versions of what the New World Order should look like, and many Islamic nations will have their own ideas as well. Only a global economic collapse and the very real dangers of regional wars will force the emergence of a true global currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Civil social and religious conflicts will definitely occur. Divisions will run even deeper than they do right now. But as you Borg are fond of saying "Resistance is futile".

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You know very well that the Feds will keep track of every transaction and party involved - so there never will be "privacy". Hackers will never be eliminated - no matter what you do.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Nothing digital will ever be safe. Nothing!

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Duh!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes! But I suspect that won't be the path you'll prefer. You care more about investments by the wealthy than the rest of us 'useless eaters'.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Ask Jeff Bezos, Elon Musk, Warren Buffet, and Bill Gates ... Duh!

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

These are silly questions. If genuine, then it implies you don't yet know what the heck you are doing and are looking to the public to find solutions for you. If this question is disingenuous then you appear to be seeking support for what you already intend to offer up.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Just as "no-fly lists" are updated and stored offline on a daily basis, the same can be done with a CBDC. Then, when online capabilities are restored or accessed, all of the scanned info can be quickly uploaded.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

You and I both know that microchipping individuals globally would make IDs more secure and easy to track. Unique global IDs are not that complex nor is such a scheme terribly expensive.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The BIS and World Bank would have to emerge as dominant regulators.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The merger of medical political and social digital IDs with personal and financial IDs are a given. The resulting forms of these IDs will likely be influenced by the economic and technological status of poorer regions around the globe versus the wealthier nations. There are many ways to skin a cat.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 antichrist forces of globalism will deliver their 'final solution' at the appropriate time.

Name or Organization

Joel Pugh

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 furtherance of tyranny if a digital currency is implemented. Tyrannical governments want digital currency for several reasons. 1. Tax avoidance/monitoring. They will literally be able to see what you buy and when you buy it. This is none of their business. 2. Negative interest rates. If your bank instituted negative interest rates you'd pull your money out. Digital currency prevents this. 3. Digital currencies are programmable. A government could program its currency to prohibit the sale of cigarettes, firearms, ammunition, or anything else it deems 'undesirable'.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Not pursuing a central bank digital currency would be a great benefit.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No. Everything is a negative when considering freedoms and liberties enumerated by the Constitution to the citizens of the United States.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Don't do it. Price fixing has never worked and will not work again.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative in all aspects.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, it could adversely affect the financial sector.

7. What tools could be 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 implementing a central bank digital currency would be a great benefit.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 Federal Reserve should encourage the use of cash currencies. A central bank is not needed. Scrap the idea immediately.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Unknown.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No. The U.S. does not follow the pack. It's a world leader. China is a Communist totalitarian government. Their implementation of the digital yuan is a problem their citizens will have to bear. Totalitarianism is antithetical to the rights and liberties here in the United States.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

All potential risks associated with a CBDC can be avoided by not implementing a central bank digital currency.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC cannot provide privacy. Cash currency already does that. The Federal Government will just have to continue rolling up its sleeves and doing the hard work finding illicit financial activities as it always has.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It cannot be. Scrap the idea of implementing 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?

If you stop pursuing the idea of a CBDC, all of these issues go away. You wouldn't have to be burdened with such concerns and can focus your efforts elsewhere.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. If you stop pursuing the idea of a CBDC, all of these issues go away. You wouldn't have to be burdened with such concerns and can focus your efforts elsewhere.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. If you stop pursuing the idea of a CBDC, all of these issues go away. You wouldn't have to be burdened with such concerns and can focus your efforts elsewhere.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

irrelevant. If you stop pursuing the idea of a CBDC, all of these issues go away. You wouldn't have to be burdened with such concerns and can focus your efforts elsewhere.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Do not pursue this.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No need to pursue this whatsoever.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You will never need to concern yourselves with this if you cease pursuing the creation of 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?

Nothing to consider. Stop all actions furthering the creation of this tool of totalitarians. It's not a path the United States should be going down.

Name or Organization

Grace Li

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?*
- 5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?*
- 6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?*
- 7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
- 8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*
- 9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*
- 10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*
- 11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*
- 12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*
- 13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
 16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*
 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
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Name or Organization

Paresh Varatkar

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?

Please defend the dollar. Lot of people 90% plus have been left out of crypto market. Allowing crypto to almost act as currency has allowed initial player basically free money. How they are different than someone on street trying to use their fake currency. Currency not backed by any assets and not legally backed by nation is fake. when that argument was made crypto investor somehow got El Salvador to make it their national currency. Crypto has diluted the money supply of those who earn their wages by hard work by trillions of dollars. Its imperative that US government make sure that crypto does not act as currency but as an asset (except central bank issued currency) and ban all the cypto currencies those are not backed by any asset and could wipe out gullible people of their life savings.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CBDC will be very useful only when its differentiated as a currency differently than other crypto asset. The other crypto assets must be forced to have physical assets such as land, gold, corporation or something to back their pricing. There is no other way. Favoring certain cryptocurrencies is robbing the hard working Americans for sake of few scrupulous crypto billionaires.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it will affect financial inclusion but I am completely bewildered that why this question was not asked when people were selling bitcoin. There is nothin decentralized about these other crypto coins. They are all manipulated by few whales who are well known backers of each crypto. They offer them for free whenever they want. All this must be put to an end or must be regulated. CBDC will also cause the same issue as now people may abandon the currency and late joiners will have to gamble on its success and failure. Last thing common person has to worry about is having their hard earned money worthless or losing significant value in advent of digital currencies. Its Feds mandate to keep that value. These billionaires are pressurizing governments to keep these currencies going. They need to be dealt with before the situation exacerbates.

4. How might a U.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 will not affect much as long as there is only one of it. Having thousands of currencies and passing laws that do not adversely affect common people invested in particular currency in a nightmare. Having one CBDC with fixed rate relative to money supply is a good thing but those should be asset not currency. All the commerce through crypto or CBDC should be heavily taxed same way as funds.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC will not affect stability alone unless Fed implements it in a way that devaluates dollar and makes commerce easy in crypto. Just imagine another currency backed by Fed when

everyone has lifesavings in dollar. You will be causing uneven redistribution of wealth. Allowing people to use bitcoin and ether is already causing confusion for common people who have less disposable amount on if their dollar will be valuable. Fed needs to make clear statement here and defend the dollar.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes! but current crypto has already waged war against banks and Fed has been quiet for very long time. The opportunity to intervene is fleeting away. Please ban all crypto. Have stable coin like CBDC. If you do that banks will not be affected as they can now start accounts in one more CBDC. Having 1800 crypto currencies has turned our economy into gambling mall without any regulations. Why government regulates Casinos if they are allowing people to start their own currencies without any liability. Bitcoin inventors should have been paying yearly tax since inception like any normal fund investor does on yearly profits.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tax them heavily. Already there is problem with the income. Why leave out these gamblers. Taxing the commerce through crypto at lot higher rate will automatically act as regulation and force people to differentiate currency and assets.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 Yes Yes. I work at city. We have garbage collectors who wake up at 4 am weather there is snow outside or COVID raging. They work at 50K/year salary for 40 years. They can not gamble their money on whether crypto will replace their dollar and nor should FED. FED should handle these youtube bitcoin marketing billionaires and save dollar for common people. Its high time.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Current system works very well. I do send money for my aging parents to help them . It gets deposited within a day. There is no huge technological gain in financial market in terms of speed. All gain is the anonymity and security but the blockchain technology is not a coin itself. Technology can be still used to transfer dollars quickly. Crypto sharks are trying to confuse people between blockchain and crypto. Blockchain is useful Crypto is not. Its just free number using blockchain technology. Implement technology for dollar and ban crypto zoo.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It does affect. You do not want other nation's CBDC to succeed but at the same time you do not want dollar to lose. 1) First remove all distractions. Ban all private crypto's use as currency and tax the heavily to reduce the use. 2) People can buy commodities like oil/gold/cotton/grains. Since they can NOT be used as currencies. 3) Promote dollar and come up with technology that can make transactions secure fast and free over web using dollars. 4) Make sure people can keep their privacy even from government except human trafficking and terrorism (with special warrant only)

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

1) Gambling on the value. Manipulation ease. 2) Risk of other private Crypto winning war. That will devastate the common people as they will start gambling as they do not know which crypto to use.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Allow complete anonymity on individual transactions except with special warrant. Only let IRS see gain/loss and not all purchases. Make sure purchases pay local and income tax in case there is gain in value . The loss should be limited. This way onus will be on people on how much they can gamble. Mandate same regulations for all cryptos.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Crypto will have high senior age since its not physical asset. Need more mechanism to fight identity theft. First we need to ban all other cryptos to make playing field even for 90% of Americans who do not own significant crypto.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO (and not and other crypto)

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

NO (and not and other crypto not backed by any asset)

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

YES to avoid manipulation (THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE FOR ALL OTHER CRYPTOS BUT YOU ALL LET IT HAPPEN)

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 but it should be single CBDC. Businesses should not be currency trading and should be able to focus on their business strengths. What Tesla Micro strategy is doing is garbage. People are having less of a business value and more of a currency trading value. That Should never happen.(due respect to Tesla and MicroStrategy)

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Randy Timothy

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Wyoming

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Definitely not, it's just a way for big government to control the people.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What

operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

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?

Proprietary Information...

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?

Positive, but not the way currently you have planned.

4. How might a U.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 be achieved very similar to the current regulatory imposed for all FIAT currency, including USD.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive, but has to follow our recommended protocol. Proprietary.

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 (I) have become the SME in this sector by default. Four years developing digital currency, non-coin and token based. Our due diligence recommends do not formulate a crypto medium such as stablecoins etc. into the digitization of FIAT currency this is not needed and actually will have various national and global negative impact.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Yes, tools will be a benefit, we have identified the tools needed to orchestrate the transition of FIAT currency to digital currency not only in the US but the world. We categorically have established a global platform, not just for one country. We have started the process.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Correct, when you consider the use of digital currency you have to consider the economic impact not only in the US but abroad. We have formulated a path forward in this sector.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Well, we have thought this through, this is an important point we have considered not only in the US but all countries abroad. Our thought process allows flexibility of FIAT and Digital Currency payments at anytime.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It is not a matter of whether to digitize the USD, it is when. Technology will demand governments to adapt soon. India and China are prime examples of moving forward in this sector, the largest populations in the world.

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?

Technology we are developing now. You have to think outside the box when it concerns security.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Proprietary

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Our vision being currently invoked is all countries Central Banks have legal tender just like their current FIAT currency. This is so important to us and our vision. We want, promote regulatory from all countries moving forward in the digitization of FIAT currency. This oversight is crucial for the stabilization of all monetary systems throughout the world.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This is a great question but does not factor the upside for each government initiating digital currency. We have a methodology that incentivizes the transition and continued use of digital currency for all governments in the world. The digital currency will exhibit the same qualities as interest bearing as FIAT currency, we made sure this exists in this new format.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

There is no need under our transition to digital currency to impose limits on quantity of digital to FIAT currency. Our way forward offers economic stability for all countries.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Proprietary... this is an important aspect of the global integration of digital currency not only in US.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

All Central Banks are the regulatory oversight only. It is not required that the Central Banks have control as you envision from your question. Having exponential oversight will be problematic.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No, this would be a mistake. The facilitation of digital currency is the same as FIAT currency, just in different format. This is VERY important.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, we have developed this not only for the US but for each country.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Actually for the better. Design needs to be up to tech companies like us and our partners, the design spec will be conducive to the regulatory imposed by each country/central bank.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 given this extraordinary consideration. I and team have come to the conclusion that we need to GIVE each country digital currency conversion capability for FREE. There should NOT be private digital currency under any condition. This needs to be completely owned and controlled by each country. Therefore digital currency conversion is a public use currency just like FIAT currency. Please contact me for more information on HOW to do this. Respectfully submitted, Gregory Ingles, Chairman and CEO.

Name or Organization

mustafe

Industry

Country

Denmark

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

hallo iam mr mustafe abdillahi hussein
tlf Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. § 244 a
248). Providing this information is voluntary

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

yes

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

yes

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

to halp me to pay mee

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?

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?

SVERIGES RIKSBANK– for a strong and secure economyPostal address: SE-103 37
StockholmVisiting address: Brunkebergstorg 11Billing adress: Electronic billing via PEPPOL BIS
Billing 3: Lev-id 0007:2021002684, operatör Opus CapitaOrganization number:
202100-2684Telephone: +46 8 787 00 00E-mail: registratorn@riksbank.se

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

yes

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

yes

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Gary Tucker

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?

PRIVACY

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

NO

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NEGATIVE

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

IT LEAVES TOTAL CONTROL TO GOVERNMENT

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

GOVERNMENTAL MANIPULATION

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

GOVERNMENTAL MANIPULATION

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

BACKING IT WITH GOLD

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

NO. ELUMINATE CENTRAL BANKS

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

GO BACK TO GOLD STANDARD FOR ALL COUNTRIES

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

APPARENTLY, OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE ALREADY SOLD THEIR PEOPLE OUT. IT'S INLY A MATTER OF TUME BEFORE THE U.S. DOES THE SAME.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

PRIVACY AND PERSONAL/INDIVIDUAL CONTROL

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

IT CAN'T NOR WON'T

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

CYBER RISKS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN USED TO SCARE THE MASSES

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

CBDCS GIVE GOVERNMENTS TOTAL CONTROL AS TO HOW, WHEN, WHERE IT'S USED. INTEREST IS ONLY AN INCENTIVE FOR ADOPTION

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

NO ONE SHOULD CONTROL HOW MUCH OF SOMETHING SOMEONE HAS

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

ELIMINATE CENTRAL BANKS

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

NO

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

NO

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

NO

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

ELIMINATE CENTRAL BANKS

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

USE CURRENCY BACKED BY GOLD

Name or Organization

jean maloney

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?

consumer privacy.

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 where you actually have an asset to back up any transactions.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

negative, people will avoid using it and criminal activity will increase.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Kidding me? There will be no choice in banking anymore. We will all go to one entity (technically ourselves TAXPAYERS) for money.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE. This will cause a civil war in the US. 50% of people are not going to accept this invasion of privacy by the 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?

yes, there will be no 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?

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?

UMMM, why would cash usage decline if the Central Bank has that as the reserve currency?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Whats wrong with ACH and wire transfers?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

CHINA=COMMUNIST COUNTRY. (telling me your going to follow their lead?)

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

100% there are.

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

That is not possible. As it stands now, the IRS is demanding Paypal, Square and Venmo report transactions over \$600.00 a year! What a joke to even talk about consumer privacy.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

It will get hacked...

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

NO

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Um, do people earn interest on anything these days? The FEDS have made it impossible to save in this country already. Fix the problems you already created (0% interest rate) by holding rates down.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

WHAT? Limiting how much people can own?

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

PRIVATE FIRMS, not GOVERNMENT FIRMS.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yes, if we have no power and the internet is down, how would I buy anything?

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

?

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Of course.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Better think more along the lines of how easily the technology could be attacked or taken down as hackers innovate too.

22. *Are there additional design principles that 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 Government issued Digital Currency for the regular US Citizen. More intrusion into our lives is all I see coming from it.

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?

International acceptance and the long-term leadership role of the US have not been considered enough.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Creating a US-backed CBDC similar to the original version that Facebook created, i.e., a CBDC that derives its value from a diversified basket of international currencies/markets based on PPP - Purchasing Power Parity. Engage major banks and global firms to utilize this new PPP-based CBDC backed by the US Fed. Benefits: being/staying a leader/pioneer of this international currency backed by the US creditworthiness. Global firms would save on hedging currency risks, and this currency could become a better measure of wealth and value. One could issue just a small percent of the total supply of USD to start by engaging only major institutions and global firms...

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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Name or Organization

Michael

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?

CBDC contradicts the true meaning of a free market.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Must be backed by something like bitcoin and/or gold. Decentralized and open blockchain protocols.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive; allows lower transactions fees worldwide and removes the exclusion of those in poverty who don't have access to the banking system, creating opportunities in a free market.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The policy's should be decentralized and governed by the people. This opens the door for those who need motivation to be driven. Education of monetary policy goes a long way.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative if it is governed by a central source. It must be a open-source protocol on the blockchain and backed so you can build back your trust.

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 freedom for one central unit to do what benefits them, creating a wealth gap and eliminating the middle 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?

Open-source Blockchain protocol, this would allow the government to do their job and work with the people to create a free market capitalist environment, where we can grow without debt in the system and show the benefits of a deflationary world through technology and decentralization.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, some people prefer the safety but it should not be imposed. The world should work together to make trade easier and safer for everybody. The governemnt needs to find different ways to profit and should only conduct smaller tasks such as providing safety, not blocking innovation.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

It allows freedom to build among one another. Where would science be today if scientists could not share notes. The government has slowed science with regulation also but that's another topic. Forcing unethical laws is not the way the government will stay in power for long.

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 effect your decision in any way. It should be watch what the everyday person wants in emerging economy's, there are riots everyday in some country's because they don't consider the lower class. "A government that doesn't listen to the people, won't be voted in or be in power for very long."

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Whether or not the everyday person will continue to use money that is being devalued and traced very heavily. Proof of work and decentralization is very secure.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Open source blockchain protocols, decentralized smart contracts.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Proof of work/ Bitcoin being legal tender.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes as well as Bitcoin and other backed open source protocols in which the owners of the business wish to use. In a decentralized emerging economy and the metaverse of technology coming there should be no slow down with innovation and letting the people decide in an open source manner.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes if it can generate yield without inflating the circulation, through staking/borrowing for example

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, enough to spend for a year and put the money back into the economy without being used as a store of value, that way you don't have to inflate the circulation of currency. In a deflationary environment due to technology there is no need to inflate the currencies. It should also not be the only currency and the people can have a certain amount of CBDC but will be more driven when choosing their own path once they reach their quantity limit (creating growth and education).

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Centralized and decentralized exchanges, Blockchain and open-source regulations

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Absolutely not, it must be open source 24/7 or people won't use it and will run to free market freedom in emerging and decentralized economy's.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, if people choose to use it and are not forced that will maximize the ease of use in the long run. It must have open source & easy transferability with other cryptocurrencies.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Blockchain and being open source, if not large company's will focus on emerging new economy's.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The future will be decentralized and should be taken very seriously.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 open source transferability with other stable coins and other cryptocurrencies. Do not trade decentralization for anything because it will determine its success. CBDC should be a governance token so people can vote on the monetary policy's as well as growing education for the years to come.

Name or Organization

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?

There are no benefits to a centralized digital currency outside of government. There are many risks, including, but not limited to: - Centralized power: The one's in control of a CBDC can decide what every citizen can and can't buy. This is a problem because the United States government has proven time and time again they do things and spend money unethically for their own benefits, then tell the citizens that it's for our own safety, which is often not the case, and does more harm on citizens and their freedoms. - Ability to make paper currency void and not legal tender: If the government eradicates the use of paper currency, and decentralized credit that banks offer, it gives the government the power to track and/or deny transactions as they seem fit. This is a problem because the government can turn you into a criminal just by changing a law to make something illegal, that was previously legal, just by tracking your previous transactions. - Vulnerable to hacking: Often times, black hat hackers are extremely smarter than government security teams, and choose not to work for the government because of pay and freedom limitations that come with having a government job. With all the money in one centralized location, all it would take is one good hack, and the financial system as we know it, could potentially collapse. A diversified decentralized financial system makes it harder to hack an entire system that is diversified. - No free market or competition: Without the ability to compete against other banks in a decentralized financial system, there are no incentives to innovate and create better experiences for customers, because the customers have no other options. I imagine the Department of Motor Vehicles with their wait times and lack of innovation to create a better customer service, when I imagine a centralized banking system. The United States is the most free and diverse country in the world, it is where the most valuable companies in the world have originated from, and it was only ever possible from the ability of having free markets and competition with limited government rules and regulations. Having a free decentralized financial system allows citizens to be safe from corruption and tyranny. At no point in time throughout history, has a centralized power remained benevolent. Even today, the United States has a diversified multi-party government, it is so to prevent a centralized all-powerful government that leads to tyranny. The financial system would do the same as a single-party government if it were centralized.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

See question 1

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

See question 1

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

See question 1

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

See question 1

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

See 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?

See question 1

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

See question 1

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We don't have a CBDC and cross-border payments work. A CBDC will absolutely find ways to complicate things.

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 is the world's reserve currency. Other nations should not be telling the United States how to do business. China's digital worthless Yuan should not be an example of why the United States should use a CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

See question 1

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

See question 1

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See question 1

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See question 1

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See question 1

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See question 1

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See question 1

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See question 1

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

See question 1

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

See question 1

Name or Organization

jerry pacilio

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?

i do not want a cbdc. i am an american citizen

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

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-

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

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?*
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-

Name or Organization

Brian R Heimbuecher

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 risk of a CBDC is that it would be a product of the Federal Reserve, an organization that's rife with insider trading (which, by the way, is a jailable offense), and has been abysmal at economic forecasting. Forget about a CBDC; we need the disbanding of the Federal Reserve.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Absolutely. Base the US money supply on a commodity like gold.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No. I don't own a 'smartphone', and I don't want one. Even if the Treasury pays for it (and the monthly bill that comes with one). I'm poor. My Social Security goes to my Wells Fargo account. Either return to a TRUE gold standard, or leave the present system 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?

As the above question shows, the Federal Reserve is dabbling in areas it doesn't belong in. The Fed has failed miserably in both the maximum-employment and price-stability fields. The Fed SUCKS at forecasting. Why, on Earth would an organization that does nothing right want to take on even more responsibility? And when do the insider-traders go to jail? You see, the Fed is a failure. A corrupt failure.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

All we need is to have the system hacked. Which, by the way, is a very real concern. A CBDC would have an adverse effect on the country's financial stability. Prove this statement wrong: The Fed is terrible at economic forecasting. This corrupt organization needs to be reined in, the insider-traders JAILED, and they should stick to their ORIGINAL mandate of price 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 depends on correct forecasting. Does that sound like something the Fed is good at? Or do you need to take a minute to do some research on that? Take your time...

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Back the CBDC with gold. Or 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?

There should be no type of fiat introduced that can be traced or influenced by central planners. I'd move to China if I wanted the government up my ass.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

By returning to a TRUE gold standard.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US has had, until today, the reserve currency of the global economy. The US central planners, including the Treasury Dept., has failed the world miserably when it comes to protecting said reserve currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Allow private industry to manage the CBDC. You children have proved without a doubt that you don't deserve to sit at the adults table.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Our over-reaching government is supposed to be policing illicit activity. Are you telling me the dollar is used for illicit purposes? If so, then that's just more proof that fiat, currency, and money should be taken out of the hands of you criminals. There were Fed presidents who were CAUGHT doing insider trading. Are THEY going to jail? If not, that's all the more reason, or proof, if you will, that the present group of crooks in charge of the currency don't deserve to continue to print money, launch a CBDC... Those crooks aren't going to jail, are they? Didn't think so.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It is IMPOSSIBLE to design a CBDC that is resilient to operational and cyber attack. Impossible. Mark my words.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The last thing we need is peoples' savings being transferred over to you crooks because the CBDC is interest-bearing. Drop this foolish idea. Drop it and never revisit it.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

WHAT??? You socialists slay me! Get the hell out of here...

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Gold miners should serve as intermediaries of a gold-backed CBDC.

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?

Here's the ONLY principle to consider: The Fed has been run as the piggy bank of the rich, where people inside the organization have admitted they were privy to inside information that they used to trade equities. The Federal Reserve is a corrupt organization that is apparently above the law. I would have to be an IDIOT to think you people deserve MORE, not less, responsibility. Put the crooks in jail and get back to me. OR, expect me to be a thorn in your side. Do the right thing: End the Fed.

Name or Organization

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?*
- 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?

Yes, since it would be a part of the FRS.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, or else it would disrupt the financial system.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, unless disclosures are enacted.

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, at minimum in emergency situations. Cellular mobile applications and possibly ATMs.

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?

Security should be paramount.

Name or Organization

Matt Kopac,

Industry

Other: Hedge Fund & Finance

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?

1. Government-level & corporate-level cross border transactions... if & only if the recipient has infrastructure to receive the funds. (it's as simple as the analogy of: how do I send you 1 bitcoin? It can be done, but sender & receiver both require special hardware, technology, software, user rights, accounts, addresses) The 1st world countries come to mind. For commerce & trade. It is obvious how a fast, reliable, cheap transaction/currency/platform would benefit these users. It's easy to envision these users having & all the necessary infrastructure) What about 3rd world countries or island nations. Trade & commerce is limited in a way that opens the divide further. Making it harder for them to catch up. Digital currency just a recent hot topic. Popular to talk about. It's just a re-invented wheel. I've been part of the crypto market for 5 years; I don't believe it's better than traditional money at the public level.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Distilled down, all a CBDC does is create a sole-source monopoly clearing house for interagency/international transactions. (this will certainly reduce long term costs, increase trust, & simplify software) But Digital Assets do not necessarily need to be instituted at the central bank level. If we envision a use case where CBDC is created at CB level, sold to national banks, distributed to regional banks, & eventually lent to borrowers... Each regional bank acts like a liquidity pool, transactions would be best tracked separate from the CBDC ledger (where the regional bank tracks individual user balances). National & interbank transactions could transact/clear across this new unified CBDC network rather than high-cost, multi-system, brokers & clearing houses. All this to say, the same effect is achieved by having a single, centralized clearing house.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

In theory, everyone <60 years old has a cell phone & there is some precedent for digital payment apps (Apple wallet & Google pay), however market adoption is low. Inclusion for the youngest generations should be higher than traditional banking. (I think back to when I got my 1st cell phone, 1st bank account, & 1st job. A digital dollar might change that paradigm) Inclusion for the oldest generations is hard to estimate.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC would allow the Fed maximum clarity to data on where money is & where it's going. Improving confidence intervals might aid decision making & policies to affect Fed goals but I see no direct impact that a kind of money might have on achieving goals.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Well there's an underlying assumption nested in this question: whether CBDC is a reserve currency or a fiat currency. If CBDC is fiat, then trading the fiat US Dollar for another fiat will probably incite more instability. (in a "throw away mentality" well that one didn't work, let's try

another) If CBDC is reserve currency it's easy to imagine how a stable asset base lends stability to its proxy certificates, the reserve CBDC. (certainly harder to implement, with some restrictions, but this question was about stability, not difficulty)

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes in a positive way. A fast, flexible, easy to deploy currency might eliminate "bank runs" & liquidity crises.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

If cash declines is a bold assumption. I would expect market share for paper certificates to remain the same as today.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

A static ecosystem without external influence won't change. More importantly does it need to? Digital currency is just a recent hot topic. Popular to talk about. It's just a re-invented wheel. I don't believe it's better than traditional money.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The US is the largest financial nation in the world. If we lead others will follow. If we don't lead, we may lose market dominance. At the very least we need infrastructure in place to transact with other digital nation's currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Double spend hacks for distributed ledgers methodologies & key cracking for cryptocurrency methodologies. (outside of infrastructure issues, solar flares, EMP, nuclear hardening, & energy commonalities to current money)

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

This is a question for end point protocols, regional bank liquidity pools, & transaction details. Not really part of the high level CB decision or national level monetary policy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

If CBDC only replaces currency at the highest levels the number of users is limited & security can be very high. If CBDC is implemented out to the general public risks are innumerable: phishing, sim-swapping, spoofing, double spends, & key cracking. I don't see any benefits for the Fed to get involved with creating an app or digital money at the public level.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. But caveats. The Fed doesn't need to release CBDC to the populace. Let banks & app developers take on the difficulty & risk.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No. There should be no inherent incentive for early adopters to profit by holding assets & limiting adoption.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No limits, I see this as being most beneficial to the largest organizations, govt, & banks.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I see this implemented best as a Money Services business. Not a bank, repository, broker, or transaction merchant. More like a trusted 3rd-party escrow agent.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Cash certificates just like today.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. If apps for payment, that's a matter for Silicon Valley startups to resolve.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

That's interesting. Yes new standards for system interface would need to be developed. But I argue that it's all avoided by having one clearing house (whether than be central bank controlled or enterprise)

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The obvious popular technological impact or is quantum computing to crack keys. This is solvable by limiting CBDC to high level.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 there are the most benefits & fewest risks for a CBDC at the highest levels (Fed, Inter government & a few banks). Implementating a CBDC at the public level feels like a trendy topic, not worth considering by a government organization. Far too many risks & failure modes. Heck, if Fed implements a CBDC at the highest levels, let the Silicon Valley developers take on the risk & developmental burden of bringing functionality to the populace. Digital currency is just a recent hot topic. Popular to talk about. It's just a re-invent wheel. I've been part of the crypto market for 5 years; I dont believe it's better than traditional money.

Name or Organization

William

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?

Can you just build an automated tax system into the cbdc platform, that automatically taxes large sums of static money, as well as transactions, at a rate that is fair based on the impact it would have. That way there doesn't have to be a complex tax system it all could be baked into the currency itself. And that way anyone using the currency pays taxes rather than just Americans who have an income.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It's inevitable that this currency becomes a reality please don't mess this up.

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 cbdc can be coded in such a way that updates can be issued by the federal reserve in order to meet the price stability goals.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Decentralized finance type contracts could allow for the fed to loan directly to individuals instead of relying on banks.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be 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?

Transaction fees can become the new tax.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The us has to do it, it's not a decision of if, but rather when.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Embed the tax code into the currency and it won't matter as much if it's used illicitly. It should be about as anonymous as Bitcoin, but not as anyonymous as monero.

13. How could a 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?

Yeah to an extent, but it should pay more interest to low income users, to encourage the distribution of wealth. Discourage high income hoarders.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

A single end user would ideally not be determinable. Anyone should be able to make a wallet, and should be able to have multiple wallets. It shouldn't be tied to an individual identity for it to be as useful as cash. But if the tax system was built into the currency, then large quantity wallets could be taxed at a rate to discourage hoarding.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Everything that is available to the intermediaries should be available to individuals.

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 resilience to fraud and chargebacks has to be somehow implemented to support retailer adoption.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Build the tax system into the protocol itself and eliminate the need for individuals to have to do anything additional to stay tax compliant. With technology today there is no reason the tax code should be what is essentially an honor system.

Name or Organization

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?

No digital currency

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No digital currency

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No 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?

No digital currency

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

No 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?

No digital 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?

No digital currency

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No digital currency

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No digital currency

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No digital currency

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

No digital currency

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

No digital currency

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No digital currency

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No digital currency

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No digital currency

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No digital currency

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

No digital currency

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No digital currency

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No digital currency

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No digital currency

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No 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?

No digital currency

Name or Organization

Edward A Applehans

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?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Has anyone ever considered just following the Constitution? The Constitution includes a gold coin money and it served the country beautifully for over 150 years. Since being dropped the country goes from one money crisis to the next in five to ten year increments.

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 Reserve should be discontinued. It has NEVER fulfilled its promise since its inception. The original dollar is worth only \$0.08 today, so the Fed has robbed Americans of 88% of their original earnings. I guess banks got the rest.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The Fed was supposed to eliminate the up/down cycle for money problems. Instead, we've had more money disruptions since the Fed was introduced. If we had real money, Congress could not simply invent trillions of dollars out of thin air, as they do today. I live within a budget and so should the government.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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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

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?

Central banking and un-moored fiat currency have facilitated the greatest atrocities ever committed. CBDCs would only further unhinge you all from reality, and should never be implemented. I hope that you do not create a CBDC, and also that the Federal Reserve ceases to exist altogether. This is not a threat, just a sincerely held opinion.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

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13. *How could a 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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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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22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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 D. Robertson

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Louisiana

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The government would have far too much control over our private lives.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

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 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Gerald Anthony Harris

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

gerald@artofquantumplanning.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

What additional potential benefits, policy considerations or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper? This paper I think makes a fundamental error in not fully addressing what a digital currency is, how they are created and suggesting that they are similar to bank balances held in accounts at commercial banks. The Central Bank needs to understand more deeply what digital currencies which are created through a mining process involving a massive amount of computer data crunching power, electric power and maintenance in a cloud-based computer network backed up by a block-chain ledger system. A digital coin (the lowest base form of a digital currency) is thus a piece of information created via the use of software. The digital currency thus does not exist without the software and all of the data and information processing involved in its creation. Based on this it is in no way equivalent to a bank balance at a local bank. The bank balance at a local bank is still based on currency issued by a State or central bank (thus in the U.S. that would be dollars). Money held in a bitcoin or Ethereum account is not based on U.S. dollars, but on the digital currency created by the mining process. It here that significant risks are possible for the U.S. banking system. When a person buys bitcoin or dogecoin or any other digital currency created by a private entity they are buying a currency (essentially a coupon) with U.S. dollars. Once that purchase is made, they own a digital coin asset. That asset can then shift in value (either higher or lower than the original purchase price). If at any point in the future, the purchaser of the digital coin wants to sell that asset in exchange for U.S. dollars, they must take into account the change in the value of the asset since that purchase. If there has been a large decline in that value then that investor will suffer a real loss. How this can impact risk in U.S. credit markets depends on any contagion effect from that digital coin investment. So, if, for example, the investor in the privately issued digital coin used that coin investment as security collateral for a loan (say an office building) then the decline in value of the coin investment would require additional collateral be put forth by that borrower to secure the loan. If the investor is unable to provide additional collateral security the loan could be called and the purchased asset (the office building) could be sold by the lender. It should be obvious now that as privately issued digital coins become a larger part of credit markets how risk could lead to damage. This is relevant for a central bank digital coin because a CBDC would also have to be mined to be a digital currency in the same sense as current private coins. I see these private coins as being similar to an individual unique \$100 bill issued by the Federal Reserve. Each one should have a unique serial number making it distinct from others. So, a CBDC would need the same unique individual features. Is the being taken into account in the thinking of how a CBCD would be created, issued, maintained and protected? It would not be a digital account in dollars held at the Federal Reserve. This needs to be thought through in the bank's deliberations on this topic. Mining is a central feature of a digital currency which is why the creators argue that are like a gold standard and are resistant to inflation (not sure this is true and on examination could turn out to be hype). But the notion is that the digital coin is unique and cannot be easily reproduced and drive its value down (thus anti-inflationary). And like a unique \$100 bill, the creators want it to be instantly and untraceable in its use. The want to privacy aspects to be central, like \$100 bills. Just like dope dealers can spend a \$100 bill at the grocery store, they want the same for a privately issued digital coin. So, the Central bank's desire to have constant unbreakable identification to who owns a digital coin will be problematic. How does the Central bank plan to mine its own digital coin? How is each central bank digital coin going to be unique? This is NOT the same as bank account based on U.S. dollars. What the Federal Reserve has to be cautious of is making any CBDC

exchangeable to a privately issued digital coin (under what terms). Privately issued digital coins, even those so-called hard coins backed up by a portfolio of assets, are at best an attempt to create value from software programs. They are software programs combined with a narrative (which induces private investors to get involved and drive up speculative values). The privately issued coins backed up by a portfolio of assets still have investment risks in that portfolio which should impact the real value of the related coin. Private issuers of these coins are trying to figure out a low-cost way to get the full faith and credit of the U.S. behind their coins. Not for free.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Digital currencies do not offer any benefits which are not already achievable in the current system. Efficiency and innovation benefits are being over-sold with little actual proof of their benefits in the real world.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

No, financial inclusion is based on the ability of the poor and excluded to access credit. A CBDC does not impact credit-worthiness.

4. How might a U.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 offers no additional powers that the Federal Reserve does not currently possess.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Financial stability would be harmed if a CBDC were transferable to a privately issued coin without adequate oversight and regulations. There can be no fixed price transfer due to market risks. Contagion from poorly managed private coins cannot be allowed to infect 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?

See comment on credit risks in previous statements.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

This question needs to be re-thought in light of the mining aspects of creating a digital coin not addressed in this paper.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

This already exists in normal bank accounts based on the current dollar.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

As long as the U.S. dollar is the preferred global currency this should not matter much. The issue would be not allowing digital currencies to be easily exchangeable into U.S. dollars in a way that transfers the full faith and credit of the U.S. without oversight, regulation and the ability to halt it immediately.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Again the issue is the terms of exchange and what is involved. Learning from current foreign currency markets can be used to examine this question.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

There is likely to be some form of insider trading that might arise here. I am not sure how it will but it seems to happen. Also, the poor performance of current private digital coin

companies, exchanges and systems cannot be allowed to infect the CBDC system.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Don't know.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The risk of cyber security may be one reason to slow down on the issuance of a CBDC. Studying current risks and events may be needed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, backed up by dollars at a market-based exchange rate.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, but no more than it does on other forms of dollar denominated deposits.

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?

This question needs to be thought about within the context of the energy and other information system needs to create, store and transfer digital coins. This paper seems to miss the point here on the resources needed in this area. Projections are that digital coin mining and maintenance might consume 20% of all electric power.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do a detailed rethinking based on the mining aspects of digital currencies worldwide and issued by other states and private entities before proceeding. Energy requirements, data processing needs, ledger maintenance and the like need to be thought through.

Name or Organization

Paul Johnson

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 central bank digital currency will almost certainly end in failure. Despite the intentions it provides too much power and control over the financial system to a few people. Policy makers will be able to pick winners and losers in the economy. Just the privacy concerns alone are enough to not consider a CBDC. There is a reason China is leading the way on this and that is because they want the ability to control their citizens. America should never launch a cdbc. Ultimately a cdbc will encourage capitol to leave the dollar. It will end in political and economic turmoil. Please do not issue a CBDC!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Randy Pollitt

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The 3 forms of money that exist today do not meet the definition of money. They only meet 2 definitions but are not a store of value. Digits in a computer are not money so CBDC will not meet the store of value either.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No a account ledger is not money and that is all CBDC can be is a ledger account.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative this sounds like a currency reset to me. Starts off slow then the only form of money will be 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?

Every financial disaster that has been created was created by the Federal Reserve. CBDC gives you too much control over people's privacy. Every transaction will be recorded on the blockchain.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative the constitution specifically states that the only money that can be coined is specie 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?

There all crap just digits in a computer they have no value but perceived value just like money today. You specifically target inflation which takes away the definition of store of value for 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 is no benefit to CBDC. The only benefit would be to end the Federal Reserve completely abolish it. Y'all have had nothing but a bafmd track record since your inception.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Only fools use digits in a computer for money. This is just a grab for more power that you already have enough of. "A private central bank issuing the public currency is a greater menace to the liberties of the people than a standing army. We must not let our rulers load us

with perpetual debt." ~ Thomas Jefferson "Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." ~ James A. Garfield

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

They exist now with swift.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

That's their affair, not yours.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Yes go back to the gold standard. Real money where inflation doesn't outpace wages. Once again abolish this corrupt institution that has just transferred wealth to the upper class and decimated the middle class

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

What privacy would CBDC have you would know every transaction that we are tipping away our liberties even farther.

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 then there is no risk.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

Absolutely not, neither should any form of money in existence today be legal tender. It's against the constitution. Maybe you should read the constitution. It specifically states money must be specie only gold and silver. The game is rigged the table is tilted. Do I have access like the elite to these extremely low interest rates? Answer No

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Once again I'm against CBDC but I know it's coming. Bitcoin was a test. This has been planned for a long time.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Same as above

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

None but let me guess. J. P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs, and what other banks are shareholders in the corrupt Federal Reserve Bank

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

It's coming I know there is no stopping it but there will be an underground currency. You can bank on it.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No CBDC I don't even see you asking if we want it.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

Technology is what we don't need. That's the mess you have created now because of technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Just how do you figure you have achieved anything now with Fiat currency except a transfer of wealth and unlimited government spending.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

What benefits its just digits in a computer worth absolutely nothing. Without intrinsic value money has no value. Without no value, hiw can it be a store of value?

Name or Organization

Nick Linse

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?

Bypassing the banking system gives far too much power to far too few in our country. The CBDC would pull money out of the banking system and cause private banks to collapse.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There are no benefits to a CBDC, only perceived benefits by want to be tyrants. The threat of abuse by government officials who would manipulate markets and currency

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative. Smaller, private banks will collapse as the CBDC pulls money out of the banking 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?

CBDC will give too much power to the Federal Reserve to manipulate currency, to the extent that currency will collapse and will have no value. Foreign investments will dry up and there will be no one outside the country to buy bonds.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative, catastrophic.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It will destroy the private financial sector.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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 make bad decisions just because other countries are doing it. That should be a lesson learned in grammar school.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Do not develop a CBDC, ever. That's the only way to effectively mitigate the risks.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot. It will be a data collection method to eliminate any semblance of privacy remaining.

13. How could a 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. A CBDC can never exist. It will catalyze the collapse of our economy as a few humans in the Fed will have godlike power over the fate of the entire economy. Failure will be inevitable when so few hold so much power. It will only be a matter of time

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: US Citizen

Country

United States of America

State

Utah

Email

richardfalconer@sbcglobal.net

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Do NOT proceed with this terrible idea. Digital money needs to stay in private hands only.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Go private only.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

NO, negative.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

No way.

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?

Most, if not all.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Do NOT do this.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Gold or silver only.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Poorly.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Who cares ?

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

Just don't need this.

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?*

Stop this.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

STOP NOW.

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

Mark Childs

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Georgia

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are no benefits.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Leave our money system alone.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This is just yet another act of government over reach. You have no right to even suggest a digital monetary system that the government would have complete control.

4. How might a U.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 government total control over citizens personal management of their own money.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Since the government would control every citizen's bank account, they could also control how much money they take.

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 all about government control.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no Benefits for everyday citizens trying to make a living.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 don't need a CBDC in order to transmit payments digitally. We can do that just fine right now.

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 effect on US citizens.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

That's easy, don't implement and there won't be a risk.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't, period.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Too many risks involved.

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?

N/A if you don't implement it.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None required if not implemented.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not all citizens have access to devices that would allow them to manage their own money.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I don't accept it period.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Nothing new is needed. Our current cash system works just fine.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

N/A if not 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?

There are no benefits to everyday citizens.

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

Dan Zyck

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.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?

Having the world's currency reserve digitalized poses too great a risk for security breaches and if it happens on a large enough scale can have a huge negative impact on 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?

It seems a CBDC could cause greater volatility than current on interest rates which will impact the financial sector directly.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

I don't see other large economy CBDC issuances having any bearing on whether or not the United States should do so in that I don't think it could replace the dollar as the global reserve. I believe inflation of the dollar is a much bigger risk to the dollar's status as the global reserve due to devaluation.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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, the federal government should not bear the responsibility of a CBDC-there are many more risks than benefits.

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

Centaur Copywriting

Industry

Other: SaaS Company

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

thecentaurscribe@gmail.com

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I am concerned about a Federal Reserve CBDC extending centralized control and possible restrictions over my freedom to spend, especially in respect to investments. I am also concerned about the lack of spending privacy intrinsic in the centralization of currency distribution. I understand China is implementing centralized currency distribution with which they control social aspects of the population, restricting currency availability according to 'social credits' and in respect to types of purchase. I see this type of centralization of currency working for the monetary management that favors central control over popular freedom. For these reasons I strongly feel the establishment of a Federal Reserve CBDC is a mistake that threatens the American way of life.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do feel there is a different way in which the CBDC can be of better benefit, and that is to have it distributed. The distribution doesn't need to be through the current banking system. Distribution can be through postal or online exchanges. Everyone's online systems are already monitored. Spending can be monitored for verification purposes rather than by spending requirements. Verification of monitored spending trends can give the Federal Reserve, or other central managerial entity insight into provisions on how to gear monetary and fiscal policies that promote the economic wellbeing of the population.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I think a distributed CBDC could affect financial inclusion to collectively and individually economically benefit the population, as well as stimulate the economy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

I think a centralized U.S. CBDC would give the Federal Reserve unlimited control over monetary policy, more than does the dollar. The greater control would be that money for all purposes would be issued to each member of the population directly from the Federal Reserve, giving central control to the livelihood of each individual. As previously stated, a distributed CBDC that is locally distributed, decisively controlled by individual choice and centrally monitored electronic means would allow for a more distributed and inventive economy and deliver more useful insight into monetary and fiscal policies that promote inclusive economic development.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It depends on how it's used. Financial stability doesn't reside in the CBDC, it resides in the way it's used.

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 how it's used. A CBDC, like any currency, can be used to expand or restrict the economy.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Again, the mitigation of adversity isn't contained within the CBDC as a currency, it is contained in the policies that surround it.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I think the cross-border influence of digital payments would evolve as any currency evolves, in respect to the goods and services produced around its existence.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think the CBDC can be used as a base global currency. As with fiat currency, there would be different applications depending on economic policies within different countries.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

I think a true and reliable insurance against currency default, such as the FDIC claims to be with the USD, would heighten mitigation against risk.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Distributed access.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The cyber resiliency already exists. Central monitoring of everyone's online presence is already in operation. The importance then focuses on preventing central cyber attacks.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If the CBDC is used, it seems it would have to be legal tender.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I'm personally averse to interest. But I realize it is a common practice within capitalist economies. So I say that CBDC could pay interest on savings, just as with the USD.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Again, the quantity limits should not be with the currency, CBDC or otherwise. It should be inherent in the monetary and fiscal policies.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

I'm not certain. I favor individual autonomy in respect to personal budgeting. I can also see central monitoring of flagged transactions only.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

I'm not certain as to the probably efficiency of offline capabilities. I can see the probability of multiple storage backups and warehousing.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Just as credit and debit cards are currently used in point of sale, only more simplified in use and transaction.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Easily through software trees, paths, system nodes, and authorized gateways.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The design of use comes first. Then the research & development (R&D) of cyber implementation follows according to need from design.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The further principles can possibly be determined by further study into current economic conditions and how you would want a CBDC to improve them.

Name or Organization

Denise Katzman

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I want the CB to regulate this unregulated sector. All they care about is pushing POW & Decentralization forward. Without out any regarding for the anthropogenic pollution, energy theft and volatility that POW creates V POS. The CB and Federal Gov must cease the ultra volatility related to Bitcoin POW, due to it being unregulated.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Ensure that POS & CBDC are united and POW is banned. This country doesn't have the backbone that China does. Step up and protect human, environmental & economic health.

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?

By generating jobs and price stability is centric to ceasing unnecessary risk.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Anthropogenic pollution via POW will end due to POS CBDC. Postive.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Crypto Decentralization and stablecoins have caused illegal acts to increase and un-calculated risks to soar out of control. CBCD will provide a calculated risk.

7. What tools could be 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 say that CBDC is adverse. Unregulated Bitcoin POW is ultra adverse.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 reasons I've stated, Yes.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Not answering.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Not answering.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

You're blatantly ignoring the Bitcoin POW risks.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Not answering.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Ask GrammaTech that ?.

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's deposit with a regulated financial entity.

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 answering.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Not answering.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

As long as it is regulated.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Not answering.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They can unite in a positive manner to Tech and finance. Figure that one out.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not answering. Too many ?s.

Name or Organization

bill detzner

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

billdetzner@bellsouh.net

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The 800 pound gorilla that the paper did not mention is that a digital currency will make it possible for a One world Totalitarian government to end human freedom forever. If a serf does something the Totalitarian government disapproves of, the serf is denied access to his bank account, and literally starves to death. A Digital currency will end all privacy for the serfs forever. The subhumans who are trying to implement this system are well aware of what this evil digital currency will do. This evil device will be forced on serfs, just as the Covid "vaccine" (Genocide)has been forced on the serfs.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CBDC must NEVER, under any form be introduced

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It will be the WORST catastrophe the serfs have ever suffered

4. How might a U.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 an illrgal bank, whose only function is to enrich the Oligarchs even more powerful.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I would literally rather be dead than to exist under such a system.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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: Commodity Pool Operator

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?

Paper currency was invented to be easy to exchange and difficult to counterfeit. The needs of currency today include international use over the internet and still must be secure, while preventing access for illegal users. An exclusive CBDC representing Reserve Bank Credit could be issued to member and customer banks only.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, a multi-chain model where registered Money Market Mutual Funds and Managed Futures Funds issue their own software based on their needs and compliance requirements. Again, only counterparties of central bank transactions should be able to access the central bank issued currency while the public uses mass market stablecoins.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A multi chain CBDC model would actually be more inclusive because it would allow for less expensive marginal cost in providing financial services on a mass market basis. Keeping banks secure has always been expensive and high stakes, blockchains are no different.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Early stage digital currencies with a fixed sum like BTC have the same limitations as the classic gold standard and forced adoption would be highly deflationary like the depression. Multi-chain open development of stablecoins by registered funds only should be compatible with the current monetary policy needs for a dynamic currency and money supply.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Stablecoins operating under current financial models for funds would allow for faster settlement and more secure accounting. A CBDC may not be as dynamic and would require the central bank to secure the entire ecosystem.

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 for general circulation would create a single point of failure for payments, like being at the Olympics without a Visa card.

7. What tools could be 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 multi chain model with each fund using their own digital currency or network token.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Paper money should be eliminated and stablecoins with user tax identification data and location/device metadata should be implemented. This would allow for users to always recover their funds. Collecting and processing this data would be too much for a single CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Unregulated and anonymous crypto exchange networks would proliferate with the ability to affect capital and current account flows. Only transactions secure with user data should be allowed to prevent money laundering and monetary policy circumvention through a grey market of foreign exchange.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The traditional financial system and especially international settlement system is already a consensus model which evolved from the Smithsonian Agreement post fixed exchange rates. Dual CBDCs should be maintained by both foreign central banks, after all crypto currency is just a digital ledger and every bank should have their own ledger.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Prohibiting unlicensed stablecoins and unregistered defi pool fund tokens should be an immediate enforcement priority, and subject of an international consensus agreement between central banks to combat money laundering.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Only through licensed issuers with traditionally regulated funds can illicit transactions be prevented. Anonymous networks like BTC need to be banned.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

A CBDC limited to traditional primary dealer and foreign central bank counterparties would be more secure than a network open to unlimited users.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

A CBDC should represent Reserve Bank Credit for traditional banks, which in turn issue asset backed stablecoins accepted like credit card networks. The credit of the central bank itself is a legal tender like a gold coin.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, units of Reserve Bank Credit are not debt like Treasury bonds.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Again, limiting the money supply would create the same deflationary pressures for the economy like a classical fixed gold standard which is inconsistent with modern monetary policy allowing for the central bank to expand the money supply for supporting asset prices and preventing interest rate volatility.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Only funds licensed to hold financial assets either under the Investment Company Act or Commodity Exchange Act should be able to issue a stablecoin. These funds should be the only users of a CBDC which could include many more than the number of firms today with accounts at the central bank, and still be secure.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

An encrypted qr code could allow for stablecoins to be "picked up" by a user and still maintain an audit trail. A CBDC should not have offline capabilities or anonymous unrestricted transactions without authorization by the issuing central bank.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

A CBDC should be an inter-bank intra-system transaction only, like the Interdistrict Settlement Account, and stablecoins with customer identification protocols handled by the issuing funds

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 be designed for payment platforms, instead payment platforms accepting stablecoins should be designed independent of the CBDC.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A robust CBDC will always need new designs and software which may obsolete the previous versions as technology improves.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

My fund was started with the idea of how to create a legal security token offering by a traditionally regulated issuer. The token will contain the traditional legal language of a fund private placement with an individual user accounting. For more information please contact me at aequantium.com

Name or Organization

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

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?

You're ruining my ponzi scheme.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Universal Basic Income of \$8,000 per month.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Positive for early whales.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

McDonald's waging.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Neutral. Culture matters 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.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Money printer go brrrr

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Crypto.

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?

Yes, fu•• you. Pay me.

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?

...

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, real money.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

...

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

....

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

....

Name or Organization

Industry

Country

United States of America

State

Colorado

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 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

Alex

Industry

Individual

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?

Trustworthiness, privacy for law-abiding citizens and ability to fight money laundering by criminals have never at the same time existed in any currency. In the past, the ability to catch criminals solely through transactions has generally taken a backseat, but it is becoming more common in digital payment providers at the cost of privacy. Any policy should consider the tradeoffs it needs to make and should not erode privacy further. Cryptocurrency and the speculation around it also provide funding for research and testing in blockchains that could be used to increase trust and reduce errors in other fields such as voting, business and medical record keeping, data security, preservation of culture and history and supply chain management. Creation of a CBDC would likely not affect it very much, but requirement of one's use certainly would stifle innovation in cryptocurrency and deprive other industries of the valuable work being done.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

More support for the exchange of cryptocurrencies between citizens/companies and the government (e.g. to pay taxes and fines, receive tax returns and welfare) would provide many of the ease of use, privacy and security benefits to people that a CBDC would without incurring extra costs and pitfalls of introducing yet another new currency technology. Additionally, it would formalize the relationships between the government and cryptocurrency exchanges and allow a more clear position on the rules the exchanges must abide by. One way to do this would be to simply accept and disburse existing currencies, another could be to introduce a cryptocurrency based on an existing blockchain and using the vetted, audited open source code of other cryptocurrencies, with the Federal Reserve holding the majority of the coins.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The effects of a CBDC would likely improve accessibility and possibly privacy compares to payment providers such as paypal or venmo but would stifle innovation

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

In the short term it may help against a possible move away from solely centrally controlled currency such as the dollar but it risks outright becoming obsolete in certain economic sectors.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

the net effect would likely not affect financial stability as much as other factors in the economy and the running of the 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?

a CBDC could improve the speed and trust of international transfers of money if implemented well and if there was collaboration between countries. Nonbank money however will improve it more as it is not directly tied to any government and multiple nonbank currencies can compete feature-wise for which id the best fir for a certain industry where it would be very difficult to implement many competing CBDCs.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Quick, easy and low fee ways to exchange a CBDC for cryptocurrencies, similar to how cryptocurrencies have atomic swaps and exchanges that can process transactions in minutes and which anybody can learn to 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?

If open standards of value transfer are widespread and the current standard of privacy from corporate data collection and analytics is preserved, cash usage declining doesn't require access to central bank money. If proprietary or monopolistic services that require user consent to collect and sell data, have high fees, or limit what users are allowed to purchase and sell (beyond anything illegal), start becoming standard then some form of central bank money will be necessary as an option for people.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

cryptocurrencies are already providing fast cross-border money transfer and can easily and cheaply be exchanged for many national currencies.

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 weigh the merits of CBDCs on their own in the global economy. If introducing one makes it much easier for U.S. citizens and businesses to trade with citizens and businesses of countries that have issued them, it may be a good idea, but they should not be issued simply because other countries are introducing them.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Strong cryptography and privacy, and a focus on catching criminal activity through means other than spending.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Possibly by being completely private in themselves and having strong kyc for any large transactions.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Fully digital transactions will likely incur skepticism whether the government is operating honestly, as people can't see the exact intended amount of money change hands between them and somebody else. Open source client software would allow people to verify that they are at least requesting the correct amount of money to be transferred and that there isn't any fudging of numbers. The protocol should have open source reference implementations that, while they may not ve used, would allow people to be able to gain an understanding of the network. distributing copies of a ledger of transactions in a way that does not deanonymize people would allow untrusting third parties to verify independently that the government is not falsifying any past records. Verifying present records may be extremely difficult or even impossible as a CBDC would be centralized.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If introduced, a CBDC that is not legal tender would not be adopted.

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 should never, under any circumstance, be quantity limits on the amount held or transferred unless a holder or transferor is suspected on reasonable grounds of engaging in illicit activity by holding or transferring currency. Firstly, it would be a gross violation of the rights of the individual, secondly it would remove any chance of a CBDC to gain adoption without being forced on people.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Ideally people should be able to transact without any firms as an intermediary. Certain cryptocurrencies implement escrow and other means of making sure money gets where it needs to go

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

If possible, a CBDC should have offline capabilities. Whether it's possible while maintaining privacy from anybody wanting to analyze a person's spending habits is another question, and the privacy should always come before offline convenience.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Ease of use and acceptance are good goals but should not be maximized to the detriment of all else. Privacy and security must come first.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Many cryptocurrencies can be transferred across payment platforms as well as used without a third party. A CBDC should ideally be as flexible. Open standards are ideal for this to work as they would allow anybody to add support in their own platform.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Zero knowledge proofs and atomic exchanges are used in cryptocurrency to allow for varying degrees of privacy and ease of transfer. Escrow and contracts built into blockchains allow trust in business transactions without a central authority needing to verify everything.

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?

Blockchain

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Via Blockchain technology, privacy could be ensured.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

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?

It would not. USFG still controls its own fiat currency in the US. Fiat, paper currency can be used in cases where identity is absolutely necessary to a transaction.

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?

No Comment.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Tax conversions from digital currencies.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. However cash usage declining would not be a bad thing, as long as the CBDC is *as good as* cash in the same ways cash is. Some legislation may be necessary to enforce the *as good as cash* nature.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

They already are. Get with the program.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No. Let them do their thing. We do ours.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No Comment.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It cannot. You must choose between privacy and control. Fail to build enough privacy into the CBDC and people won't use it for fear of being surveilled. The Federal Reserve must accept the risk of criminal activity as it does with Cash and build a system that is alike enough to cash so that law enforcement can still investigate major crimes without handing over all the golden keys to those same officers who may abuse and harrass otherwise innocent citizens for transacting in good faith and legal commerce. Privacy must be protected first. An anonymous blockchain and wallet scheme such as Bitcoin would be sufficient privacy protection. Transactions that need safeguards should be conducted with paper fiat money (US Dollars) and appropriate Identification presentation.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

No comment.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely yes. It must be. If it is not, you risk people just ignoring it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No Comment.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Absolutely not.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks. Same structure as we have can be adapted to new technology.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No. A blockchain must be a public online ledger, so that all can see who has what. Additionally, this would prevent some criminal activity, as all transactions could be seen when broadcast to the public blockchain (a permanent record) of transactions that must be public access.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. It won't be used by merchants otherwise.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No comment

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No comment

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No comment

Name or Organization

Chad Thundercock

Industry

Merchant

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?

You bastards will print it into worthlessness even faster than the paper stuff

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It's already been achieved, just not by you.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I'm sure you or your rich and powerful pals will find a reason to EXCLUDE some people. (as you see fit)

4. How might a U.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'll get greedy and ruin it like you always do

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

stability when compared to what? My whole life I've been watching the dollar crater in value, however you fu•• this up will not be a surprise to me.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

You or your rich friends will find reasons to exclude people or fu•• around with THEIR 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?

Taking the control of it away from you crooked fu••s and managing it on a decentralized (NOT ASIC FARM MINED) ledger.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, silver and gold should work nicely.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I already buy coffee from foreign countries using money you have no idea exists, my associate already sends money back to his birth country with Bitcoin, so not much.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I don't care if China has their shiny digital Yuan, let THEM fu•• it up. You've already had numerous chances and fucked it up at every opportunity.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

by quitting your jobs

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You'll find a reason to spy on people anyways, fu•• you.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The Russians will send the entire economy to /dev/null

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

what kind of retarded fucking question is this? Shi•• better be legal tender, wallets better be FDIC insured or there will be an unspeakable reckoning for you dipshits.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

You'd never implement a model that beats or even meets inflation, why bother?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Should the amount of fiat currency held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?
dumb fucking question, next.

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 or u r queer

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

You're 13 years behind the curve on this one, fellas. Catch up.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

anus

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 centralized sh••coin, I'm sure it won't be too hard to underpay some SWE to do it for you.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

You have been on the backfoot for 7 years AHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHAHA

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

NI••R

Name or Organization

Industry

Consumer Interest Group

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?

Central banking systems are obsolete. The US economy is collapsing.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

anarcho syndicalism

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Central banking systems are obsolete. The US economy is collapsing.

4. How might a U.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 is obsolete. Prices are obsolete. Everything is owned by everyone

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Central banking systems are obsolete. The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this 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?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process.

7. What tools could be 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 US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

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 US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The US economy is collapsing, and will continue doing so. Central banks cannot halt this process. Only the people can.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential

benefits of a CBDC?

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Name or Organization

Nick Ferrin

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?

Consider deploying commercial bank/nonbank token dollars on a single CBDC offline blockchain native coin used as central bank money, that can immediately be "swapped" only between institutions and the Fed. A second token on the CBDC blockchain that can only be swapped between banks of a certain tier and/or for specific certain purposes. A third for bank of a third tier, swapped out with the second tier banks. Continued tiers down to the commercial bank/non bank dollar. This protects a blockchain, protects the individual uses for money within the most common existing transactions, and allows for a consumer end dollar backed US digital currency within the banking structure, that is reliant on but separate from the native CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net positive. However, inclusion is a shortcoming of the banking system they should already have specific directives to accomplish within the existing framework.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Accomplishes FedNow and more. The data received on the flow of cash in the economy could be tremendous. Lower transactional costs within the biggest sectors of the financial industry could flow back into the economy, or the resulting spread can be taken by the Fed as income.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The Fed needs to provide a stable digital dollar for traditional finance to bridge into the global development of digital currency. By allowing banks, and potentially the stock market, to conduct instant settlement and availability for low cost by far surpasses the current market conditions. A CDDBC that swaps through tiers of tokens in the banking system down to a commercial dollar could provide the kind of stability a private entity will need to create a token of their own that ensures US dollar based currency is used to conduct transactions in that business. If grocery stores, major food chains, etc, begin offering their own tokens for use, incentivizing customers with "McDonald's Tokens" used entirely within the McDonald's ecosystem, it could decrease the use of dollars in circulation if the practice is adopted on a larger scale across economies all over the world. But with a digital dollar circulating to smooth the transition to a digital economy, it can POTENTIALLY maintain the position of the US dollar, which also provides stability for the consumer---a collection of corporate tokens could lose value if a corporation goes out of business, but if backed by a digital dollar, they can be redeemable at a bank, for example.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial

sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Over-reliance on electricity creates considerable vulnerability without proper mitigation. If each transaction requires too much energy, over time the demand could create unrecoverable strain on the system, requiring an easy transition back to other less energy dependent methods of transacting.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Diversifying risk across public/private/government partnerships, separating standard CBDC from a nonbank dollar redeemable anywhere. For example, if a hacker found an exploit to minting CBDC (tier 1), they would still be more difficult to monetize since they theoretically wouldn't be able to easily swap them for "tier 2" institutional banking tokens that would have additional security measures.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Rather than dollars, people could exchange dollars for a digital currency that can make the trip and be spendable. This would inevitably lower the use of the US dollar around the world.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

A United States CBDC should be other central banks' main asset when issuing their own CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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. A token on a CBDC blockchain should be.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Perú

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

Country

Peru

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Quilca fernandez pablo

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

DNI

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?

Patrimonio

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Maternidad

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Recursos

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

De dinero

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Huellas

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Del titular

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Moneda

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

Anivel

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Mundial

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

El último

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Atentado

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

En

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Perú

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

X. 4 personas

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Reparacion

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

De vida

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Por

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Desaparicion

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

De datos quilca fernandez pablo puno Perú

Name or Organization

Industry

Other:

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?

Everyone knows that this will only benefit the rich, while screwing over everybody else

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There is no benefit to CBDC

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes it would affect everyone in a negative way

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The existence of the federal reserve is in itself unconstitutional, and is loaded with corruption

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?

CBDC would only be used to take more of the people's wealth and funnel it into the bankers pocket, crypto would actually allow the people to keep their wealth

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

There are no benefits to the corrupt CBDC It's all about control

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No, the people can use Bitcoin, or another Crypto Currency

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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, CBDC is nothing but a scam

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, take the CBDC and shove it

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Haha, illicit financial activity? That's funny the federal reserve is ripe with 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, it's a scam created by a bunch of money fiddling, kid diddling political crackheads

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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?

USG should exercise caution in legitimizing Bitcoin. Bitcoin facts: 1. Prices are moving lower while costs to mine Bitcoin are moving higher (less inherent profitability). 2. There is a cost to run the network - when all 21 million are mined how do you pay to run the network? *Likely transaction fees will be charged or perhaps more likely more Bitcoin will be mined if 50% of network agrees. *Could be called Bitcoin B shares etc. Bottom line 21 million cap is BS and manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

USG should exercise caution in legitimizing Bitcoin. Bitcoin facts: 1. Prices are moving lower while costs to mine Bitcoin are moving higher (less inherent profitability). 2. There is a cost to run the network - when all 21 million are mined how do you pay to run the network? *Likely transaction fees will be charged or perhaps more likely more Bitcoin will be mined if 50% of network agrees. *Could be called Bitcoin B shares etc. Bottom line 21 million cap is BS and manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

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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?

USG should exercise caution in legitimizing Bitcoin. Bitcoin facts: 1. Prices are moving lower while costs to mine Bitcoin are moving higher (less inherent profitability). 2. There is a cost to run the network - when all 21 million are mined how do you pay to run the network? *Likely transaction fees will be charged or perhaps more likely more Bitcoin will be mined if 50% of network agrees. *Could be called Bitcoin B shares etc. Bottom line 21 million cap is BS and manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

7. What tools could be 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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11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

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12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

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13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

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14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

USG should exercise caution in legitimizing Bitcoin. Bitcoin facts: 1. Prices are moving lower while costs to mine Bitcoin are moving higher (less inherent profitability). 2. There is a cost to run the network - when all 21 million are mined how do you pay to run the network? *Likely transaction fees will be charged or perhaps more likely more Bitcoin will be mined if 50% of network agrees. *Could be called Bitcoin B shares etc. Bottom line 21 million cap is BS and manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

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20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

USG should exercise caution in legitimizing Bitcoin. Bitcoin facts: 1. Prices are moving lower while costs to mine Bitcoin are moving higher (less inherent profitability). 2. There is a cost to run the network - when all 21 million are mined how do you pay to run the network? *Likely transaction fees will be charged or perhaps more likely more Bitcoin will be mined if 50% of network agrees. *Could be called Bitcoin B shares etc. Bottom line 21 million cap is BS and manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

USG should exercise caution in legitimizing Bitcoin. Bitcoin facts: 1. Prices are moving lower while costs to mine Bitcoin are moving higher (less inherent profitability). 2. There is a cost to run the network - when all 21 million are mined how do you pay to run the network? *Likely transaction fees will be charged or perhaps more likely more Bitcoin will be mined if 50% of network agrees. *Could be called Bitcoin B shares etc. Bottom line 21 million cap is BS and manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

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manmade. 3. There is massive manipulation in BTC prices. Large amounts of Bitcoin are held by about 1000 people. There is extreme inequity in its ownership. 4. There will never be any central authority over Bitcoin. It should not ever be legitimized or supported by USG.

Name or Organization

van Oosterhout

Industry

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?

A huge risk is that the government has a new digital tool to (mis)use for purposes other than mentioned to the public when CBDC is being introduced. CBDC paves the way for more control over people's social/financial behaviour. Do we really want to take that risk? Another risk is that the government will shut down on and off ramps towards and away from CBDC in order to strengthen monetary policy (because people cannot escape deep negative interest rates and "hot money" for example).

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The only reason why this is definitely necessary in the long run, is because a huge economy like China is almost there already and the risk of central banks becoming irrelevant because of cryptocurrencies. It is important, however, to make laws in which the government is prohibited to use a CBDC for any other purpose than "giving people more control over their data" and the like. Don't let the government have a new tool free to use to increasingly control people's social/financial behaviour. Therefore, make laws which prescribe what the government can and cannot do with a CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Depends on the definition of "inclusion, positive and negative". Deep negative interest rates will make more inflation and debt possible which will not benefit the middle class especially. More families will end up in poverty in coming decades and will get CBDC subsidies in order to just live. Is that inclusion? Well everyone equally poor is "inclusive" indeed, in that sense.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It gives the government/fed the power to enforce monetary policy by controlling people's social/financial behaviour. That's too much of a freedom and privacy breach. Tell the people honestly that this will happen, don't go behind people's back on this.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will work, but in a free democracy where privacy prevails, you don't go there. Try to find another way and stop with printing excessive amounts of money. Cut debt obligations and go back to a gold standard. Don't increasingly reduce the ability of people to make their own decisions in life. Don't tell them when and how much money to spend. Don't go towards deep negative interest rates which is effectively a tax on savings. I know China's state capitalism is interesting to governments/feds, but you don't do that in a democracy. Just don'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?

The same principle indeed as stablecoins, etc. Now, the government/fed says we introduce the CBDC as attribute to existing forms of money. But, as soon as the CBDC will be used to effectively enforce monetary policy, safe havens like gold and bitcoin will be crushed in some

sort of way (the ability to escape CBDC due to deep negative interest rates). The people need to be aware of 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?

Makes laws which prevent the fed from controlling people's social/financial behaviour, increasingly over time. Don't believe central bankers when they say in public we won't go there, because they will. They openly talk about social behaviour in plenty of their reports world wide. When CBDC will be introduced they only talk about, in public, about "controlling your own data" and the like. But they will phase out cash and the possibility to escape their negative interest rates. They will also program the CBDC in a certain way when they think people should or should not spend their money or subsidies on something. Do we really want to give unelected central bankers in a democracy the power to control social/financial behaviour? Let central bankers find another way, don't let them control behaviour like China does.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes and keep it with that. Don't program the CBDC in a way that people can't spend it on something or are forced to spend it before a specific date. Don't program the CBDC that the government/fed knows every little detail an individual spends it's money on. Don't program the CBDC in any way that deep negative interest rates are possible. Deep negative interest rates are not in favour of the middle class. Central bankers need to stop with the excessive money printing and discipline themselves on that, instead of trying to discipline the people.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

CBDC can be a great innovation for this, indeed. Keep it with that. It's the same with the end of the gold standard in 1971. It was necessary in that time, but central bankers misused the opportunity to print excessive amounts of money. That's the problem all along! And now central bankers/governments will try to discipline the people on their social/financial behaviour! Don't let them.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Even though central bankers and governments get inspired by the objective successful state capitalism in China, you don't do that in a liberal democracy. Period! You don't control behaviour in a democracy, not in this extend at least.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, make laws which forbid central bankers from controlling social/financial behaviour.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Not. That's the truth. That's why digital identity with CBDC will be misused by governments and central bankers eventually. The only way is either to not implement digital identity with CBDC or make laws which prohibit the possibility to use the data to control social/financial behaviour. It will happen anyway though, just as how it went with the end of the gold standard in 1971 and the excessive amount of money printing which followed soon after. Controlling social/financial behaviour will happen and the people will find out when it's too late.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC won't be as decentralised as Bitcoin is, so it's just a matter of time when the first data breaches will arise.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

What else would it be?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It will have deep negative interest rates or commercial bank accounts will, but then CBDC will have a upper limit and an even lesser friendly interest rate in order to prevent a bank run. Don't go there, because it's not a solution. The only thing deep negative interest rates will do is give more space for the fed to issue even more debt and print even more money. That's not solving, that's continuing playing the game since 1971. Cut debts and go back to a gold standard and discipline yourselves, central bankers. Don't point at the people for not behaving as you wish they would. Look in the mirror and discipline yourselves, finally.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Why do you even ask, because it will happen anyway. Central bankers will prevent at all cost a bank run. Therefore, it is necessary to limit CBDC quantity.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Commercial banks, but stop with saving technically bankrupted banks which causes moral hazard.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, but don't phase out cash and don't program expiry dates. You can program CBDC so that people can use it on their phone, watch, etc. without a network connection.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

You can make it work the same as digital cash holdings at commercial bank accounts.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The defi industry is working on that already.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Once digital identity is fully connected to CBDC wallets and individual's medical dossiers the time is there for governments and central banks to increasingly control social/financial behaviour. QR-codes for CO2-footprint for example and deep negative interest rates, forcing people to spend their money in times of crises. This to kickstart the economy or even prevent crises in the future because people can't save up their money. Do we want to let central bankers and governments have this much of control in a democracy? Well yes, if we want them to, but do the people actually realise? The truth on that is "not yet".

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Most benefits of CBDC are for governments and central banks. My advice, for what it's worth, don't let them design it so they can control social/financial behaviour. CBDC should only be for digital payments without any further social/financial control.

Name or Organization

Todd Scarbrough

Industry

Individual

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?

All essential pros and cons have been identified. It will take a beta test to find more of the cons.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, the US Treasury needs to have an immediate payment method to all US Citizens. A CBDC using blockchain technology is the only way to achieve this with security and privacy for both parties.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC will have a very positive effect on inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Economic stability will be realized with the use of stable coins that are pegged to the US Dollar/ US CBDC.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Positive, see answer to no. 4

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

The Adverse effect would come with exclusion of the banking industry from citizens deposits.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The only tool needed is regulation of the entire product range electronic assets, including; stable coins, CBDCs, NFTs, and Crypto'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?

Cash will continue to decline. It will decline faster with digital asset payments.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

In the absence of a CBDC for cross border payments, any private crypto currency will monopolize the payment source.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If China gets there first, the United States will be playing catchup. Unfortunately, the US won't overtake after that. The US needs to be first.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

All potential risks will be mitigated with regulation of the entire space....

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC will be able to do this through individual queries that can be programmed into the CBDCs algorithm.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

This is a risk assessment that will be continually addressed during all times of use. There are too many bad actors chasing electronic money, it is unavoidable from a human standpoint.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

YES

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If the CBDC is deposited into an interest bearing account (available to the bank for lending), the rate from the institution should be paid. If the CBDC is in an individual treasury account for immediate citizen use, and not deposited into a private account, the CBDC should never earn interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. All earned money is the property of the depositor.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

A readjusted regulatory system is mandatory for electronic payment instruments. The intermediaries will be a hybrid of the traditional banking institutions and the emerging decentralized finance market.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

No, this cannot be achieved without bad actors totally desolating the system.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes...immediate liquidation of sales is the desired outcome of electronic money. By using the already established Ripple Net.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Also, by using XRPs/Ripples distributed ledger technology.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Also, by using XRPs/Ripples distributed ledger technology.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A United States Central Currency is going to be needed for the technologic future. Using it through the existing and improving decentralized ledger of Ripple Labs will make a perfect future match.

Name or Organization

Scott Healy

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?

No

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This would absolutely be a negative inclusion. This is taking away what ever privacy and threat of total control over the American citizens through social scores, etc. China is the blueprint.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This will create total control by the central banking system.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

How about a sovereign currency 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?

7. What tools could be 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?

We should be the leader on stopping the CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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?

No CBDC. Reinstate a sound precious metal backed currency.

Name or Organization

Srinivas Vallambhatla

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?

Usage of CBDC should not be dependent on internet connectivity. For example, there might be remote areas where there is no data coverage, fiat currency is only used today, we should be able to use CBDC as well. Tech like NFC can help when there is no internet, settlement on ledger can occur once mobile reaches network coverage.

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, CBDC will help with financial inclusion. It will bring positive effects.

4. How might a U.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, combining CBDC and commercial bank issued digital currency can compensate absence of cash usage.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

yes, if there are sanctions issued on a country, how illegal CBDC transfers can be prevented in that region. Due to anonymous nature of transactions, how CBDC can enable tracing.

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?

with account based CBDC, loosing private keys on digital wallets is a risk. How the current joint accounts or nominee models will work, would they share private keys?

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?

yes, NFC is one option. But we have to limit the transaction limit when offline to avoid double spend problem.

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 S McKee

Industry

Other:

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?

Devaluation of the American dollar!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No Scrap the entire concept

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?

could destroy the dollar. CBDC and the Federal Reserve policy should not be driven by maximum employment or price stability.

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?

More 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?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Quit attempting to destroy cash! Just more of the liberals cashless society!

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?

American decisions driven by Americans!

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not

raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

George Ochoa

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?

Let private companies create stable coins. Regulate those stable coins and let the best stable coin be decided by the market.

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?

complete control.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will be Positive in the short term, and disastrous in the long term.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

negative affect on the financial sector. There are more options with stable coins. There will only be one 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?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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 Moret

Industry

Other:

Country

United States of America

State

New Jersey

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Some of the risks the general public may be worried about are: 1. The risk of paper cash becoming obsolete taking away our privacy. 2. The use of CBDC implementation, to prevent bankrupts due to imposing negative interest rates. 3. Political manipulation such as surveillance or economic intimidation

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?

Cash needs to be an available option for the public especially the elderly who are not well versed in the use of modern tech

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Financial tech company Block chain protocols like XRP from ripple or XLM from Stellar

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. Only to better serve the people of the USA

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If CBDC pays more interest than a bank account at a commercial bank. The rush to convert holdings to a CBDC may cause commercial banks to collapse

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?

You are going to need BRIDGE currency for settling Cross Border Payments..XRP

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?

XRP..XLM

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Jerry Grubb

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Florida

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

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 the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

There are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

4. How might a U.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 are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

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There are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

There are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

There are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

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There are no potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 potential benefits to the USA citizens of CBDC. CBDC provides unwarranted power to the Federal Reserve, and that power would be used to negate the principles of a constitutional republic, and the citizens of the USA.

Name or Organization

Thomas S Hammer

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Oregon

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The Federal Reserve was formed illegally over 100 years ago. The Constitution gives the authority to control the currency to Congress and no one else. This survey is designed to arrive at predetermined outcomes.

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

Nicole Kaio

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Alaska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Hackers will surely find a way to hack this.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes keep cash

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I'm sure many people would close account at banks, so you would see even more people lose jobs when the economy is already bad

4. How might a U.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

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative, it's easy to find some coins somewhere when your down on your luck. Just dig around a d find a few bucks, that wouldn't be possible

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 hackers

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I don't think we should leave cash behind.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We've done business just fine we're without digital money

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We are our own country so who cares what other countries do.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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's why I don't like it....

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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?

I don't see how this is possible, that's why I'm against it

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 Fulmer

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

New Jersey

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

(1): RISK - Technological advancement undermining the design/implementation/security of the CBDC. Currently, these digital tokens are "mined", which is an enormous waste of resources; but the resulting tokens are based entirely on cryptographic models. So what happens when quantum computers come online, and can easily decrypt the tokens? These tokens can then be counterfeited, not only making the tokens worthless, but also destabilizing the national currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes. The US Dollar is already a digital currency. It exists as numbers on a piece of paper (in the case of banknotes), or in a computer (in the case of bank balances, etc.) The private sector has already come up with, and continues to evolve payment systems using the existing currency. It is already tracked using a distributed ledger system (bank ledgers, tying back to commercial bank ledgers, tying back to the Federal Reserve bank ledgers). In my view, creating a CBDC and distributing it through an array of blockchain ledgers is a really bad idea. A much wiser approach would be to invest in our current banking system, bringing the technology up-to-date, to allow for faster transactions, micro-payments, etc.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It is difficult to see how a CBDC could affect financial inclusion. In order to use the CBDC, the user would require some sort of technology, such as a digital wallet on a phone. If the user has this sort of technology available, then the only reason that he or she would be "unbanked" is because he or she wants to be.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Creating a CBDC could do nothing but reduce the Fed's economic control; analogous to issuing more paper currency. (This, of course, was called M1 in the old days...the money that the Fed had the least control over.)

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of

central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Maybe; if it's important to keep the illicit, black/grey markets, and clandestine transfers active.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes. It should be denominated in US Dollars. We certainly don't need another kind of money.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes. Being denominated in, and interchangeable with US Dollars, banks could create and lend money in CBDC, and thus pay and collect interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. It's an interesting concept, but if the CBDC is anonymous and tracked in distributed ledgers, how would you be able to enforce the limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Point of sale payment systems should be left to the private sector; otherwise, innovation will grind to a halt.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Brent Strenski

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?

Vulnerable to hacking. If there is no power you can buy nothing. It also opens the door to malicious use of the system as a means of control, and invasion of Constitutional protections to privacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. Leave the money system alone.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be a negative. It would be easy to exclude people who don't toe the line on the next mandate that comes from the government.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

This has nothing to do with price stability or employment.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative. It has no basis what so ever 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?

More centralized government control. 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?

None. It shouldn't be 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?

Yes, cash.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

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?

They shouldn't. Just because some other country does something doesn't mean we should.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, don't do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't it's that simple.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Hacking, grid down, privacy are the biggest issues. I don't trust the Fed to do something like this that is stable, safe, and secure.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. Those intermediaries will be puppets at best to the FED.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, but it is impossible for it to.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Ease of use is more vulnerable to hacks. No thanks.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Nick Ferrin

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?

Consider deploying commercial bank/nonbank token dollars on a single CBDC offline blockchain native coin used as central bank money, that can immediately be "swapped" only between institutions and the Fed. A second token on the CBDC blockchain that can only be swapped between banks of a certain tier and/or for specific certain purposes. A third for bank of a third tier, swapped out with the second tier banks. Continued tiers down to the commercial bank/non bank dollar. This protects a blockchain, protects the individual uses for money within the most common existing transactions, and allows for a consumer end dollar backed US digital currency within the banking structure, that is reliant on but separate from the native CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net positive. However, inclusion is a shortcoming of the banking system they should already have specific directives to accomplish within the existing framework.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Accomplishes FedNow and more. The data received on the flow of cash in the economy could be tremendous. Lower transactional costs within the biggest sectors of the financial industry could flow back into the economy, or the resulting spread can be taken by the Fed as income.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The Fed needs to provide a stable digital dollar for traditional finance to bridge into the global development of digital currency. By allowing banks, and potentially the stock market, to conduct instant settlement and availability for low cost by far surpasses the current market conditions. A CDDBC that swaps through tiers of tokens in the banking system down to a commercial dollar could provide the kind of stability a private entity will need to create a token of their own that ensures US dollar based currency is used to conduct transactions in that business. If grocery stores, major food chains, etc, begin offering their own tokens for use, incentivizing customers with "McDonald's Tokens" used entirely within the McDonald's ecosystem, it could decrease the use of dollars in circulation if the practice is adopted on a larger scale across economies all over the world. But with a digital dollar circulating to smooth the transition to a digital economy, it can POTENTIALLY maintain the position of the US dollar, which also provides stability for the consumer---a collection of corporate tokens could lose value if a corporation goes out of business, but if backed by a digital dollar, they can be redeemable at a bank, for example.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial

sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Over-reliance on electricity creates considerable vulnerability without proper mitigation. If each transaction requires too much energy, over time the demand could create unrecoverable strain on the system, requiring an easy transition back to other less energy dependent methods of transacting.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Diversifying risk across public/private/government partnerships, separating standard CBDC from a nonbank dollar redeemable anywhere. For example, if a hacker found an exploit to minting CBDC (tier 1), they would still be more difficult to monetize since they theoretically wouldn't be able to easily swap them for "tier 2" institutional banking tokens that would have additional security measures.

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Rather than dollars, people could exchange dollars for a digital currency that can make the trip and be spendable. This would inevitably lower the use of the US dollar around the world.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

A United States CBDC should be other central banks' main asset when issuing their own CBDC.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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. A token on a CBDC blockchain should be.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Nick Freygang

Industry

Individual

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?

From my perspective as an individual citizen investor and as a semi-retired engineer, who has been observing the evolution of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank since before the Great Financial crisis of 2008 through the many public sources of information available in a free society, I believe there are some potential benefits of CBDC that were not mentioned in this paper. From an analytical engineer's perspective and given the paper's preamble synopsis of the Federal Reserve's current mission, and in the light of how the Fed evolved to its current mission, the Fed has gone from light peripheral control of banking reserves to a more pro-active dynamic control of an extremely complex system that is the U.S. economy and its interaction with the economies of its trading partners (referred to "active monitoring and engagement" in the mission statement). To briefly illustrate a simplification of a system's engineering perspective, one can consider the economic marketplace of the last century as a mostly "un-engaged" high stability complex system that operated by in large freely on its own but exhibited short term and recoverable debt cycle failure modes. The residual effects of these smaller failure modes encouraged institutional consolidation into the catastrophic failure mode of "Too Big to Fail". This forced the participants in the complex system to fundamentally change the system by actively intervening in the system. A simplified system's engineering view of this marketplace system is that to maintain a stable balanced system, capital needs to flow, and the ill-liquidity of distressed debt impedes that flow. The active intervention of Quantitative Easing, where the Fed bought distressed debt obligations, was used to reestablish, and then maintain a stable balanced economy by removing illiquid notes clogging the flows of commerce and by replacing them with fresh money that can flow. This system's view puts the Federal Reserve in the key position of taking monetary actions in response to economic data at a highly dynamic level and CBDC could be used as accurate real time source of economic data and be used also to implement appropriate actions. The system's engineering view is CBDC is not money but a Data Format Structure and Network Communications Protocol that enables the Federal Reserve to create money and then monitor how it is transacted. In engineering terms CBDC could become the key mechanism for a sensor / servo feedback loop control system that is governed by a rule set determined by the Fed policy. The monetary governance rule set could be refined by big data mining and machine learning. This tactical use of CBDC could be used to detect problems and prevent them from growing such as: making short term credit available to a market sector that is showing early signs of a run (to calm a panic) or by increasing borrowing costs to a market sector that is showing signs of overheating into a bubble. CBDC could also be designed to have provisions for legally compliant template transactions (sometimes referred to as "smart contracts") so that CBDC can be used to monetize other assets such as commodities, securities, and real estate. If designed to do so, then a reviewed and approved CBDC trade could be transacted repeatedly and efficiently at a low cost and quickly as all the taxes, fees and transaction stake holders are paid at the time of the transaction. Compliant Template Transactions could be very useful in international trade as the participating Sovereigns would be paid at each instance of transaction and it would also provide real time data of Sovereign International CBDC flows and balances; especially if the global Sovereign's CBDC use a common data format structure and protocol to transact. Compliant Template Transactions could also democratize innovation by easily providing capital investment through monetization of compliant start-up ventures. If CBDC were to be transacted in a public marketplace using a safe "Open Ledger" technology, it could be used to promote the principles of a free society as all public transactions could be inspected by third parties such as the press and

advocacy groups and could encourage discourse on social trends.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, the importance of CBDC is not in who or how it is issued but that a U.S. CBDC data structure format and communications protocol can legally transact in the Sovereign U.S. marketplace in the denomination of dollars and that the Fed has access to that transaction information. The Fed could govern the marketplace that creates and issues CBDC, instead of the Fed trying to be the marketplace by providing the hardware and infrastructure to support CBDC. Probably the most effective way to implement CBDC is as Data Format & Protocol that is designed (and then redesigned in subsequent revision levels) with market input and forces in mind to launch it and support its adoption.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The Fed in its role of the Governor of Monetary policy should be able to use CBDC transaction data to measure the degree of "financial inclusion" by what ever metric it decides that is and then "actively engage" an appropriate response as determined by Fed Policy. For example, after initial market rollout CBDC transaction data might show that it is under utilized in some remote and rural areas, the Fed could then incentivize market deployment of CBDC infrastructure to those areas by subsidies, grants or authorizing regional monopoly

4. How might a U.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 role of the Fed as Governor of monetary policy would be to interpret the dynamic transactional CBDC data and then govern by a rule set determined by policy that would then actively engage in the appropriate marketplace sectors with the appropriate action such as: QE, raising or lowering borrowing costs to a sector, suspending trading of suspected illicit activity or opening / closing lines of credit. The monetary governance rule set could be refined by big data mining and machine learning.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If the CBDC Data Format & Protocol where to quickly gain domestic market acceptance and it was open for foreign trade using Compliant Template CBDC Contracts, one would expect mostly positive results as it should allow for lower transaction costs and increases confidence in the dollar denominated 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?

Although CBDC might be a paradigm shift and introduce a cycle of creative destruction one could expect that the financial sector would overall be invigorated by CBDC If: CBDC is implemented as a Fed governed data format & protocol for transactions and; the Fed can monitor CBDC in ledgers it can inspect and query (or in public ledgers) and; the ledger infrastructure is operated by financial institutions and; the financial institutions are competing for market share and; the financial institution can innovate and offer monetized assets using Compliant Template CBDC Contracts.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Financial market sector input in the design of the CBDC data format & protocol would mitigate adverse impact. Also perhaps grants to launch the infrastructure especially if the infrastructure were to be on a separate secure network independent of the internet.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 subsistence low end cash economy needs to be recognized as an important last level of societal support that exists because it operates as tax free. The Fed could migrate that part of the cash economy to CBDC by allowing individuals below a certain income & asset level to transact tax free and encourage migrant labor to use CBDC to send money abroad at low transactional costs

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Most likely for individuals by using smaller enterprise payment services like Pay Pal, Venmo, crypto-currency exchanges or bank services such as Zelle. For large corporate international trade, a system model like Japanese Keiretsu or trading partner carried account balance systems might emerge.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The U.S. should be a key voice to solicit input and promote international consensus on a CBDC data format & protocol as well as the network it would run on.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes, if CBDC was operated with as an Open or Public ledger with multiply redundant copies and the ledger data was mined, sorted and analyzed by multiple sources then there might be a higher degree of security because the analysis might uncover illicit or unregular discrepancies.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Ideally the marketplace is a public space, and all transactions and actors are in the public view and so there is no right to privacy in public. In reality, though some actors might prefer to act to some degree anonymously and could adopt and use an "incognito" public level identity that could only be revealed by legal action.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

See answer to question 11. However, with the emergence of quantum computing there will be no level of security that is not impenetrable given enough hardware and energy.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, CBDC transactions should be transacted and logged in the currency denominations of the participating Sovereign's currency.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

I have no comment if it should or not, but if CBDC as a Data Format & Protocol is implemented to allow Compliant Template Contracts as describe previously then CBDC could do both on various monetized assets including Government Debt.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

I have no comment if it should or not, but if CBDC as a Data Format & Protocol is implemented to allow Compliant Template Contracts as describe previously then CBDC could do both on various monetized assets and depending upon the types of actors and market sectors they transact in.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Any firm that can support and transact CBDC using it's own infrastructure or publicly accessible infrastructure .

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, but only for a limited time duration, as the transacting parties would in effect agree to escrow the funds until the CBDC transaction is entered into the Open Ledger.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, payment processors could do so by offering the consumer and retailer competing transaction offerings using Compliant Template Contracts like Venmo competes with PayPal.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yes, CBDC in this form is new. Ideally CBDC would be a globally accepted Data Format structure & network protocol run on a secure network (independent of but accessible to the internet) that is defined and regulated by the Sovereign Central Banks but operated on the infrastructure of their member financial Institutions.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Further development of Crypto and Block-chain technologies to implement Public Open Ledgers that use levels of encryption scaled to the size of the transaction (to save energy) would be needed. Expert Machine Learning of large data would need to be further developed.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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, there needs to be provision for the operation of commerce in case of global or regional catastrophic network failure (from such possible but unlikely events as a large Solar Flare Electro-Magnetic Pulse, Large Asteroid Impact or un-projected rise of sea levels).

Name or Organization

Mark Cappelletti

Industry

Credit Union

Country

United States of America

State

California

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

A CBDC will serve the public by providing a mechanism for payments that is cheaper, faster, and more secure. Being backed by the federal government the same as fiat currency will provide wide user adoption and security for the American consumer.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

A CBDC is the best way so that US digital currency can interact seamlessly in the new digital blockchain world. US digital currency can easily be exchanged for legal securities and assets with reduced fees, transaction costs, and greater speed. All of this is a benefit to consumers, corporations, and to US government

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The net effect of CBDC is inclusion and adoption from US banks and credit unions.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There should be no difference in the Fed's ability to implement monetary policy. In fact it will be easier to control the money supply and implement changes digitally.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC will bring stability to the rapidly expanding digital landscape and would have world wide benefits.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

A CBDC will positively affect the financial sector by providing a cheaper and faster way to transfer and keep track of money flows.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Digital currency does not have to replace paper money entirely. Paper money will become less popular over time as more people adapt to the digital transformation.

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 be ahead of the curve.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

Paper currency is the only way criminals can operate without being tracked, since there is no way to record every transaction.

13. *How could a 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 should be equivalent to paper currency.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Does paper cash pay interest?

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Is paper cash 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?*

Banks can hold CBDC in a secure account for consumers with the same FDIC protections as cash.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Ability to convert Digital cash to paper currency.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

yes, use private networks such as lightning network.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

there are existing technologies that can be utilized to transfer digital payments across multiple platforms.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

Name or Organization

K Rabun

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?

It displeased myself and the others in my area that our government would want to be in so much control of our lives that if we were to buy a pack of cough drops you would see it and possibly appear at our doorstep to try to test us for covid because we the information you procured from this means of money transfer you assume it was meant for us and not a in need neighbor or extended family or friend. This becomes an invasion of privacy. It only leads to a more tyrannical form of government being created much like in China, unless this is your intent from the beginning.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes by leaving our current system in place so that this does not become an situation where our government can create a struggle hold on our funds by injoining them when the want to force new policies on us.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course. That in truth is why this is being pushed at this moment in history.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There are no safeguards that could not be over written by the stroke of the pen of the Executive Branch

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

By continuing the status quo.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Yes, because if a business is not either towing the line based on someone's skewed sense of policy then that business could have its funds withheld and put out of business in this manner.

7. What tools could be 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, because the in power party at the time could pass laws to make it legal to do as they want.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Until that time when only a few thousand still use it then our current system should be maintained.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

We have that ability now within our banks.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We are an independent nation, not beholden to the whims 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?

There is no privacy in the electronic world, that is why hackers exist.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Ask a hacker this question.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

What to have it taxed and stolen by the government.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Once again, you are assuming that this is a good idea for our free market system, this is not.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Regulatory committees are only as fair as the people that sit on them. And intermediaries or corruptible.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

CBDC in its name and use has to be online to be used.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No, you are looking for ways for us to say that this is acceptable and it isn't.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This whole idea needs to be scrapped until a proven system is developed in another country. And it has the safeguards to show that that country's government cannot interfere. Then we can look at it seriously. Otherwise you make the American people beholden to the government for everything.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Read my previous statement.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 previous.

Name or Organization

Keri Lyon

Industry

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?

Limitations on personal transactions, as well as significant impacts on those who don't use the technology. As a farmer, many many customers at the market or on the farm pay with cash and we have neither the desire nor the ability to use digital payments. A high percentage of small farmers I know are in the same position. Ironically, this will only result in a new black market currency, further devaluing the US dollar.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Not my problem. Maybe try spending less lining the pockets of criminals

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes, negative impact

4. How might a U.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 have complete control over and access to every shred of financial data of all citizens, another intrusion into our privacy.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Net negative

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Initially, banks will likely win, but in the not too distant future they will collapse. Crypto is an altogether different animal. Not even in the same zoo as this asinine 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?

Don't care. This is a ridiculous concept

8. If cash usage declines, 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, though an alternative currency would surely pop up on its absence

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

More crypto, less value to the USD

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

The US leads, she does not follow

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's impossible. Anonymity evaporates with this

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

By the government? Impossible task. Name one, it will result

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is exactly the issue you useless pricks

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. Scrap it

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Should but wouldn't

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

Ohio

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 unconstitutional CBDC. And a free people would never want this. Why do you try to enslave me? 1) I do not buy the trying to help the "unbanked" nonsense. 2) I do not buy the sob story of we need this to help the "remittance families". I'm not heartless. You are just feigning concern to get what you want. 3) "Appropriate balance" WRT privacy. HAHA! You know you want total control and zero privacy. 4) The only reason we need not to do this DUMB idea: The Constitution does not authorize the Federal Reserve Act to begin with. You all know this, and you know why and how the people are harmed and the insiders benefit. 5)"Identity-verified"? No, We have a God-Given right to privacy. You just want to have complete control. You are too obvious. You people abuse every power you were granted.

6)Electronic transactions already are completable in real time. The People were lied to in order to get the Federal reserve act passed in the first place. You all know this. God can see your heart. You know better than anybody that Central banks always end badly. Anyone with even the slightest curiosity knows this. And this is why you are going to fail. Central banks always fail. The only thing you can even Hope to do is postpone the inevitable. And then only at great cost. You know this. I pray to God Almighty that you fail. I know in the end you will fail because your system is built upon a lie. God abhors a false measure. Fiat currency is a false measure. Dear Lord please stop these men, in Jesus name, Amen! Fate of Republics "There the moral of human tails, 'tis but the same rehearsal of the past: first freedom and then glory; when that fails, wealth, vice, corruption, -barbarianism at last. And history, with all her volumes vast, hath but one page." I cast my vote to Repeal the Federal Reserve Act in it's entirety.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

CBDC would give a tyrannical government more control over the People.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

You are not tasked with "financial inclusion" You are not even constitutionally authorized to exist and now you want to add more power to your unconstitutional self.

4. How might a U.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 know full well that you could force people to spend their money with negative interest rates. You know full well you could limit the geographical area that a CBDC could be transacted. You could limit who transacted. You would have complete, 100% control over the CBDC. You would be able to 100% end financial privacy. You know that you want to do all that and more.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

CBDC implementation would be a clear signal the USA is heading for totalitarianism. I imagine there would be an incredible flight of capital as a result. I imagine there would be extreme civil unrest. I imagine there would be price fixing. All these things negatively effect Political-Sociological-Economical 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?

If we have a flight of capital alone it will harm most sectors including 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?

Simply abandon the idea of CBDC is the only rational thing to do. CBDC has no REAL benefit to the people. CBDC only has real benefit to oppressive regimes.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 current system is adequate in that regard albeit unconstitutional.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I am sure that you will try to make whatever you have to work with useful to the task of whatever it is you are trying to accomplish, just like you have ever since the unconstitutional create of the Federal Reserve in the first place.

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 implement CBDC regardless of what other large nations decide to do.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The idea of CBDC is fatally flawed. It is anathema to liberty. Do not ever do it.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The People have a right to TOTAL anonymity. We traditionally have called this a God-Given Right To Privacy. CBDC would be used to abuse privacy NO matter what you say. You know this. Stop.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Our current system works, albeit is unconstitutional. We need a constitutional Gold and Silver system once again.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

CBDC should not exist.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

CBDC should not exist. This is a trick question. Negative interest is still interest. Negative interest is theft. Thou shalt not steal. You will burn in hell if you implement negative interest rates. Do not do it.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

CBDC should not exist.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

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?

Future policy must see to it that CBDC is never again considered and Gold and Silver is restored as the only money authorized by 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?

CBDC should not exist. CBDC would NATURALLY lead to abuse of the People.

Name or Organization

Pablo Iglesias Seoane

Industry

Individual

Country

Spain

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Como beneficios un mejor control individual del dinero ahorrado sin necesidad de recurrir a terceros, participación voluntaria en nuevas plataformas de financiación tipo defi que generen intereses atractivos tipo Bonos, posibilidad de transferir valor 24 horas a cualquier parte del mundo a bajo coste, Por parte de la administración se pueden implementar impuestos automáticas en subredes donde seguir la trazabilidad y tener un control efectivo y mayor trazabilidad, como riesgos puede que en paulatinamente vaya disminuyendo el empleo relacionado con bancos ya que su función acabaría siendo residual

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No , solo con la implementación y uso de la tecnología

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Si, sería positivo

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Creo que el objetivo de estabilidad de precios es más complicado debido a la multitud de variables no dependientes de la emisión de una CBDC, no creo que cambie esta situación por el hecho de emitirla

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Sin duda creo que sería positivo para la gran mayoría de ciudadanos

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Si en un primer momento tal y como está pensado actualmente, el sector financiero tiene que ofrecer nuevos servicios y adaptarse, pero seguro que disminuirá en tamaño

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Crear una entidad que absorba aquellos incapaces de reestructurarse y adaptarse, minimizar el impacto de posibles quiebras

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Si

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

No veo que puedan evolucionar de otra forma

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Creo que todas deberían hacerlo y a largo plazo establecer una única CBDC global

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?

Se pueden crear CBDC de esa forma, e incluso redes distintas donde dependiendo del tipo de uso y cantidad usada se muestre mayor información y trazabilidad

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Creo que dependiendo del uso habría que usar diferentes tipos, por ejemplo a nivel máquinas puede que interesen otras características y establecer una conversión entre cadenas de CBDC donde no se pierda trazabilidad

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Si

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Si, esto debería ser un servicio ofrecido por entidades autorizadas, por ejemplo un servicio de bloqueo para préstamos a terceros

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?

Entidades habilitadas como las del sistema financiero actual con sus respectivas aseguradoras

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Si creo que debería, pero desconozco cómo podríamos, quizás con IOT resolvamos el problema

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Con app sencillas e incentivando con algún interés por el uso

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Actualmente existen muchos proyectos que ya permiten trabajar con multicadenas blockchain, creo que AVAX cuenta con el mejor equipo

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Muy positivamente el uso será cada vez mayor con el auge de nft y un incremento del uso de tecnología asociada al ocio, videojuegos, metaverso

22. Are there additional design principles that 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

Reuben Oster

Industry

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?

This is probably the biggest power grab ever attempted. I can see far too many ways this WILL become corrupted in the future. I can see this being used by politicians and bureaucrats to force transactions and block transactions as a start deciding for me what I can and cannot buy with my money for example as well as just taking money from people if they decided I did not need it for example.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The exchange could be done NOW fast with banks if that's really a purpose. The FED could also set this up and it could be free now. YES - INTEREST SHOULD BE PAID!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Net long term effect of this WILL be negative and freedoms will be lost. Longer TERM a new system will once again develop to take GOVERNMENT out of money as central banks and governments inherently become political and corrupt.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve will have MUCH more power over people because of this. This is SCARY to say the least. Social Scores determined by what party is in power, equalization of outcome will be attempted and this always lowers the standard of living in a country.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

NEGATIVE and lead to a civil war is my biggest fear as politics and bureaucracy gets more involved in peoples lives,

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

IT WILL PICK WINNERS AND Losers, Let's be honest here the government and bureaucrats are terrible at picking winners. A short review of history shows this to be true.

7. What tools could be 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. I imagine ALL the "local" banks will be destroyed in this process.

8. If cash usage declines, 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, hurricanes, tornadoes, power outages - all these would QUICKLY cause mass issues without a paper and coin based monetary system. You KNOW THIS.

9. *How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?*

All the brokerages would be put out of business. What about hackers? You know what is gonna happen.

10. *How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?*

We can do this for INTERNATIONAL trade, but not for use inside the USA without a "conversion" taking place. The US Federal reserve ALREADY types in "money" all over the world instantaneously every day. Out of thin air with no "Value" created - imagine this on steroids! Wow the inflation.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

It should not exist.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

YES IT SHOULD IF IT EVER EXISTS.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

NO, it's NOT THE FEDS BUSINESS NOR THE GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS how much money a person has in THEIR account, I can see the thieves taking money from people already and there will be no recourse. Be honest - the FED cannot police itself, and you want more power and authority? It's not a trustworthy system and the inflation the FED has generated proves they cannot do the current assigned job so no more power should be given. Actually the FED should be CLOSED down.

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?*

Look at the Chinese situation and tell me that Crypto is honest or free for the people? Not at all. Social scores about as determined by the politicians in charge at the time and we know

how honest the bulk of the politicians are these days and how they look out for the people. I see this as a terrible thing the government is attempting to do.

Name or Organization

Dennis Young

Industry

Bank, Large (\$90 Billion or More in Assets)

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?

Risk: Federal control & the ability to confiscate especially for political reasons.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Different way: Forget considering the creation of any kind of central bank-controlled 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?

It's all BS. The Federal Reserve is neither.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The CBDC is a non-starter.

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?

A torch. Torch the whole idea.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Gold, silver, and bitcoins are the future.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The people will figure it out.

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?

Let the CBDC have the ability to be exchanged for bitcoin.

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?

Absolutely not

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

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

Gerald Barber

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Michigan

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There's a big risk of people losing the life savings by going digital! The federal government couldn't stop hacker from shutting down a pipe or a massive butcher shop what going to protect citizens and there bank accounts? Surly not the Feds or government!

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

There's nothing good about digital currency as it's a hackers dream come true!

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?*

NO DIGITAL CURRENCY PERIOD!

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Financial Services

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

jeff@loquate.tv

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

What additional... policy considerations... may exist that have not been raised in this paper?" No mention is made of Spend Agenda risk, which is default risk, inflation risk, and devaluation risk. I consider these as hefty arguments not addressed in this paper, and hefty arguments for Bitcoin. The US Dollar, and by association CBDC, carries default risk, inflation risk, and devaluation risk. The Popularity of a "Spend Agenda" Monetary and fiscal policy create long term supply and demand capital allocations – named here as a spend agenda ("Spend Agenda"). In the current situation, any political party once in office executes their Spend Agenda. There is no need to get a democratic vote from the people if enough votes can be found to turn their Spend Agenda into law. Without regard for balancing the budget, the Spend Agenda includes printing currency. This may lead to a misconception that printing currency has no upper limit. Such Spend Agenda levels defy common sense; we cannot give money away making everyone wealthy without consequences. The Spend Agenda is popular among politicians because it may be executed without taxation by printing currency. In the current situation, by printing currency, the Spend Agenda occurs without regard to balancing the budget. Printing currency is a substitute for taxation. In the old days the process was reversed. Taxation was the only legitimate way to balance the budget. The Spend Agenda shows no recognition of an upper limit to government debt. But in reality, there is an upper limit to the appetite for debt. According to the Fed in the 3rd quarter of 2021, the Total Market for Debt was about \$64.0 tn. The US Federal Government portion of the Total Market for Debt was already 39%. In Appendix D, according to Datalab US fiscal policy of deficit spending over the last 5 year period ending in 2021 increased 1300% $[(8.3/.6)-1]=\text{about } 1300\%$; the average deficit increase per year was about \$1.5 tn. Over the last 5 year period ending in 2021 the US budget deficit compound increase per year was about 67% $[(1+.67)^5=1300\%]$ Default Risk With current inflation at 7%, the highest since 1982, who would buy 10 year Treasuries at interest rates of 1.50%, or 30 year Treasuries at interest rates of 1.90%? So few as to be inconsequential. So the Treasury has to turn to short term maturities. Appendix C shows that 44% of the US National Debt matures in 1 year or less. Significant risk occurs by matching short term Treasuries as funding for long term National Debt. A Treasury funding dilemma may exist. Demand exists for short term Treasuries under year maturity under a scenario of stable long term rates. If the long term trajectory is perceived as higher rates, some demand for short term debt may dry up. It may be better to stay in cash and wait until long term Treasuries are perceived as worth buying. Buying long term Treasuries in a rising rate scenario would be a losing proposition, until it is perceived that rates have stabilized again. Another option would be for the Fed to quickly raise interest rates on the 10 year maturity Treasury debt from 1.5% for example 3 fold to a more competitive rate of 4.5%. That could control inflation. But if the Fed raises interest rates high enough to control inflation, more money will move from equities to bonds, which might create a stock market collapse. The Treasury funding dilemma may be in a dead zone, until some point in time when interest rates have gone up enough, say 3 fold to 4.5%. So if short term funding dries up, and long term funding is unavailable in a dead zone, there is a default potential. Rather than default, the Fed would print currency, meaning, the Fed would buy even more Treasuries. Inflation Super inflation may be seen in inflated assets. Inflated asset include real estate, stocks, and bonds. Super inflation means ultra high valuations never before experienced. Any reader may request statistical evidence of super inflation, appendices, and other details from jeff@loquate.tv. Devaluation Inflation is different from devaluation. Inflation is an increase in prices in one currency such as the recent reported US

consumer price index rise of 7%. Devaluation is the reduction in the official value of a currency in relation to other currencies. Yet when all currencies devalue similarly, devaluation may be harder to detect. Bitcoin's main uniqueness is a total lack of Spend Agenda. Unlike fiat currencies that can proportionately devalue one currency against another undetected, Bitcoin may help detect the fiat currency Spend Agenda by Bitcoin's historic rise in price. During the 13 year period through 12/31/2021, Bitcoin grew in value from 0 to a market capitalization of \$.893 tn. Many digital currencies are proliferating because of Bitcoin's success.

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

Aaron McPherson

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Massachusetts

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

There is a need for an exchange currency to facilitate converting from one cryptocurrency to another. Currently, this need is being served primarily by Tether, which is unregulated and untransparent. I and other industry observers have noted the systemic risks this poses. A valuable role for a CBDC would be to replace Tether and other stablecoins as a universal exchange mechanism. This would also go a long way to solving the cross-border transaction problem, because a Fed-sponsored CBDC could become a means for converting between different fiat currencies or different national CBDCs.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The benefit of making central bank money available in a digital format could be achieved simply by giving non-banks the ability to create reserve accounts at the Fed. This would remove the risks inherent in private money, as well as costs for transferring money between banks and non-banks. Of course, this would undermine the ability of commercial banks to make loans, as you state in the paper, but it would be no worse than a CBDC in that respect, assuming that you are committed to giving non-banks access to a CBDC.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I see financial inclusion as a poor application for CBDC due to the technology and financial literacy requirements. Specifically, an individual would need an up-to-date mobile device or a computer, as well as an active Internet connection. Even if those conditions were met, you would have to use commercial banks or credit unions to distribute the CBDC, and there is no reason to believe that individuals would obtain or use bank accounts if they are not willing to now. The solutions lie more in the policy realm than the monetary realm.

4. How might a U.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 improve the Fed's ability to implement monetary policy by bringing non-banks back into the traditional financial system. By providing direct access to central bank money, a CBDC would lower costs and risks for non-banks, enabling them to lower prices and compete more effectively. Of course, this would require the non-banks to submit to the same compliance requirements as banks, but we are already headed in that direction.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

As more and more economic activity moves to non-banks, a CBDC would improve financial stability by removing many of the risks non-banks face. I am assuming here that the conditions for accessing CBDCs would be the same for non-banks as for commercial banks, and that the Fed is not invested in protecting the market share of commercial banks. There are alternative models of lending that could fill the gap if commercial bank lending becomes more difficult, and of course commercial banks could themselves hold CBDC in interest-bearing accounts.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

I think a CBDC would improve the safety and security of the nonbank sector, by making it truly independent of commercial banks. Right now, nonbanks are forced to use commercial banks because they cannot directly access central bank money. Disintermediating commercial banks would reduce costs, increase competition, and spur innovation. Of course, this would adversely affect the incumbents in the financial sector, but this may be acceptable given the potential benefits to individuals. Deposit insurance should be extended to non-banks as well, to improve their stability.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The main tools would be the same as those used to mitigate risks associated with commercial banks and credit unions; however, this would diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC, and increase the short-term costs to non-banks as they establish the necessary policies and internal processes to support access to CBDC. In the long run, however, this approach would preserve the safety and soundness of the current financial system while still driving benefits from innovation and competition.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

The main concern here is acceptance; if merchants stop accepting cash, it would cease to be useful to the public. This is already a problem in ecommerce, and there are workarounds such as prepaid cards or funds loading networks. If these workarounds are insufficient, cash acceptance could be mandated, at least for stores with physical locations.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I think a stablecoin will likely emerge along the lines of JPMCoin for cross-border digital payments, although there are likely to be competing alternatives that do not easily convert, raising costs. A CBDC would be more likely to achieve widespread acceptance, especially in coordination with other central banks. On the domestic front, alternatives have already arisen, and as I noted in the answer to question 1, this will become a major source of systemic risk as the cryptoeconomy grows. A CBDC is important in this context to promote the use of regulated stablecoins, by giving them a completely safe source of reserves.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

This is mainly a question for cross-border payments, and concerns the position of the US dollar as a reserve currency. A CBDC in this context would be a defensive move, but would only be necessary if other large economy nations started making their CBDCs available for foreign exchange.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

One important consideration is a reliable, universal form of identity verification. One model I like is the idea of a limited-information credential, which could be issued by a trusted third party (like a bank), but would only allow access to the data elements needed by the receiver. Current solutions (such as Facebook logins) either share too much information, or are not transferable between issuers. For example, if I go through authentication with Wells Fargo, there is no way for me to avoid doing it all over again with JPMC. There are obviously problems with the idea of a national identity credential in an open society like the United States, but the limited access idea should allow for an effective tradeoff between privacy and security.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I assume that consumers would not directly trade CBDCs, but would hold them in accounts at intermediaries. These intermediaries would limit the information made available to counterparties in much the same way as they do with conventional payment methods.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not using a blockchain would avoid the inefficiency of an immutable, infinite ledger. There are considerable risks already under our current system, such as a compromise of Federal Reserve systems, but I do not think a CBDC necessarily adds to those risks.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

It does not have to be, if the strategy is to use it as a means to grant nonbanks access to central bank money. Conventional "digital dollars" could continue to be used as they are today. FedNow will inherently provide many of the benefits mentioned in association with a CBDC. If the intent is to allow individuals to trade CBDC among themselves, without an intermediary, then yes; however, I do not think this is necessary in order to obtain the benefits.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Not inherently; however, the accounts held at banks and nonbanks should be allowed to award interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No; again, this assumes that all CBDC are held in accounts at regulated institutions. Limits on the amount of CBDC transferred in a single transaction or period of time should be retained to deter money laundering.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Commercial banks, credit unions, and nonbanks can all be intermediaries. There will need to be a separate system of regulation for payments, similar to that which exists in Europe, to avoid having lending regulations affect purely transactional activities. One of the problems commercial banks have in competing with nonbanks is the amount of regulation they face over their lending activities. Nonbanks should not have to shoulder these burdens unless they choose to offer lending products. The Fintech charter being worked on by the Comptroller of the Currency would be a good starting point.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, and I think this would take the form of secure storage on a mobile device or smart card. The main thing is that it should be easily portable to support face-to-face use cases.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No. Existing intermediaries can support digital currencies, as is seen by existing initiatives to enable consumers to spend their cryptocurrency at the point of sale. The volatility of mainstream cryptocurrencies is preventing traction, but if this problem were eliminated, there is no reason conventional POS could not be used.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I do not think so; the market is solving these problems at present. The Fed may have a role in guiding the process.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

No comment.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

Craig Bennett II

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 biggest risk is a true CBDC isn't trustless. Just like current fiat systems. It requires the holder of the money to trust the government to do the right thing. It is also possible a true CBDC will kill off any normal banks. Like banks will basically have the only function of buyer protection, debt/credit card function, and like functions. But in due time with proper technology. It is possible much of that will become obsolete due to CBDC. CBDC are impossible to counterfeit, they will be cheaper than making new physical money, most likely cheaper to handle than physical money, and it could be far easier to retrieve any stolen money.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Since a CBDC isn't trustless. A fix for this is where the CBDC is controlled by a DAO. The citizens can directly vote on changes.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It could help depending on transaction fees, how trustful the system is, speed, and a number of other factors. But the biggest thing it can help with is a payment processor can block someone's money from being used in a way the company doesn't want. For example, even today some banks won't allow their customers transfer their money into crypto, while saying it is to protect them from high risk actions. But at the same time they don't block gambling or other things. Or how a payment processor could block a group simply due to their ideology. Assuming there is enough check and balances in place. This shouldn't be a problem with 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?

A CBDC should actually make this far easier since it can be tracked to a high degree. This giving the Federal Reserve more data to make policies off of.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Because it is impossible to counterfeit a CBDC. It should massively help since after the a CBDC is fully working. There will no longer be any counterfeited money. It will also solve problems like physically losing money, and the supply is highly trackable where everyone knows how much of it is out there.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It could be indirectly harmful if congress was to make bad choices. If a cyber security attack broken into the CBDC or the blockchain it was on. If the programs or other things people were using to transfer the CBDC was horribly coded, or their interface wasn't user-friendly.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

AI to help develop better user-friendly systems and designs. Also AI to help fight against cyber security. This should not diminish the CBDC. In fact, it should make it far better. Other tools is quantum internet. This will allow the person to have access to the internet anywhere. This making it where it always has an online ability.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, because unbanked is becoming harder since there is some systems and places that won't take physical money anymore. Some of the decline is to deal with this, but in doing so the person might have to accept risk they wouldn't with a CBDC.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

I think many of the problems we are facing in current domestic and cross-border digital payments systems like fees, wait times, etc is due to company red tape or corruption. This highly limiting what we currently have, and the only competition from there is crypto due to the ability to deal with high volumes of transfers, and highly auditable record keeping. More than less, if CBDC don't happen then it is likely the world will go more and more towards using some other crypto solution as the backbone of payment systems.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think it should be extremely similar to how we do things with the current dollar. We monitor what they do, and find what works. Other than that, we need to treat CBDC as normal money.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Bug bounties, there needs to be a trustless system involved with the direct control around the CBDC so random people working on/with it can't abuse the system, and AI oversight to monitor fraud or other problems. For example a foreign power doing something odd with the currency.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

I imagine how it will work is the CBDC wallet will be directly linked to your citizen info. Other than the government, everyone else sees random letters and numbers. I would highly recommend looking at how XMR makes tracking from the outside impossible. This allowing for anonymity from everyone but the government itself.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The biggest unavoidable risk is there will always be a constant cyber attack on the CBDC. Another is a foreign power grabbing as much of the CBDC as possible to later flood the market to devalue the currency. It is expected when quantum computers are heavily used, the AES 256 encryption will be broken. The only fix to this is by using quantum computers to make a better encryption. Human failure. Like a human that is corrupted, they made a mistake, or something else. If the CBDC is on a private blockchain it is far less secure than an open blockchain. But if it is on an open blockchain then the blockchain is pretty much purely out of the control of the government.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

YES!!! If they aren't, then there is no point in them.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

A CBDC in my opinion should pay interest. An example on how I think it should work is SafeMoon. SafeMoon takes part of the transaction fee and give that between all wallets that hold it. The amount is split up is based on how much a wallet holds. This is called a

reflection. The USA federal gov and state level gov could use this to eliminate current taxes. During normal trade the federal and the state level will collect a large amount since it is likely for the federal and states to hold a large amount of the CBDC. But also, this encourages people to keep trade healthy and to interact with the market since this means as more everyday products are sold. The average person themselves will be getting rewards. This may require a new line of thinking. Where product developers don't look to how much they can make on their single product. But how much trade they can encourage and encourage others to make things which also pushes for more trade. And in return, just from having some CBDC they will be using this new method to make money. This making it where the average person will take more of an active role in furthering our trade, technology, and other things due to the rewards that come from it.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. There is no real reason to do this unless if my answer from 15 happens. In which case, the limit should mostly just apply towards the government so it isn't hoarding money to simply make more. There should be a reason. Now the limit and how the rules should be written, 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 honestly think the Federal Reserve should be direct to consumer. Part of the reason to switching to a CBDC is to help the unbanked. The problem is, people like myself simply do not trust banks because banks have clearly proven themselves to be untrustworthy. Now in general I don't trust the gov itself. But if I have to use a system, then less hands in the pot is better in my opinion. I do think banks will be important because it could be possible you would have a Federal Reserve wallet as a citizen of the USA. But also you can transfer to your bank wallet which you can link up with a debt card. And there maybe a way to let banks do their job while the Federal Reserve wallet and the bank wallet being one in the same.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, there should be a way to buy/sell items with offline abilities. The only way I know for this to work as a trustless system is a given card which auto syncs to online whenever it can and as soon as it can. This will tell the card how much you have in the wallet, possible restrictions, and other things. And then when the person buys something offline, this saves the data to the card and it syncs as soon as it can. To protect people there could even be a time limit where if the card hasn't sync in the past x amount of hours, then the card becomes a paperweight until it can sync next. Also the card can be used in a way which allows the first one that syncs (buyer or seller) the amount will be auto-adjusted out of/in the wallet.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

I honestly think the Federal government needs to make and be in full control over the CBDC. Currently with credit/debt cards we have Visa, Master Card, and maybe a few others. If you go to given stores they only take 1 over the others. This is important to note because if banks are the one who makes CBDC, we could easily see the same problem. In order for a CBDC to be useful, it must be as user-friendly as possible.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Same way normal crypto can be transfer. like I can have crypto on Coinbase or Crypto.com and use a Coinbase card or Crypto.com card to buy things at stores. I can transfer the crypto between the two if I want. But to be blunt, most payment systems shouldn't survive this if a CBDC is made right. Other than buyer/seller protections and a debt/credit card. Everything else should be possible through raw CBDC use.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A federal CBDC wallet could be used to help identify a person in a virtual world, while allowing them to maintain a major level of anonymity. For example, in a metaverse virtual world, game, or something else where I physically don't see a given person but need them to do something like make art for me. We can use the CBDC wallets to sign the agreement. I won't know who they are, they won't know who I am. But if for some odd reason push came. I could report their wallet and give evidence showing the person took the money and ran

without doing their job. This is obviously highly useful in situations like if you were to get a contractor to make a deck for you, and they took the money and ran. Depending on the level of control the government has. It could be possible the government could not only have an easier time finding the person. But also return any stolen funds to the proper owner. But also, this could be used in a passwordless system. Where you can use your CBDC wallet to login to places. This making normal cyber systems far more secure.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

It could be possible that taxes and other things are taking directly out. This making the tax system far less complicated for the average person. There could even be an opt-in function in the CBDC which allows the person to allow for this. That way they never have to worry about understanding the tax system again. On top of that, it is possible to use a reflation system like I mentioned under question 15. This allowing the government to collect enough from normal transfer reflections. That normal taxes are pointless. And with a CBDC it should be possible to adjust how much is taxed on transfer. It's possible to use the reflection system as a type of UBI.

Name or Organization

Diana Waller

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?

If the U.S. government or stakeholders convert all currency to CBDC there is a potential risk to the American people. CBDC can be used as a tool for suppression as we have seen in China. Citizens that do not agree with American policy and speak openly can be restricted or prevented from accessing their CBDC. Additionally, those without documents could not access CBDC.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

The reason that citizens utilize bitcoin or other payment system is due to privacy concerns. CBDC does not solve this problem. The majority of Americans as noted in the paper utilize about 80 digital products anyway. That means those dollars are not printed but rather transferred electronically, how would a CBDC benefit the American consumer who already utilizes electronic banking transactions.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

There are many ways to look at this. Non citizens without identity documents would be excluded from CBDC. Additionally, fees collected on CBDC financial exchanges run through banks harm low income peoples.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Unknown

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Other major superpowers that are in the process of rolling out CBDC have some backing of gold or resources that support their overall financial system. Both Russia and China have drastically increased their physical gold assets amongst other hard assets. The U.S. has not done so, savvy consumers are converting dollars into physical assets to beat inflation. Poor monetary policy continues to devalue the dollar. Having a CBDC with zero asset backing would in my opinion have a negative long term effect on monetary stability.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

CBDC removes the need for many banking functions and often even bank accounts. If the Fed creates CBDC accounts and CBDC funds can be transferred directly to bill collectors etc. without additional fees many banks become unnecessary. Banks make money based on fees and lending out consumer money. If, as a consumer, I have the ability to have surplus CBDC in a federal reserve account and spend CBDC directly without having to pay middleman(a bank) why would I utilize a bank? The only purpose would be to lend money regarding mortgages etc. However, I am sure that companies will come into existence that will back

home purchases and provide loans based on income and CBDC account balances thus making traditional banks obsolete.

7. What tools could be 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 to limit the quantity of CBDC created similar to bitcoin. However, if CBDC is created and treated like U.S. dollars banks are not needed.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes. Americans need cash and so do undocumented workers. If there is a blackout or a cellular device issue than Americans need the option of utilizing non-electronic payment methods. I can use my debit card and not carry a phone. Being required to be tied to electronic devices that require chargers, breaks or has other calamities without other options is not realistic. Many people keep cash on hand for emergencies. Furthermore, currency allows consumers and vendors to transact without paying fees to credit card processor etc. Americans need to be able to access and utilize currency without additional fees at all times that hurt businesses but also low income peoples.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Without CBDC payment processes will stay the same. I can already utilize venmo, paypal, zelle etc to make payments in other currencies. CBDC wont change my ability to do so. The difference is that CBDC will create more surveillance of Americans and potentially make it harder to interact with people outside of the U.S.. If the current U.S. government administration decides they do not like a person politics or viewpoints thereby shutting down the ability to transact. Without CBDC Americans have much more freedom to transact.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

I think that the United States remains more secure without a CBDC. Centralization leads to cyber vulnerability. Americans don't utilize either Chinese or Russian CBDC because we already have the ability to move money electronically. Nor, would we have any need to do so. Business are already able to utilize electronic dollars and exchange them into different currency via wire transfer or other means without a CBDC. As mentioned earlier, other large economies that are issuing CBDC have large amounts of physical assets backing these electronic products creating more stability or perceived stability of an electronic currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Limit the amount of CBDC created. Keep physical assets to back the electronic currency. Prevent or limit foreign governments from accessing U.S. CBDC. However, the cyber risk can not be mitigated and is serious threat to consumer confidence. Additionally, privacy concerns are also not mitigated with a CBDC but actually are worse because their is centralization. Centralization has the potential to create serious privacy issues for citizens due to having their spending habits sold much like our search histories. Also, the government reviews every transaction. There is real possibility of both inappropriate action by the U.S. government against its citizens by locking their assets similar to Chinas social credit system. There is also serious risk of theft. Large healthcare organizations have their systems hacked and this information stolen. The VA has this occur too. Consumers accept this risk because they have no choice however, having your CBDC stolen or locked out of the ability to transact has the potential to create not only widespread dissent and dissatisfaction but also distrust of this product.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We have functioned as society with cash for a large part of our civilization and this has been a non issue. The NSA, CIA, FBI etc. already monitor U.S. citizens and have the ability to monitor what is going on. If a person sets up a fake company that traffics children under the guise of selling iphone cases, they could utilize CBDC payments. How would the federal reserve know this is an illicit activity and not a legitimate business? They wouldn't. The point of bitcoin etc. is to provide the anonymity and privacy that cash provides. This does not mean those transactions are used for illicit purposes. I like to pay at the farmers market in cash

because the farmers do not have to pay transactions fees. People use venmo and paypal. No one knows if those transactions are illicit. Consumers want anonymity and that is not a bad thing. The government does not need to know I purchased tomatoes at the farmers market. I think that if this is rolled out transactions under a certain amount of money and frequency should remain anonymous. Large transactions over 10,000 or 20,000 could have additional requirements potentially attached.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

I have had my bank account pin compromised many times. I had a person send a zelle transaction from my bank account and I don't utilize now nor because of this occurrence will I ever use zelle. The real question is, how are you going to protect consumers when their CBDC is hacked and assets stolen? Can you make this more secure than my bank?

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

If you create a CBDC as long as cash is still an option what is the difference. Isn't that the point of a digital currency to use it.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No, interest would mean that the federal reserve would then be the only bank in town. This would be the last nail in the coffin for traditional banks.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Foreign corporations or governments should have a limit on CBDC they can hold and purchase.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Right now, my bank gets my "check" via direct deposit. Then I can go to the bank and get cash. No additional fees. They make money because they lend out what I leave in or fees on my debit card. However, I can pay by echeck or physical check without fees. If CBDC requires an intermediary then another entity has access to extract money from my personal CBDC. They can raise or lower fees which is essentially a tax on my CBDC. How does that benefit the consumer? If the CBDC does not function as current electronic money does then it should not be rolled out. I should be able to exchange CBDC for physical cash assets if requested without having to pay additional monies. Americans should be able to hold their own CBDC wallets. Anything else is simply another tax and skimming money off the top.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes- we should be able to exchange it to a physical dollars. Call it a CBDC note and debit card. People need physical assets during emergencies or if they have issues with their phones or electronics.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

CBDC cards

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

CBDC and the current U.S. electronic dollars could and probably should function similarly

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Unknown

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

The tradeoff is increased government surveillance, potentially larger taxes on citizens due to

being required to utilize intermediaries. Allowing citizens to hold their own CBDC digital wallets would provide much greater confidence. Laws preventing the closure of accounts due to political views should be on the books. The tradeoff is privacy.

Name or Organization

William

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?

Can you just build an automated tax system into the cbdc platform, that automatically taxes large sums of static money, as well as transactions, at a rate that is fair based on the impact it would have. That way there doesn't have to be a complex tax system it all could be baked into the currency itself. And that way anyone using the currency pays taxes rather than just Americans who have an income.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It's enivitable that this currency becomes a reality please don't mess this up.

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 cbdc can be coded in such a way that updates can be issued by the federal reserve in order to meet the price stability goals.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Decentralized finance type contracts could allow for the fed to loan directly to individuals instead of relying on banks.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be 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?

Transaction fees can become the new tax.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The us has to do it, it's not a decision of if, but rather when.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Embed the tax code into the currency and it won't matter as much if it's used illicitly. It should be about as anonymous as Bitcoin, but not as anyonymous as monero.

13. How could a 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?

Yeah to an extent, but it should pay more interest to low income users, to encourage the distribution of wealth. Discourage high income hoarders.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

A single end user would ideally not be determinable. Anyone should be able to make a wallet, and should be able to have multiple wallets. It shouldn't be tied to an individual identity for it to be as useful as cash. But if the tax system was built into the currency, then large quantity wallets could be taxed at a rate to discourage hoarding.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Everything that is available to the intermediaries should be available to individuals.

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 resilience to fraud and chargebacks has to be somehow implemented to support retailer adoption.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Build the tax system into the protocol itself and eliminate the need for individuals to have to do anything additional to stay tax compliant. With technology today there is no reason the tax code should be what is essentially an honor system.

Name or Organization

HenryRober

Industry

Academia

Country

Belgium

State

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 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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14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
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 17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*
 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
 19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*
 20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*
 21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Samuel Martinez

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?

One potential benefit is the eventual elimination of the federal reserve if we were move to a fully digital currency. As such a system, if implemented well, could see self sustaining growth as we see in cryptocurrencies which are mined to steadily increase supply overtime. The intermediary role could be handed to state, territory, and American Indian governments.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I believe if the U.S implemented a digital currencies a great way to achieve it's benefit would be to create a cryptocurrency with an supply increase of around 3% a year where new coins are mined through transactions. A proof-of stake-system could be implemented like is happening in the Ethereum update. To stop a 51% attack the mining could be distributed to the 50 states, the territories, the Native Nations, the 12 Fed locations and the capitol. and when they have sufficient currency independent parties should be allowed to participate in mining. This will decrease disruption to commercial banks as they gain earn income through mining. Also the private individual could gain extra income and not be subject to the trends of increasing inequality.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A large negative effect to consider is how the transfer of a CBDC between private persons would be considered income by a FED but not by the average person. An invasive look at the interactions with people would suck. and may deter inclusion, as people would prefer to deal in cash wish the government can't track the movement 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?

Hopefully it would get rid of it's ability to achieve well any of it's goals and allow the market to correct itself especially as it would decrease the power of banks. Which largely contribute to debt fueled bubbles. So the risks are lower and when problems occur they can just be powered through.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Except in the case of a world wide EMP a net positive. It would decrease the large affects of liability-fueled shocks

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?*

allow for official end-users and then unknown end users. This would best be discussed in congress with the duty of citizens because it is very ill-defined. Also we should use a blockchain to track illicit activity that way unknown end users can be seen but they're identities unknown. An aspect that could be investigated by authorities

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

proof of stake

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

YES

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

No, because it is intended to be a currency not a promissory note. it would also promote hoarding.

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

NO, though it should be subject to time limits. We don't want it sitting there for 400 years

17. *What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?*

State governments, commercial banks, credit unions. The roles should be issuance of known end-user licenses, and transference of physical cash to digital.

18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*

Yes, I think sort of a usb ATM would allow for offline capabilities where usb's are marked by how much they carry, and the funds have to be withdrawn in whole. Or if funds could only be withdrawn.

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

Yes they should.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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?

xlm

Name or Organization

İrfan Baş

Industry

Merchant

Country

Turkey

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Sınırlı sayıda üretin çok değerli olacaktır kullanım alanını büyük ödemeler ile sınırlandırın bir süre böyle test edin sonra elde ettiğiniz verilere göre küçük parçalara bölün ödeme alanlarını da biraz daha genişletin biraz daha test edin bu testleri 1/2 seneye yayın sonra dolara eşitleyinceye kadar küçültün ve tamamen piyasaya tüm kullanım haklarını biliyor olarak verin.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Bu testler

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Bitince

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Bu

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Boşlukları

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Zaten

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Siz

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Doldura

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Biliyor

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Olacak n z

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Allah

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Tüm

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Dünya

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

İnsanları

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Ve

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

İçindeki

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Paylaşımçıları

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

İçin

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Size

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Yardımcı

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Olsun

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Diye dua ediyorum.

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?

Assisting the cryptocurrency owners to invade the U.S. Dollar field through your secondary monetary system will only add to chaos, loss tax revenue, instability of the world economy, increased costs and electronic theft opportunities. This plan is a waste of time, because the cryptocurrency owners will not use it. They are committed to privacy. They use crypto to evade tax liabilities and allow illegal transactions. If your system is implemented crypto gamblers will not use it, and it will only confuse users of Dollars and current systems of transacting in Dollars.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Study the way marijuana sellers got into partial legality in a few states. Now ask the states that allowed it so they could potentially make more taxes off sales and reduce law enforcement costs if they would do it again. They will say no. The illegal market, refusing to be regulated are destroying law and order, and disrupting sellers who agreed to be regulated. The same thing will happen here. Why would you want to go to a regulated system when you could make more money off unregulated systems that exploit uneducated fools who gamble. Ask Jonathan Nez, President of the Navajo Nation next door to Cannabis legal New Mexico what he thinks about having legal and illegal marijuana sellers next door.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Russia has decided to make Crypto illegal because they realize that it is just a way to transact illegal acts and remove wealth from legal tender systems. I have advised my financial advisers that if any of the companies I am invested in begin accepting or transacting crypto, I want to divest myself of interest in their business.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

We are living in a world where the young entrepreneurs want to make money off money, without producing anything tangible. Crypto, and your CBDC is just a way to try to legitimize the look of Crypto to sucker more young people into throwing a few bits into the system. Why do all the pot shops have little machines that look like vending machines to throw money into to get a printout of numbers or letters or whatever make up keys to their fake money. Crypto sales are gambling, and the states are allowing gambling. What gives?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If you allow a form of digital fake currency to enter the Federal Reserve system whether regulated or not, you are just making it look like Crypto is legitimate. It is illegitimate and a form of gambling. If you want to support gambling, offer free plane tickets to Las Vegas. It would help to stimulate the economy by promoting tourism along with supporting a state that has legalized gambling.

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 called Stablecoins are an attempt to make crypto look like a real value containing thing. They are no more stable than the people who spent dollars to buy them. Show me a stablecoin. You can't, because they don't exist. They are no better than a promise to pay from one person to another, with no proof either person is real or will follow through on a promise. There are already too many ways to pretend to be me, and spend my money. We don't need 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?

I already got all my relatives who foolishly got into digital crypto investing to stop. Ones who still think they are going to get rich, bet on sports every week. I told them that at least they are betting with friends and not strangers in Lithuania. This "end of the world" thinking is messing with people's minds. I asked them to read about Block Chains (allegedly how your Crypto is secured) and if they can understand it, explain it to one of their friends. If not, keep betting on the outcome of sports or horse races. Don't get involved in unsecured pretend money. The Federal Reserve should be smarter than the average citizen. Stay away from this sham 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?

We already have virtual transactions of dollars. We don't need a virtual way to pretend that money which doesn't exist (crypto or your Acronym) is necessary. My bank said they were going to eliminate tellers. They told me I was going to have to get a debit card to use in an ATM to get cash. I said , if I lose my wallet and someone comes in to use my debit card, can they clean out my savings account. They said yes, if the person had my password. I told them my wife knew my password. If she got mad at me could she use my card with my password. They said yes. I told them that I was going to look for another financial institution that supported people who checked I.Ds working and not machines. I guess that's why people are using trucks to lasso machines with heavy chains and driving off with them. Are we making progress yet? When thieves can't steal a little paper money, I guess they will hack into internet systems and steal a lot of cyber money.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Go to your bank, transfer some dollars that are in your account to the account you use for transactions with that other country and wire them some money. Safe for them, safe for you. Faster and simpler is not always better. Why do you think Colonial Oil got stuck with having to pay hackers for shutting down their pipeline operations in crypto. Couldn't be traced. How do you think the pipeline will report their loss to the IRS. What value will they use for what they had to pay in cryptocurrency. It will have to be in dollars, because the IRS doesn't have a way to determine what value a floating crap table has on the table at any one given moment. If there is only one worldwide currency, how will the value of it be determined, by the temperature in Juneau Alaska, or the amount of tea in china?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Think about it. The value of the dollar is the relative value in relation to other nations currencies. To have one worldwide currency, yours or cryptos would eliminate the basis of trade. The economic output of European countries was different and made England get off the Euro. We would eventually get back to national currencies based on the value of goods and services. Trying to establish a common trade vehicle is a fool's errand and would lead to chaos.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Sorry I didn't follow your format, but that is the way the people will respond. If the system doesn't make sense, people won't use it. Right now, everyone wants to do things their way. The more variety there is in ways to handle money, the better. But the money must have a backing by a value tied to real promises, backed by a government, not a relationship to strangers without backing. I have cash on hand at all times. I can't count on electronic banking, because it is only as reliable as the electric grid, and I live in Texas. You know how that went. Even with money in my pocket nobody could sell me gasoline or a blanket in the

deep freeze. Either the gas pumps didn't work or the "cash" register (what a name)

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

You can't. Digital footprint. Record keeping. Court Orders. Just one more chore for banks.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Why do you think people are going ballistic and bombing telephone exchanges and the like? They are frustrated with intrusions into their lives, or people using Identity theft to clean them out. We need to slow things down and go back to more personal security. My wife said her password at the bank was her voice. I told her that she uses her voice every time she answers a spam call. We need people with common sense not how to work simpler, but how to work safer. Seriously, ask Life insurance Companies how to design security. Once they make a payment, if they gave it to the wrong person, they have to fix the problem and it could cost thousands of dollars. Or at least lawyers would make thousands of dollars straightening it out.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No. The dollar is the legal tender of the United States and should stay that way.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

No need to pay interest on a fake currency

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

On my credit card, I cannot pump more than \$50 worth of gas. Mitigates losses. Do they restrict you to how much money you can gamble in Las Vegas? Do we have Gamblers Anonymous? Wonder why?

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Either you are an organ of the Federal Government or not. Who do you want to control things the prime minister of England. He can't even comb his hair. LOL

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

You could tap into the vending machines at all of the pot shops. If you are worried about workers dipping into the "till" (a cash drawer of a cash register) then pay them a living wage.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Now you want to use the Cannabis (CB) instead of the Dollar. Have you lost complete faith in the Dollar? On July 6, 1785, the United States Congress chose the dollar as the monetary unit for the country. If you start to mess with that because you want to make things easier for a machine to work in banks instead of people, I'll take my money out. Banks aren't paying much of anything for me leaving it in the bank anyway. Big loss to the bank, not to me.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Everything you need is already in place. Forget your secondary fake money. Stick with the dollar.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Not the least bit interested. Unnecessary and a waste of time. Again, let me remind you, you are in a war with Crypto thieves trying to make their worthless gambling look acceptable. Don't fall for 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?

I see no benefits. You say you are impartial and haven't decided what to do about a regulated crypto world. Even if you put it in place, no one will use it, because they can escape regulation, taxes and scrutiny of illegal activities by using all the stupid named crypto type gambling funds. Instead, you should be helping to close all those systems down.

Name or Organization

Linda Bowin

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Mississippi

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 experienced events where electrical transactions were not possible for weeks at a time due to disruption of the utilities by a hurricane. Cash was very useful for merchants doing transactions on paper! Generators provide spotty return of limited power during these events, and we can be sure there will be more of these events..

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?

Not all citizens maintain internet connection, or even have access to it. This may be due to where they live, or may be due to the income of an individual or family preventing the needed devices being obtained. Even with free or subsidized phones, there are areas where service is not available. Negative inclusion would result.

4. How might a U.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?

Anything digital is subject to manipulation by people who are not acting in good faith or authorized to manipulate the data. The people with criminal intent work just as hard as those trying to encrypt and keep everything safe. There would be much incentive to achieve mastery and control your fortunes, with "new money" being posted. Negative stability!

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

If we did not adopt the metric system for every aspect of our lives, we should be able to manage with whatever we choose to continue using for financial transactions among ourselves also.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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?

Why would it matter what amount a single end-user was able to earn or acquire? This question speaks of excess authority being granted to the government.

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

Alessandro

Industry

Individual

Country

Italy

State

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 a (de)valuation less request of printed dollar for a reject of some industry that prefer to use digital currency 2 less work for the people that work in the printing industry

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Integration with blockchain technology is a good strategy

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

They can be balanced

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

IDK

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

At the start could possibly have a negative impact on but with a good integration of the other must request currency can be used for a new form of trading

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Maybe can finally stop to use bitcoin like bridge from de virtual finance and the ordinary one

7. What tools could be 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

Sovereign

Industry

Other: Heaven

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?

Could start a rebellion, but it could even the consumer field.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yeah by backing with substance; gold, silver, tangible property.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative for the first year and then after that when it becomes the new norm.

4. How might a U.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?

If it could only make inflation disappear for awhile. If you want to know more you know where to reach me.

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?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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

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?

A CBDC could strangle the Free Market to a FAR greater extent than the current "normal" currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

It could instead be an open-source cryptographic currency that is under the control of the Free Market.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

A CBDC would inevitably lead to the government persecuting political opponents by locking them out of the economy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

A CBDC would utterly destroy any remaining semblance of price-stability or employment by allowing politicians and bureaucrats to "print" unlimited quantities on-demand and incompetently manipulate on a grander scale than they do even now.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC would utterly destroy financial stability. Example: Look at how incompetent the current manipulators are now. Then imagine their incompetence on steroids. Yes, that is how a CBDC would 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?

A CBDC would turn the financial sector into a pure Oligopoly with no remaining semblance of meritocracy or 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?

The only effective tool to mitigate adverse impact of CBDC would be to abandon the idea entirely and/or pivot to open-source blockchain type technology.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 promote the use of cash instead.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

Free Market open-source blockchain payments would continue to evolve into more efficient and prosperous forms than any central planner could ever dream up.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The United States has pioneered the Free Market and the only way to maintain our economic superiority is to prioritize Free Market solutions over centrally planned boondoggles.

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 very existence of a CBDC is antithetical to the concept of privacy.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It WILL be hacked. For every countermeasure, there is a new measure eventually developed.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Absolutely not.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

It should not exist.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is central planning incompetence.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

The trashbin of history.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

A United States 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?

A United States 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?

A United States CBDC should not exist.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

A United States 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?

A United States CBDC should not exist.

Name or Organization

Bridgette Gipson

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?

I don't want a digital currency in the U.S.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Unknown

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Digital is much more difficult to monitor and takes away our ability to control what happens to money.

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?

Digital currency is harder to regulate and monitor.

7. What tools could be 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 current 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?

Payments via debit/credit cards should continue.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Unknown

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

It shouldn't.

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?*

Unknown

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

Unknown

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

Unknown

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

Unknown.

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?*

Unknown

19. *Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?*

No.

20. *How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?*

It shouldn't.

21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*

Unknown.

22. *Are there additional design principles that 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

Rone Vinicius

Industry

Individual

Country

Brazil

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Hello,cbdc is important... on the issue and speeding up the issue of payments and money transfers, but it is worth mentioning that paper money physical money is important mainly for money to circulate and benefit small entrepreneurs and small local businesses.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

If you pay attention to the issue of the appreciation of the dollar, here in Brazil we have examples of small businesses that went bankrupt because they did not have paper money or physical money in circulation and as a result of this the issue of social inequality increased.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes,Yes, think of American sovereignty, paper money is also needed. Physical money is important for small entrepreneurs and small businesses. Remember not everyone will adapt to new technology, the older ones are the most vulnerable.

4. How might a U.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 it would not affect the federal reserve directly, but use the cbdc as a form of money transaction and as forms of payment here in Brazil we have an example used by the central bank of Brazil the pix tool with great access, but not taking physical money the paper.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

using as here in Brazil the pix tool is great for economic development for agility in receiving and payments, but on the other hand we have the exchange system for tourists so paper money is also important.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Being like Brazil's pix tool would not be negative, but a digital currency that takes physical money out of circulation causes disastrous damage to the country's economic issue and seriously affects the issue of tourism 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?

We have the pix tool in Brazil which is for payments and instant money transactions.used by the central bank of Brazil.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Use it as a form of payment, and transfers like pix, but never take physical money out of circulation, this has serious consequences, an increase in social inequality and it would be bad for small businesses and for tourism, the exchange system would collapse

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

use only for payments and money transfers without taking paper money out of circulation

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

use it as a means of payment only, and for transfers as well as the Pix of the bank center without taking the physical dollar off paper, this occurs in several countries

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Just don't take the paper money out of circulation, there will be no risks

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

here in Brazil, the pix tool uses the numbers of encrypted documents without exposure to third parties, only the name and account number appear.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

In general, warn all customers of the possible failure but that it will not cause damage to people who use cbdc

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes that it does not present faults and inconveniences

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If you're going to charge to transfer or pay then don't even do it, make it free for the American population. charge for payment or international transfers

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

If it's a kind of savings then don't set a limit, just put it as a form of payment and transfer and thus deduct from the account of the individual who makes the operation

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

commercial banks can use all banks as long as they guarantee the security of customers here in Brazil the entire banking system uses pix

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

only with internet nothing offline so the importance of physical money paper money

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

think about foreign tourists not everyone will have access to cbdc digital dollar not everyone will have american bank accounts use it as a form of payment and transfer locally only in the country.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

I suggest that this bank knows the tool used in Brazil called Pix used central do Brasil this will answer this question.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Create a tool that does not destabilize the dollar in the world, be careful with the withdrawal or reduction of physical money as we have seen in Latin American countries it has greatly harmed people and greatly increased inequality. Concerteza the cbdc will be allied to technological trends.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

As I said, use the tool as for payments and money transfers, deducting from the individual's account balance, don't take the physical dollar off the paper, of course physical money will stimulate the American economy and the United States of America will continue to be the world power, I invite get to know the pix tool of the central bank of Brazil do not use the cbdc as international money worldwide but locally only in the United States international payment and transfer charge a small fee but a small fee that fits in the pocket of the American citizen and other countries , for foreigners not to stop investing in the dollar.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Heaven

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?

Could start a rebellion, but it could even the consumer field.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yeah by backing with substance; gold, silver, tangible property.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative for the first year and then after that when it becomes the new norm.

4. How might a U.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?

If it could only make inflation disappear for awhile. If you want to know more you know where to reach me.

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: central bank

Country

Turkey

State

Email

yuksel.gormez@tcmb.gov.tr

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

Force Major: We pay as we live. When life goes digital, how come money not?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Societal exchange is our ultimate convention. Societal refers to the systemic characteristics of payments where money is the wheel and sail. One money principle needs a one and only one single originator for the digitization of money itself. Digital circulation is another matter.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Life goes digital in a one way ticket: CBDC surely enhances inclusion if properly originated, distributed and managed based on identity of citizens, companies and the rest with as much possible privacy as possible.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Absolutely negligible. Take a look at not my eye but the balance sheet: Recognize massive tools and instruments beyond cbc for the fundamental responsibilities.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Absolutely negligible. Take a look at not my eye but the balance sheet: Recognize massive tools and instruments beyond cbc for the fundamental responsibilities.

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 negligible. Take a look at not my eye but the balance sheet: Recognize massive tools and instruments beyond cbc for the fundamental responsibilities. What is the backing of a central bank? Find the clues for additional answers

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Sky is the limit for new tools: Learn the lessons from 2008. 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?

Sure: Should be easy. For how many years you have experience on banknote logistics? In the digital life and digital logistics management this function can even easily being outsourced.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S.

CBDC?

When empty, somehow it is being filled! Somehow, by someone and some time. Emptiness is temporary.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Don't know: Spend sometime in China and figure out by yourself. User experience is the best source of information. In it?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

It is an endless progress and one time winner is not the ultimate winner. Keep your focus and keep trying your best. Or die trying!

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Most important and critical: The winner takes it all. So, stakes are high to be the best in this front. I do not know myself. so, the best way is "Hire engineers and ask them". A lot of engineers. Even borrow some from NASA

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Not by conventional central bankers: We need engineers. A lot of them. For so long.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Without one single hesitation: When life is absolutely digital, how come we ignore an absolute digital legal tender demand just waiting for us in the corner.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Not by the central bank! Do we pay interest on banknotes? Keep it simple, you can move faster! Thinking more than enough limits action.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No interest is the auto stabilizer. Ignore this question. In the long run, we can evaluate again before we die.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

As far as we have a single originator to keep the singularity requirement of money, circulation matters not at all. Let them transmit.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Sure in the short run. Necessary in the medium term and negligible in the long run. Stop asking unanswerable questions by central bankers: Ask them to engineers. Now!

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Stop asking unanswerable questions by central bankers: Ask them to engineers. Now!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Stop asking unanswerable questions by central bankers: Ask them to engineers. Now! Stop asking unanswerable questions by central bankers: Ask them to engineers. Now!

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Stop asking unanswerable questions by central bankers: Ask them to engineers. Now!

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Define money first. Know your product in perfect condition: What is a dollar? What backs a dollar? Why is a dollar one and only? Why not issue second or third dollars in different contexts? Find engineers unifying banknotes with bits and bytes: Learn from them all the process management carbon copying the management of banknotes. Engineers can cheapen the total cost of circulating dollars and auto-finance the cost of researching, designing, developing, operating, upgrading digital dollars. End users trust in God and keep dollars in their pockets: Fed should trust the engineers and allow them to make America great again...

Name or Organization

Scott Heck

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?

Physical gold and silver are money. Everything else is debt.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

All "money" needs to be backed by physical gold and/or silver. This will stabilize any currency.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, there would be negative for inclusion.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

There will be no price-stability, when the currency massively fluctuates. Only currency backed by physical gold and/or silver will result in price-stability.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Currencies should only be backed by physical gold and/or silver. This will prevent governments from being able to devalue 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?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, CBDC will not work.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Back CBDC with physical gold and/or silver.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes, cash is needed for the poor. It should be backed by gold and/or silver to prevent devaluation.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The current system does not work and CBDC will not either, unless it is backed by physical gold and/or silver.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

CBDC's, unless backed by physical gold and/or silver, won't be trustworthy.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Back CBDC's with physical gold and/or silver.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, the system is doomed to fail.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

CBDC needs to be backed by physical gold and/or silver to prevent manipulation.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

No, unless it is backed by physical gold and/or silver.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

If CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, there would be no reason to incur interest. Currencies with physically backed gold and/or silver would be stable and trustworthy.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, manipulation for the currency by governments will happen, the same as the fiat currency we have today.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Each bank should institute a state bank, like the State of North Dakota. They can hold the physical gold and/or silver to back the CBDC.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, it will be manipulated by governments and not work, in the first place.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver the acceptance by the general public is limited.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Unless CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, manipulation of the CBDC is possible, with today's computer technology (hackers, rogue governments, etc.).

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Ensure CBDC is backed by physical gold and/or silver, to prevent hackers from using technology to disrupt 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?

CBDC needs to be backed by physical gold and/or silver, to prevent manipulation by governments and rogue nations.

Name or Organization

Steven Dusterwald

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?

The main risk comes from UNLIMITED creation of digital currency, which devalues all present assets. The past few years make it obvious that the Fed CANNOT, and WILL NOT decrease the rate of currency creation. Government should be PROHIBITED from money creation. History has shown that ALL currencies that can be created AT WILL, will eventually go to ZERO VALUE. The dollar is sliding very quickly to a WORTHLESS currency.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Remove all MONEY CREATION powers. A stable form of money is PRECIOUS METALS, which can NEITHER BE CREATED AT WILL, NOR DEVALUED. The US dollar has lost 98% of its value since 1971, when Nixon closed the gold window.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

The CBDC is a form of COUNTERFEITING. The Constitution says that the government CAN ONLY COIN money. There is no provision TO PRINT IT, OR CREATE OCEANS OF A WORTHLESS FIAT CURRENCY.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

The Federal Reserve has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

A CBDC will have only NEGATIVE effects on financial stability, stemming from ITS ABILITY TO CREATE UNLIMITED AMOUNTS OF CREDIT AND CURRENCY. The CBDC is a way to FURTHER ABOLISH OUR RIGHT TO PRIVACY. An American citizen should be FREE OF THE ROUTINE SURVEILLANCE by the central bank, and has A RIGHT to be free of "unreasonable searches and seizures" as protected by the

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 can have ONLY NEGATIVE effects on the financial sector, due to ITS ABILITY TO CREATE UNLIMITED CASH OR CREDIT.

7. What tools could be 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 to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC is to NOT DO IT.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

No. The "money" issued by the central bank is losing value every second that the Fed exists.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It will evolve in a manner consistent with the PRIVACY of the PARTICIPANTS, and their agreement to A PRIVATE AGREEMENT specifying such payments.

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. The US should not create a digital currency.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No way to manage AN OUT OF CONTROL money-printing machine.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

A CBDC can't provide privacy, as its very existence is predicated on CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE of every penny of every citizen's money in real time. The Fourth Amendment provides protection against the "unreasonable search" of a person's private affairs. "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."

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Its unavoidable that the Fed will CONTINUE TO ABUSE ITS POWERS, BECAUSE IT CAN.

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 is LIPSTICK ON A PIG.

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 CBDC.

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?

Any involvement by the central bank ERASES ALL PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS.

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?

Further subjugation of the individual's right to privacy and LIBERTY.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

A CBDC is AN IDEA WHOSE TIME WILL NEVER COME.

Name or Organization

Industry

Other: Heaven

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?

Could start a rebellion, but it could even the consumer field.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yeah by backing with substance; gold, silver, tangible property.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Negative for the first year and then after that when it becomes the new norm.

4. How might a U.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?

If it could only make inflation disappear for awhile. If you want to know more you know where to reach me.

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

Randall J. Currie

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?

Does personal freedom count as a risk? If people can be paid in money that has restrictions on what and where it can be spent, as well as expiration dates on its usability (like coupons), there will be NO sense of ownership in the system. We will all be working for credit exclusively with cash eventually squeezed out of the market. That puts ALL control of the economy in YOUR hands, which most people are fine with. It's control of HOW PEOPLE LIVE that they will NOT be fine with. When you seek to control people's minds and beliefs in pursuit of global economic control, that's where you WILL find resistance. Not everyone is ignorant of "Brave New World".

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Why is a VBI or vanishing basic income (a UBI that shrinks \$1 for every \$2 earned through employment) necessarily a Democrat idea? With a VBI, we could replace many traditional welfare programs, consolidate overhead, it would kick back in when one loses their job, we could eliminate or limit minimum wage so small businesses can flourish again (the partial VBI restaurant and service workers would get due to their low income would help offset basic cost of living needs), and States could be encouraged to offer similar programs to adjust for costs of living. Rather than a freebie UBI "dividend" like Andrew Yang suggested, a VBI could act as a social security net for anyone who happens to be down and out while being basic enough to still encourage work. The fact that a lot of gross income goes toward taxes, Social Security, retirement, benefits, etc. means that a \$1 VBI reduction for every \$2 earned via employment isn't much more than an even trade-off. Anything less will disincentivize work like traditional welfare programs with their income cut-offs (no gradual reduction) has always done. Also, the same system could be used to distribute disaster relief and public charitable giving. That peace of mind alone probably would save on some people's health care expenses.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be both. It will be a net positive for financial activity inclusion, to be sure, but it will NOT promote financial freedom in the sense that every personal financial decision will have to weigh the social credit or ESG impact. When people are just looking for food and fuel/electricity to get to work? We don't care about "woke" values unless and until we can ensure our own continued survival. Any grand utopian vision you think you can build from marrying CBDC with ESG will ALWAYS run into Maslow's hierarchy. A pure credit system with no money will make people feel like they have no control over their basest needs for food, water, safety, shelter, and sex. That's a recipe for disaster. Build a CBDC to enhance control of economic forces, but run it in parallel with the current cash economy. Let the people retain some control over their own finances and lives and you will do better than if you just reach down to try to micromanage everything.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Quite positively. In concert with federal legislation, you could take anyone's deposits,

pensions, and 401K money at will to bail yourselves out (bail-ins) and, during declared national financial emergencies, seize personal assets as well (in exchange for fair market value of your "credit" via CBDC). You can say everyone that wants a job can get one, so if you can't get a job you must not want one, and fix prices by controlling how much of any given item or item class that the credit we earn through OUR labor can buy. I'm sure everyone being treated like a slave will go swimmingly for you.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Some of us want a certain degree of financial instability. Young people looking to buy a starter home will be able to work their way into the middle class by building equity. Moderate the boom-bust cycle and make it more predictable, many will be grateful. If you short-circuit the boom-bust cycle and steal assets through "bail-ins" or emergency "civil asset forfeiture" through Pollyanna visions of ESG "equity" and "managed" declared emergencies to freeze markets in place, you destroy ALL social mobility, ALL incentive to work hard to get ahead, and you will guarantee social and political revolution resulting in totalitarian dictatorships to prop up the global technocracy you are attempting. Leave a boom-bust cycle in place (with some controls to manage up the size of bubbles). Screw the National debt. It has to be foreclosed. You can't keep interest rates zero or use CBDC to go negative and impose "taxes" on deposits by force forever without hyperinflation or violent political revolution. Just raise interest rates to f*cking 10%-12% and be done with it. Let our government default. The only reason you don't is that you relied on our taxpayer dollars to bail you out. Now that you have emergency discretion over our deposits and, in declared National emergencies, our assets as well, you just want to keep the gravy train going until you have consolidated control through CBDCs and having all wages distributed using it (meaning we will earn credit only and access to that will be entirely at your sufferance). Then, you can drop the hammer, make most governments default, and take the reins of global power for yourselves. Or you can forgive these debts as you institute your new global system so Republics around the world can maintain representative democracies.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Unless you use an open blockchain and not a proprietary one, people will move the CBDC they earn through employment into non-bank alternatives as much and as soon as possible. They will want the freedom to control their own credit and assets that they were previously used to. Your alternative is to eventually ban both cash transactions and non-bank asset investments (including but not limited to crypto). This will cause people of all political persuasions to revolt against the Central Banks. Keep a public blockchain and leave alternative choices for people and you will become an integral player in the ecosystem rather than a cancer killing 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?

Ask governments to ease regulatory restrictions on trade, imports, transportation, and the like, so farmers can afford to plant crops so we may continue to live. Everything else is negotiable. Don't use, or allow governments to use, food and water as weapons to "control the masses".

8. If cash usage declines, 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! Do you really want to kill beggars, shoe shiners, and musicians' ability to panhandle, the ability of food banks and charity organizations to do on-site public fundraising events? We have enough disparity without threatening the ability of those living on the margins to actually live at all. When people have nothing left to lose, they will do ANYTHING to stay alive. Leave cash and alternative investment assets alone or you will feel the wrath of those whom you kill.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

The dollar-pegged stablecoin cryptos out there tend to be sketchy. CBDC would be stable and, presumably when deposited, insured to \$100,000 by the FDIC just like our fiat currency today. If implemented with FDIC protection for depositors, a FedCoin would be the de-facto stablecoin.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Don't follow their Communist central planning shenanigans and ban all crypto and other currency investment opportunities as China and now Russia have done. Kill the free market and you kill future investment opportunities for VCs to grow your own wealth in the future.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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 public blockchain ledger with algorithms built in to detect suspect large transactions from non-business entities and flag them for review (maybe place a brief hold but not block as we all make large expenditures from time to time, such as lumber for a deck, kitchen countertops, or a used car).

13. How could a 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. And certain other cryptocurrencies as well. Let them compete in an open market. CBDC will have the advantage in terms of stability, so it will be a great choice to park your money in while investing in the others.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Yes, if offered as an alternative investment vehicle. No, if it is intended to replace fiat currency. Dollars in my pocket don't pay interest. Let it pay dividends when we hold it in deposits, like with fiat cash now.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

Yes, if an investment vehicle only. No, if it is meant to replace fiat currency. Communism is bad.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Existing financial institutions as well as cryptocurrency exchanges. The worlds of finance and de-fi should merge nicely through CBDC, not kill crypto like a cancer as Communist China and Russia are doing.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Digital wallets held on cell phones or dedicated devices similar to Ledger or Trezor. Do NOT merge it with health monitoring efforts into an implant in the right hand or neurolink technology implanted in the brain or upper sinus. Some of us don't want to be 24/7 tracked & monitored drone cyborgs for Schwab's "4th Industrial Revolution". Let us choose to #StayHuman.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Wallets on handheld devices or chips on cards. No implant, tattoos, or body modification requirements! If people want those, fine, but DO NOT eliminate handheld or carry alternatives!

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

No, just a public highly encrypted blockchain and a standard for allowing your blockchain to interact with others (several de-fi projects are already working on this technical challenge).

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to

CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that 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. No Mark of the Beast please.

Name or Organization

Industry

Technology Company

Country

United States of America

State

Wyoming

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 based on a hybrid blockchain could end the days of potential misinterpretation of FED representative speeches about the state of the economy and planned monetary supply policy. Every word is listened to and parsed, affecting the markets. If they instead use a smart contract with selective exposure, the precise communication can be achieved with a time based publication. An automatic and measurable proof of money supply or scarcity can also be a direct benefit. We believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. Climate initiatives and ESG concerns could limit the acceptance of blockchain-based CBDCs. A well-designed CBDC should be energy efficient. The Dragonchain platform infrastructure (including managed nodes), is hosted in carbon-neutral facilities, and our verification platform, Dragon Net, operates at just 0.02 Watts of energy per transaction. More powerful than this minute amount of energy is the security it affords. Proof of every transaction is secured with approximately \$4 billion worth of measured network energy per year while using only 0.02 W per transaction. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/blog/dragonchain-energy-efficiency-sustainability-report> Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/introduction-to-dragonchain> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

We don't think that any of the listed potential benefits can be achieved in a better way. Blockchain itself, and hybrid blockchain in particular offer a measurable and transparent way to achieve these benefits in very flexible and powerful ways. Many of these benefits may only be realized with the use of a hybrid blockchain, which would allow selective exposure of information, yet allow the proof of any action or event information after the fact. We believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without

use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/interchain> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes. A well designed CBDC would affect inclusion in a positive way, as it would allow expanded integration with better security. This would affect all entry points for participation to remove barriers and reduce costs. Proof of supply metrics would also improve the power of the currency itself by greatly improving trust. It should be noted that, unlike a typical blockchain or cryptocurrency, our model uses a hybrid blockchain architecture that exposes no information at all about any transaction unless the system owner (in this case the CBDC authority) wishes that information be exposed. Further, any such disclosure may be to only selected authorities or other users. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/blog/interchain>

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Such a CBDC if well designed could allow the Federal Reserve to better communicate the policy to the world with automated and precise timing and data. This could be tied to a transparent governance system that would also allow a structured communication process. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/blog/interchain>

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If well designed, a CBDC should affect stability in the positive by allowing better (but controlled) transparency in all governance and communications. A transparent and blockchain smart contract based process would greatly improve the communication and execution of monetary policy, and a hybrid blockchain would allow that to meet the organization's security and publication requirements. We believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/interchain> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

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 believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/interchain> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

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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?

A hybrid blockchain is likely the most important tool to consider, as it will allow many points of flexibility to improve the current system as well as any unanticipated issues. Such a system will also allow standardized integration of any other toolset now or in the future. We believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Such payments will likely migrate to cryptocurrencies to reduce cost and improve the speed of settlement.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

No comment.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

The paper does not mention the potential impact of the use of a hybrid blockchain model. We believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The hybrid architecture of our model for CBDC is instrumental to our ability to answer this question. Our model protects the personal and private information of the user by breaking it down into atomic elements or identity "factors" which can be exposed selectively at will by the user to businesses or other users when necessary or desired. This information can also be exposed to authorities in the case of specific operations or payments, with no risk of public exposure. When certain operations are flagged for potential fraud or improper use, more

extensive identity information may be required by the payment network to complete the transaction. All of this information can be tied to the user identity as well if desired. It should be noted that, unlike a typical blockchain or cryptocurrency, our model uses a hybrid blockchain architecture that exposes no information at all about any transaction unless the system owner (in this case the CBDC authority) wishes that information be exposed. Further, any such disclosure may be to only selected authorities or other users. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. All of this occurs behind the scenes and does not affect response times, latency, or scalability because any processing that might be required to provide identity capabilities are independently scalable and deployable as necessary to aid in processing efficiencies. Dragonchain offers KYC, AML, and anti-fraud system components that can be integrated into the CBDC model to meet requirements. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Dragonchain provides quantum-safe encryption and signing capabilities, using advanced lab-tested and patented quantum encryption technology. The platform also includes several advanced security features, including multiple levels of network consensus to prevent common blockchain-specific attacks. The Dragonchain platform was purpose-built to be flexible for advanced and complex business use. The architecture itself and its commercial implementation account for such requirements in Enterprise systems. Every blockchain built on Dragonchain and every smart contract is independently scalable for this reason. Deployable to any cloud provider (e.g. Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud), smart contracts can be coded in any executable software programming language. This is highly effective in lowering development costs and lowering security risks, as an organization's existing engineering resources can re-use code or integrate existing IT services into the business logic. In a scaling event in 2020, Dragonchain demonstrated the execution of over 260 million transactions in a 24 hour period on the operational network. This represented a constant volume greater than the worldwide Visa payment network for an extended period. During that time, every transaction was fully verified by thousands of interoperable blockchains on the network, as well as the Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchain networks. Even though this was a 6 orders of magnitude increase in traffic, no other blockchain on the Dragonchain network saw any congestion or increase in fees. Beyond the typical IT security features, the use of blockchain offers many alternatives and advanced capabilities in countering security threats. The Dragonchain team has developed numerous behavior systems algorithms to address security and counter user fraud. Many of these capabilities may interest the panel in pursuit of a well-designed CBDC. The design is highly secure, allowing the authorities to leverage advanced blockchain capabilities, including the protection of business and user information. The data in our model would also be encrypted at rest and in transit with the most advanced quantum-safe encryption on the market. Using decentralized identity capabilities, the system would have visibility into all currency movements and can even control the level of public transparency for most or all transactions on the system. This gives enormous power to prevent unauthorized uses and illicit transactions on the system. Normally implemented in business systems, full KYC and AML capabilities are available for direct integration into the CBDC system as well. These capabilities would not hinder the ease of use for any user, including the elderly, minors, and those with disabilities. In fact, several measures are possible to aid use by such users such as lost wallet recovery, identity protection, accessibility user experience features, and more. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes, though with Dragonchain, it would be entirely up to the Federal Reserve to decide. Our platform would also allow it to progress to be legal tender at a later date.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

This should in our opinion be a question answered by governance of the system itself. If so, our platform can accommodate.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This should in our opinion be a question answered by governance of the system itself.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

This should in our opinion be a question answered and controlled by governance of the system itself.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. In fact, the Dragonchain team designed a system at Disney with capabilities to continue operational function in the parks in the event that a user is without Internet access. There are several strategies to counter dispute issues with offline payments. The system can allow configuration to allow a limited amount of offline payment by the user based on the latest balance(s). The system can provide the ability for existing chargebacks in the event of fraud by the user as well. If the user is without connectivity, but the vendor is connected, the system can provide the ability to accept payment between smart devices or between a smart device and a user payment card. With regards to counterfeiting, in our model, every user or payer would have a digital identity that has decentralization features. This identity has multiple cryptographic signing keys which are tied to the identity. These signing keys prevent anyone from counterfeiting as the user will have known identity and some available system signed proof of prior balance, either on a local chain or the user device itself. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes, using our proprietary decentralized digital identity platform, Dragonchain's model offers the ability for a "grandma safe" interface to identity and currency recovery. We prefer to not use typical cryptocurrency wallet nomenclature, instead ultimately mapping tokens or currency to a user ID. This allows some of the features of "account" based pools for a user to organize their holdings, but without the risk of key or device loss. These features even include user interfaces much more natural and friendly to the normal, non-technical user than even modern banking interfaces. It should be noted that, unlike a typical blockchain or cryptocurrency, our model uses a hybrid blockchain architecture that exposes no information at all about any transaction unless the system owner (in this case the CBDC authority) wishes that information be exposed. Further, any such disclosure may be to only selected authorities or other users. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

Our platform provides very simple integration APIs to allow integration with any traditional or blockchain system in existence now or in the future. In our opinion, standards are not needed to achieve this today. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Future innovations should be taken advantage of and any CBDC will need to be flexible enough to integrate naturally. With our hybrid blockchain platform, this was a primary design goal that allows any business or organization to integrate new technologies in the future with ease. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integration> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/11-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 paper does not mention the potential impact of the use of a hybrid blockchain model. We believe that The Federal Reserve needs to understand the value and effect of a hybrid blockchain in designing a CBDC. Having a hybrid model, where the smart contracts and portions of the data and events will occur on a private blockchain, and all proof of those transactions will be secured to multiple public blockchains, will allow the system to retain as private and unexposed all sensitive or time-sensitive information with the ability to expose it at will or by policy at a future time and with complete proof that the information is unmodified from its original state. This model -- currently operational -- would allow proof for any point that The Federal Reserve deems necessary to greatly improve trust in the system and all metrics published. This model is capable of compliance with GDPR, CCPA, or any other privacy regulation, and may also allow the system to prove compliance with those regulations. Without use of a hybrid blockchain model, the system will struggle to provide fair publication timing and expose its users to many attack vectors from parties anywhere in the world. A well-designed CBDC should be energy efficient. The Dragonchain platform infrastructure (including managed nodes), is hosted in carbon-neutral facilities, and our verification platform, Dragon Net, operates at just 0.02 Watts of energy per transaction. More powerful than this minute amount of energy is the security it affords. Proof of every transaction is secured with approximately \$4 billion worth of measured network energy per year while using only 0.02 W per transaction. Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/blog/dragonchain-energy-efficiency-sustainability-report> Learn more: <https://dragonchain.com/Dragonchain-Architecture.pdf> <https://dragonchain.com/blog/integrating-blockchain-solutions-for-businesses> <https://dragonchain.com/Answering-the-Global-CBDC-Challenge.pdf>

Name or Organization

Monzon

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 benefits. This private market is already providing this service. The risks of having that much data and control over individual/group moneys goes against the rights of sovereign parties ability to make choices over their own spending.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes create a banking app.

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?

No, there is already methods to transfer funds to the public.

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?

None

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that 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. All digital currency should be always transferred to US fiat before spending. Stock market structure is a good example on how to achieve this.

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

jami

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?

Have you considered privacy FROM government. DO NOT make BCDC use mandatory. And dont. you dare print us into oblivionnnn as you've been doing. Invisible hand my friends. Let markets move, quit controlling them. Quit protecting the "stupid little investor" with these investment qualifications that only act as a barrier to entry to some really useful financial tools. These barriers dont protect anyone, other than already wealthy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Endorse Bitcoin and dont make your own blockchain, respect peoples privacy.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Lots of lower income people work for cash to survive because of outstanding legal or financial issues. Many who would open a bank account today would have their only ability to buy food disrupted, and so they choose to operate in a grey area financially. All these people trying to get a few steps ahead, so they can make progress towards those debts or liabilities, would immediately be screwed. Increase in bankruptcy and homelessness.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would make it far easier for them to control money, politically as well. They claim to be apolitical, but we all know thats a joke. President, congress have the feds ear. It would reduce employment in some areas where illegal immigrant labor is used, potentially collapsing industry leaders in agriculture or construction among other industries with a higher rate than average of "grey area" employment.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If you use the CBDC to do quantitative easing, it would be easier to execute and distribute...that said, you cause more damage by kicking the can down the road every time you prop up markets. let some pain set in because cleaner companies, with less debt, better balance sheets, buy up the pieces and then we, the American people, end up with a healthier company. Overleverage and downside risk associated with it needs to come with punishment. Also, good chance you will implement a social credit score tied to it and "encourage"(force) people to spend or save according to national needs. Thats BS and clearly the end goal here. Top down government decreed distribution of resources with a nice dress and lipstick and call it something else.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

You guys will be able to watch over us better. Hooray - sarcasm if you didn't get 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?

Ensure that if you do make one, it is NOT inflationary by nature. Ya dummies. Quit hurting the little guy who can't afford rent and food, inflation is the poor mans tax. Those who own assets are fine with 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?

doesn't have to be central bank tied, the only reason cash is good to spend is because it is constantly worth less than it was yesterday...i'm not buying food with appreciating assets I'm spending your garbage.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

existing non inflationary crypto networks...get outta here. The entire reason crypto was made is because y'all bailed out a bunch of banks in the '08 crisis. Don't be stupid and make it easier to do again. Get stuffed. Just let private entities compete for peoples business. Western union and the fees they charge are getting pushed out because of things like XRP or Bitcoin. Although XRP is garbage as well because of its "printability"

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Put sanctions on governments who use a CBDC to spy on their people.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

We deserve anonymity ya' assholes. Just because your job would be more difficult, stopping illicit activity, doesn't mean I should have to make ANY concessions. You guys need to become better at investigating while having less information, sorry...I'm sure you love hearing you need to do your job better while still preserving citizens privacy. Period. Full stop. We see the authoritarian end game.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

use existing blockchain like bitcoin or something that already has network security by its size. you're playing catch up if you try to compete in the blockchain space and it won't be as secure. Exchanges are the weak spot for hacks. Also, older people won't get all this stuff and theyre going to get swindled left and right

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

it should not be mandatory, or coerced, but sure make it an option.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

only if the economics make sense. regular bank accounts pay interest why shouldn't a CBDC. Every CBDC dollar you hold, constricts supply.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

no you idiots what kind of question is that

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

anyone who wants to. No regulatory structure...they just act as human atm swap machines. Im not talking firms. Guys get your hand out of the cookie jar.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

yes, you guys need to figure it out, youre asking us to do your job. I'm not a tech wizard, damn...idk make it like an apple airbag or something.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

yeah probably, again thought this is the technical side of stuff...do it yourself.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

make swaps for other crypto or traditional assets on exchanges like sushi or uniswap like kind and untaxable

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

traditional Crypto markets are going to poop all over this thing...unless you make it the only usable onramp to traditional crypto, why would I want dollars over real estate or anything else which is a hard asset. Everything unbanked need already exists in the crypto space.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

you guys just need to know that we won't stand for 1984 in 2022. Get bent.

Name or Organization

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The Federal Reserve has failed to protect the interests of citizens and has rather protected the interests of wall street, bankers, and political follower that support a monopoly control of currency via a centralized banking system that creates global wealth disparity, manipulated financial markets, distortions in the economy, and asset bubbles that have been catastrophic to the middle class citizen. XRP currently offers technology that settles cross border payments nearly instantaneously, however, it is not controlled by the federal reserve private western central banking system, therefore it is not endorsed by the monopoly system. Further, the SWIFT system, under Timmy Geithner's supervision in the New York Fed, lost \$100,000,000 and there has been no forensic audit to show where the funds went. The private central bank, under AI Greenspan, was fully aware of leverage, derivatives and they did nothing to act prudently or to protect against the leveraged economy, and in the end, the Federal Reserve protected corporate banks and passed the risks to taxpayers in the biggest fraud of the history in the United States. They embraced collusion to protect JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs and specific organizations that were "friendly to the federal reserve" while forcing others into bankruptcy, thus consolidating banking power. A digital competitive currency should be allowed that is outside the control of the Federal Reserve, and individuals should have choice. The federal reserve has damaged the value of the currency, with intention and malice towards citizens in the lower and middle-class economic strata. Further allowance of the federal reserve to control currency is not prudent, nor is it valid to subject the global economy to the monopoly that colludes with the European Central banks, controls the IMF, World Bank and abuses its monopoly powers to create economic slavery upon citizens on a global scale. As for energy consumption, the energy consumed for paper dollars that depreciate due to federal reserve policy consumes much more energy and kills more trees and damages the environment much more than any crypto currency, and the environmental issue is a false issue to distract the public from the real concerns of the federal reserve - and that is loss of a monopoly control held since 1913. Private, decentralized currencies should be allowed to exist, with the consumer having choice and consequences of the choices. The Federal Reserve Chairman Powell, and several presidents, were found to have engaged in activities that would constitute illegal activities (insider trading) in the private sector, and there are concerns that special drawing rights are used for political means to an ends that circumvents the constitutional laws and regulations protecting America Citizens. The Federal Reserve has not suspended funds from going to the NIH, in spite of knowledge that the NIH funded gain of function research that was used to attack citizens with a manufactured bioweapon. This is a direct violation of the Patriot Act and thus, the Federal Reserve has shown itself to allow insider trading within its ranks, protect NGO's that violate laws, regulations and standards of conduct, protect politicians that conduct insider trading, as well as protect their spouses as has been seen with the Speaker of the house Pelosi and her husband conducting trading that appears to be insider trading on information gained as a public servant. There needs to be a competitor to the federal reserve. Already, retailers refuse to take their currency, the state of Illinois is not accepting their currency for toll roads and the World Economic Forum is tied closely with the global central banks to conduct an Economic Reset, not for the benefit of the citizens, but for the survival of the central banks. The risks of allowing a Central Bank Digital Coin to be the currency of a nation go against all common sense and legal arguments to provide the citizens with a means of exchange. The technology exists to allow a decentralized approach, much like Linux Open Source software, and it has proven to be effective and safe and an improvement over centralized control by oligarchs,

wealthy families (Rothschilds, Morgans, Rockefellers, Warburgs, et.al.).

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes - private decentralized exchanges can serve the purpose of the distribution of capital and can co-exist alongside of a central bank. Centralized finance controlled by the families that control the current central banks has been a disaster - the currency devalues regularly, and is based on a system of debt, leverage and manipulation. Since 1913, the dollar, under the centralized control of the Federal Reserve, has lost 98% of its value and has been used a political weapon in violation of the AML/Patriot Act.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

CBDC is not necessary to bring in financial inclusion and in fact, the central banks have been a major reason for exclusion. Primary banks like JP Morgan Chase violated foreclosure laws, excluded people with low balances, charges excessive fees and other banks, such as WELLS FARGO, VIOLATED FEDERAL LAWS AND OPENED ACCOUNTS WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR CONSENT OF THE ACCOUNT OWNERS. The Central Banks have created wealth disparity, protected criminal enterprises that violate financial regulations, extorted the taxpayers, and have manipulated currencies and markets to suit their needs. The central banks routinely allow major financial institutions to settle rather than face prosecution, however they forced homeowners out of homes, violated privacy rights with Wells Fargo, and manipulated currencies to work as a governmental operation of the intelligence community rather than operate independently.

4. How might a U.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 monetary policy has decimated the currency and done so with intention and with devastating impact. The Federal Reserve should be dismantled.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The Federal reserve has failed to provide stability except to Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley (allowing a check to be deposited from Mitsubishi bank for \$7 billion on a bank holiday, and the central bank has shown total disdain to workers, employment stability or currency 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?

Allowing a decentralized financial system and a digital use of exchange is already happening. Allowing the central banks to steal the innovation, manipulate the current digital currency innovation, and monopolize currency would be the most devastating thing the United States could do.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Decentralized finance must be allowed to continue without interference or market manipulation from the central banks. All central bankers should be subject to the same insider trading laws and consequences as the public is subject to, and all former presidents and Chairmen should face the punitive damages for insider trading that others have faced, including but not limited to loss of position, fines, and restitution. There should be legitimacy and not threats of tracking and tracing - the abuses by government in surveillance programs has violated civil liberties under the umbrella excuse of "fraud detection" when government officials and federal reserve officials have been ones shown to have committed acts of financial fraud (pay-to-play foundations; money schemes for PACs; currency manipulation; illegal foreclosure processes by member banks; discriminatory lending practices by member banks; discriminatory hiring practices based on quota systems for social engineering; and protections to monopolistic enterprises to eliminate competition.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Central banks are not needed. Legitimacy in the financial system does not rely on centralized control at all. In fact, there is a growing body of evidence that the centralized financial system is bad for the economy, bad for the society and bad for innovation, but good for the private

members and families and their bloodlines that control the Federal Reserve, the ECB, the BOE, the IMF and the World Bank.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

XRP is doing it fine, XLM is doing it fine. Fiat currency backed by the promises of criminals is not a valid financial system.

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 only rely on the United States Constitution as its rule of law, and all efforts to subvert the US Constitution for a New World Order and for a World Economic Forum 2030 Agenda should be viewed as treason and should include harsh penalties for participation. The DAVOS meetings demonstrate an arrogance and lack of stewardship and fiduciary service to citizens, and instead, attempts to collude and circumvent Constitutional Laws.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Yes - Proof of Works, Proof of Stake, and other forms of modern technology that is decentralized.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

The current monetary system allows fraud, extortion, abuse, illicit financial activity, all by banks, bankers, corporate executives under the current central bank regime. The arrogance of the question is astounding.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

If you cannot protect the Clinton headquarters, the DNC, the Military, DARPA organizations, the Pentagon, the IRS from cyber attacks, which you cannot, then you should not try to put a higher bar on this - you have failed to protect in all of the above cases, with evidence and history supporting my claim.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

I do not support a central banking system, due to the massive frauds that took place in 2000, 2008, and the abuses taking place throughout the world to protect crime syndicates and to limit wealth accumulation from middle-class citizens. The current paper system is worthless, because more retailers are rejecting the use of the fiat fake cash system.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

Consumers should have choice and if you want deposits, you should pay up for it. If you don't you should not. It is a model that you should NOT be able to print more currency at will, and there should be annual forensic audits on all accounts that the federal reserve has, where payments go, where money flow is, which governments money is sent to, which intermediaries' money is transferred to covertly and it should be subject to oversight that serves the legal 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?

If current digital tokens are "assets" then either they should be assets allowed to be transacted by anyone, or else you have just proven to discriminate against a competitor to hold them down while you try to catch up to innovation and that is illegal.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes - we have technology to offer 24-7-365 transaction processing. Bureaucracy is holding things up, along with political attempts to stifle innovation and monopolize currency distribution.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes - it should be part of an ecosystem where consumer choose - sdo they want botcoin, etherium, XRP or the central bank monopoly coin. Let the market prevail - that is what Al GREENSPAN USED AS HIS EXCUSE TO ALLOW DERIVATIVES TO DESTROY THE MARKETS AD WEALTH OF A NATION AND SO WEAR THE SHOES YOU SOLD US.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

The technology exists and is readily available. XRP and XLM are doing fine.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

The politicization of currency will destroy the nation and it will ruin society. Already the vaccine requirements from th bioweapon attack initiated by the NIH and WEF is having disastorous impact around the world and has led to a distrust of the systems in place - you did yourselves in with your lack of transparency and your violations of insider trading and bailing out of Wall Street over taxpayers.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 NEVER PAY INTEREST FOR OUR NATIONAL CURRENCY. IF THE CURRENCY IS OPERATED BY A PRIVATE CENTRAL BANK, IT IS DESTRUCTIVE TO OUR SOCIETY, TO OUR NATION AND IT REWARDS 1/2 OF 1% AGAINST THE 99 1/2 % OF THE WORLD. ALL CURRENCY MUST BE WITHOUT INTEREST AND IF THE CENTRAL BANKS CAN'T ABIDE BY THAT, THEN THEY SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM OUR SYSTEM. TAXPAYERS WERE NEVER INTENDED TO PAY BANKERS FOR MONEY. WE NEED A NATIONAL CURRENCY AND COMPETITITVE CURRENCIES OF CHOICE FOR CONSUMERS TO USE AS THEY FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH.

Name or Organization

Harry Guilford

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?

There's no positive about digital currency. It'll lead to further restrictions and a class system. Just imagine making a living selling something and a small amount of people within the government just cancel it like what happens on social medias.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No, it shouldn't happen

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

It would be negative, the rich would still have more power and control over what happens in current events.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It would make the paper dollar useless. There would be businesses that would only except digital money. Stability wouldn't exist.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Negative, financial stability would be restricted to those that followed all the rules legal or not.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

All cryptocurrencies all unstable and only get their value based of what others place on 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?

Not implementing cbdc

8. If cash usage declines, 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, however paper money should not be replaced.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Look at how the exchange of currency is don't now, why change what's not broken.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the

decision whether the United States should do so?

We as a nation should be influenced by what other nations say we should, they're no our friends.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Try not flooding the market with more currency and devaluing the paper dollar.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It wouldn't and can't, if it exist on the internet at all it's not secure

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

It won'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

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No, paper money isnt

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, that's what paper money if for

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

No, how hard is it to just use paper money?

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

None

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Control

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

No, don't do it.

Name or Organization

Alex J. Pollock

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

- 1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?*
- 2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?*
- 3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?*
- 4. How might a U.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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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

Matthew Bullard

Industry

Other: Medical

Country

United States of America

State

Alaska

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

i do not think that you have thought through the privacy portion enough to even have this be a serious consideration. Moving to a cashless society, which this will do, will give IMMENSE power to a FED that has (be honest with yourselves) become less and less independent as the years go by. We the people, do not need big brother watching every transaction, flagging "suspicious" activity, etc. Additionally, you all see the "Efficacy of Monetary Policy Implementation" as a good thing. As history shows you have, almost with 100% accuracy, be wrong on every major decision that has been made since 1913. You are always a dollar short and MANY days late. We do not need you meddling around in the economy more than you already do. If you all have learned anything from the last year its that you have no idea whats going to happen, when, or by how much. And unfortunately, inflation will continue to be a monetary phenomenon whether you like it or not.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do believe that a better Euro-Dollar funding apparatus would help global trade and make greasing the wheels of economic prosperity easier, it is not all dystopian hell.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

This is the most ridiculous question. You cannot FED inclusion, its like saying that you'll fix climate change with monetary policy ... Stay in your lane of unemployment and inflation, you can barely do those right.

4. How might a U.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 too much power to immediately, and on an individual basis, implement policy, and at times, without people knowing. I think that you should allow the economy to be as free as possible and stop meddling in it. It is not something you can control, economics is not a science.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

If done correctly, with transparency, on a platform that people trusted and you all made sure that individual freedoms were protected and don't go full china and social credit score on us, it could be great. But no one thinks you wont eventually get 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?

YES. Economists, especially politically motivated and persuaded ones, will think that it is their job to "interfere" and "help" the financial sector. And though I believe that you all are not malicious people, the outcomes are always terrible. I think that people want use a stablecoin that regulated under reasonable guidance they should be able to, especially if it turns out that

the governments product its what it claims to be.

7. What tools could be 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 there is enough dollars for the international and national dollar market. Stop using SWIFT and Swap Lines as global weapons.

8. If cash usage declines, 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 people CHOOSE to not use cash because they want to, not because you and the government have made it impossible to use/get, then it is slightly important. There exists many private company ways for the public to transfer money and make payments.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

However they evolve. Someone will come up with a great idea and it will all be fine.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We should do what is BEST for our nation and its people and should not just do what other countries do, this isnt highschool, if the kids in class start frosting their tips again will you do the same ... ?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

TALK TO PEOPLE TALK TO PEOPLE TALK TO PEOPLE. Real ones, dont just say you did a study and talked to industry leaders and communities like you did a with your bs presentation 2 years ago.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING. YOU MUST provide people with anonymity. its not your job to be the police. People with accounts will have to go through KYC like all banks do. If you dont do this no one will trust it. You MUST get this right.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Build it on a bitcoin proof of work or proof of stake framework with an open source software so that the public knows if the government is going back on their word.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The actual coin itself, no. But it would be great if we could normalize interest rates so that we can all get paid in our savings accounts. So, you should work on that.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. you should not be able to limit how much i hold/make or what i do with it. thats called control and is not free.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Banks. preferably lots of small/local ones all around the US. They should be banks.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes. Either Wifi or Bluetooth enabled payments between phone wallets. Official bank

liabilities/ assets occur once one party is back in range of a cell tower and internet connection.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Of course, what is the other option? You make it a pain in the ass to use so no one uses it? If you need to ask how, i suggest you dont go down this path quite yet. Bitcoin and Ethereum are two interesting ways to figure it out. Remember, TALK TO REAL PEOPLE.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

It should be as easy as a credit card. Talk to Visa/MasterCard

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I think the private sector will always be 3245 steps ahead of any government agency, especially in a world that moves so fast. So make it simple.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

You have an interesting opportunity here. You could make the digital dollar the focal point of a world wide boom in productivity leading to years of prosperity. Or, you could turn the US into a bad combination of China and an Orwell book. No pressure, but dont fu•• it up, because we will all leave if you do.

Name or Organization

Nilesh Kavthekar

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?

Additional benefits — digital money may also increase the velocity of money due to easing transaction costs. More people can get paid within a certain time period and a specified monetary supply. This can have positive benefits for the economy in terms of creating new job and payment opportunities for people. Digital money is less likely to be lost, which means the Fed is more easily able to track money in circulation and more surgically able to plan growth of money supply. Distributing government benefits using a CBDC may drastically lower administration costs for benefit programs such as unemployment benefits in the future. It can also make it faster to deploy emergency stimulus funding to individuals caught in natural disaster/pandemic relief, at lower cost.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Not that I know of.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I believe it would be a net positive for inclusion — the 5% currently unbanked, who are likely to be receiving benefits from the government, can open a digital funds account and use that to pay at more institutions. It also has the knock-on benefits of exposing this under and unbanked population to the digital economy, an extremely significant area of growth in our economy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

No comment here.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

It may in terms of reducing custodial bank accounts with retail banks, which as mentioned in the paper can reduce credit availability and raise costs for individuals and businesses. That said, just because the system has worked in the past doesn't mean that we try to move towards better financial architecture, and replace outmoded versions — even if this may hurt certain banks, I would imagine that this has broader benefits for the overall 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?

8. If cash usage declines, 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 here.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

The decision for other nations to invest in CBDCs should give the US even more reason to set up its own, or it may risk increasing transaction costs for US citizens relative to other countries.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Banks that manage the 'CBDC wallets' could be responsible for private information. The Fed could keep bank account amounts and anonymized account IDs on its side. In certain cases, the bank user may want to give the government his/her account ID (e.g. to receive benefits, tax refunds, etc). In addition, US citizens should be able to set up *multiple* CBDC accounts for different purposes, and in order to maintain anonymity from the US government if it is so desired.

13. How could a 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 does, it would strongly benefit a broad swath of US dollar holders. Right now, most low income people have most of their wealth gains coming from home equity values. They are less likely to hold public/private equities and as a result could benefit from receiving interest from the government. When the monetary supply is expanded, some 'interest' could be paid to individual accounts to protect users from inflation. In terms of interest above and beyond monetary supply expansions, this could be potentially paid out of interest from Fed funds (holding of treasuries, etc). If the US ever sets up a Sovereign Wealth Fund, similar to Norway, interest could be paid from this account as well.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No. Just like a person is able to set up multiple checking accounts, so should people be able to set up multiple CBDC accounts, and with no limits on quantity. Wallet and borrowing services can still be serviced by financial institutions.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Any accredited bank, fintech, or other service. They should be given the same requirements of existing banks in terms of how they process requests to set up checking accounts.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Ideally, yes, although this could be a 'nice-to-have but not necessary' feature. I'm not sure technologically how this could be achieved. Perhaps an easier idea than to develop offline payments is for the government to pay for free Wi-Fi hotspots in areas with restricted broadband access.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of

sale? If so, how?

Yes — through compatibility with NFC payments (Apple Pay and Google Pay); or even creating easy to use APIs that any online merchant can put on their website (e.g. 'pay with CBDC') that allows for the customer to pay directly from their account into the merchant's CBDC account. These are similar to the APIs that PayPal or Apple Pay provide for merchants.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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 J. Pollock,

Industry

Individual

Country

United States of America

State

Illinois

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I believe there are four unaddressed questions, which need to be answered: 1. What about the additional Federal Reserve assets the CBDC would necessarily generate? If the Fed's liabilities expand with the CBDC, so must its assets. What assets does the Fed plan to invest in with the new CBDC deposit funds? A "bills only" principle, for example? More long-term bonds and mortgages? Private credit in various forms? The paper is fundamentally incomplete if assets are not included--in short, the new credits must have matching debits. 2. If the CBDC has the possibility of interest-bearing form, how high a rate of interest should be allowed, and how will that relate to prevailing bankdeposit and money market interest rates? Obviously, by paying high enough rates, the CBDC could completely dominate the market. Since the Fed is not primarily a profit-seeking entity, what rule to govern the interest rate might be enacted, if the proposed legislation does not specify zero? 3. How about negative interest rates on the CBDC? The paper does not discuss this possibility. Some promoters of CBDCs believe they should be used to force negative interest rates on the cash holdings of the public, which is not possible with paper currency. What is the Fed's position on the possibility of negative interest rates on CBDC deposits. 4. What else can be said about the privacy of data, which remains a huge concern. I believe the current management of the Fed has no desire to carry out snooping or manipulation (on the analogy of the Chinese social credit score, for example), but the possibility will always be there with a CBDC. What can protect the public against some future Fed officers who may have different motivations and desire to exploit the big data of the CBDC?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I mention that the intermediated CBDC seems identical to the 1930s ideas of "100% Money" put forth by Irving Fisher and others. Does the Federal Reserve see any difference?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

I doubt it, unless the Federal Reserve wants to have an operation like the old Postal Savings system or something similar.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

The argument that a CBDC would allow a virtually instantaneous and destabilizing run out of private deposits and investments into the CBDC seems to be serious and correct.

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 a CBDC is allowed to pay interest, it could become a dominant competitor and suck very

large amounts of business out of the private financial sector. It would then command correspondingly large assets and its actions would unavoidably affect credit allocation and loan availability.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

I think it is important to preserve cash, i.e. paper currency, to protect the liberty of the citizens.

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?

In my opinion, the potential misuse of CBDC customer data will always be a serious risk.

13. How could a 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?

See comments under Question #1.

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?

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this discussion paper. Respectfully
submitted, Alex J. Pollock

January 26, 2022

Name or Organization

Susan PerryMan

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?

Too many to list; but this is horrible for our country.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Yes, leave it the way it is; our constitutional Forfathers knew what they were doing...it has worked fine until they got rid of the gold standard.. We need that back !!!

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Anything you are involved with would be negative

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

Stay out of it!

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Only positive if you would help dissolving 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?

Again; replace the old system of the gold backing of our money.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

We do not need to dissolve cash!!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It would be horrible;

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

We do not need to consider other countries; We are the worlds leader and need to set the standard

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Keep things the way they are or go back to gold standard

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

you cant

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

none; it is not safe

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO no

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

no

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

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?

shouldnt

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

n/an/an/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

Miss Wiphada Wannakhruea

Industry

Individual

Country

Thailand

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

ฉันต้องการเงินที่ฉันได้ทำงานมาตลอดระยะเวลา
หลายปีมานี้ฉันยังไม่เคยได้รับเงินสดจากคน
ที่ฉันทำงานด้วยเลยจ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสีย
เงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยที่ไม่
ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด
/

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงิน
ประชาชนใบเดียวที่ฉันลงทะเบียนในการรับเงิน
ถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยที่ไม่ต้อง
ไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
อนเงินออกมาได้โดยที่ไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทร
ไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

4. How might a U.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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ไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

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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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จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ

โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีชื่อผิดพลาด

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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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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14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

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อนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

ถ้าฉันได้เงินฉันจะคืนเงินที่เหลือให้คุณด้
มากเกินไปถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โด
ยที่ไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด
๑๘

Name or Organization

Miss Wiphada Wannakhruea

Industry

Individual

Country

Thailand

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

ฉันต้องการเงินที่ฉันได้ทำงานมาตลอดระยะเวลาหลายปีมานี้ฉันยังไม่เคยได้รับเงินสดจากคนที่ฉันทำงานด้วยเลยจ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินประชาชนใบเดียวที่ฉันลงทะเบียนในการรับเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

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?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอน

โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
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18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

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19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

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20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

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รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

ถ้าฉันได้เงินฉันจะคืนเงินที่เหลือให้คุณด้
ามากเกินไปถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โด
ยที่โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด



Name or Organization

Miss Wiphada Wannakhruea

Industry

Individual

Country

Thailand

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

ฉันต้องการเงินที่ฉันได้ทำงานมาตลอดระยะเวลาหลายปีมานี้ฉันยังไม่เคยได้รับเงินสดจากคนที่ฉันทำงานด้วยเลยจ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

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จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

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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?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโอน

โอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
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จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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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?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
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18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
อนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
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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?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
อนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
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จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
อนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

จ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอนเงินรับเงินโ
อนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปธนาคารหรือโท
รไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

ถ้าฉันได้เงินฉันจะคืนเงินที่เหลือให้คุณด้
ามากเกินไปจ่ายเงินโดยไม่ต้องเสียเงินถอน
นรับเงินโอนเงินออกมาได้โดยไม่ต้องไปน
าคารหรือโทรไปไม่มีข้อผิดพลาด

Name or Organization

Jared

Industry

Other: Real estate

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?

Positive

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

Would there be a need for people to have an account at a commercial bank if we have bank accounts with the fed?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, 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?

Crypto

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?

Requirement for a Warrant from a judge to view transactions. Citizens should be assumed innocent until proven guilty

13. How could a 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?

Banks, stock exchanges, crypto exchanges, fx currency exchanges, credit card companies any firm that currently deals with money.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Yes, good question

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

Daniela Gonzalez Ortega

Industry

Payment System Operator or Service Provider

Country

Mexico

State

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

I think it is a risk not to have bounded the conceptual definition of a CBDC: is it to improve time/cost/accessibility to certain lines of products? or is it the intention to restructure the payment system, financial infrastructure and therefore policies?

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

I do not know if better achieved, but could be addressed by tokens, smart contracts, DLT .. among an ecosystem of entities, as long as they share common business rules.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

As described in the paper, it would have a positive effect as there would be a direct public relationship with.

4. How might a U.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 feel monetary policy and price-stability goals shouldn't be constrained to the "form" of central bank money.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

I guess the positive or negative effect should be measured in terms of the economical history, the impact of the transition and the future projections of the proposed CBDC payment system.

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Yes it is, though if cash usage declines, 100% society should have access to digital tools.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Common DLT platforms with agreed business rules ecosystems.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Depends on the internal characteristics of other large economy nations CBDCs, their uses cases for cross border operations or even their micro-macro economical position.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

with a Digital Identity

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

risks associated with inconsistencies within the CBDCs network, whether they are business rules or technological aspects around implementations..

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?

Yes. A technology and technical framework assumed and implemented by participant entities would be needed.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

I believe policy choices related to CBDCs shouldn't be mixed around technological implementations.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? 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 Salazar

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 the context of financial inclusion, many immigrants into the United States could obtain their first means of payment in the form of a CBDC in order to understand how money moves in an economy. A network for a central bank digital currency (if one were developed) would mitigate risk to only 1-user, i.e. sender, receiver or the developer of such a network. Think of it like a telephone call, you're being told one thing, but upon further "physical" examination, one user might find or see something completely different.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

- Yes, I believe the use of a financial network that gives end users of CBDC access to respective economic data of their spending to better understand potential supply constraints would be very helpful to economic readiness. A central bank could store all CBDC user data within the blockchain by having their users download an external wallet straight from a Central banking network – website created by a federal reserve to streamline user adoption by word of mouth and physical demonstration.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

- If interest bearing accounts are handled properly, financial inclusion should be net positive for a nation's economy. Using a CBDC to help consumers understand their financial perspective, would increase movement of economic status.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

- Inflation within a system would drastically rise as a result of a CBDC. However, if used correctly inflation will only effect those in the system with massive amounts of money. In the current financial system, many CEOs use stock bonuses to make up the difference when inflation is high. The day to day working consumer doesn't have the luxury of pushing up the stock to facilitate a rapid pay increase. With a CBDC, that issue can be mediated through payment in both physical and digital forms of money in which one bears higher interest than inflation.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

- I believe long term (more than a year) the net effect of a CBDC would be positive. If used as a means of financial inclusion and price stability, a CBDC can drastically help alleviate inflation worries and fears, while also fostering in the next generation of monetary policy leaders.

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 the event of fraudulent practices or economic recessions/depressions, society will

ultimately blame the banks. If this were to happen (or worse some banks went under) around the release of a CBDC, many users might opt to a digital form of money as they would not find private banks trustworthy. Many users would preferably sell into a digital asset of known importance and with the use of Federal Reserve ID cards for their CBDC, word of mouth and social media adoption would happen quickly.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

- Something I have been studying recently is a quantum state of superposition. Meaning an outcome is both 1/0 until viewed, then it is recorded as either a 1 or 0 - but, in the beginning (before the event occurs) the state of superposition allows the result to be BOTH a 1&0 at the same time. I believe utilizing a similar form of monetary policy in digital form when minting, burning, or releasing a CBDC would drastically help reduce financial impacts. Short term, some benefits would be hindered such as financial inclusion but would fade as quickly as the CBDC gains traction in an economy.

8. If cash usage declines, 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've noticed since covid, that many vendors either require exact change or cannot provide fully accurate change (smaller pop-up vendors don't even accept cash as a means of payment) I believe in the presence of a CBDC, this gap can be mediated and would help speed up the adoption process.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

- Society is losing faith in their own credit system. Economic turmoil across the globe is increasing and users are finding other means to pay for goods and services, especially ones that cannot devalue their currency. If society isn't given their own platform to believe/ trust in, they usually end up putting their faith in something more devious, not knowing the true intent of others or its result. Without a US CBDC - digital payments will only continue to evolve at an exponential rate, according to my own data.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

- Other nations should not focus on their influence over another, one should lead by example; guide and help others. But stronger nations must also not be afraid to ask for help when they know it is needed. One fear I currently have with digital currencies (especially those developed by nations with high tensions) are Trojan Worms. Throughout history people have infiltrated nations, pointed out inaccuracies and started revolutions - This is a high probability within the digital framework that is blockchain if foreign currencies were to transact in an unstable, unusable or unscalable network.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

- I've been theorizing for some time now, about what I call a "Quantum Financial Network." I believe the private sector could "sell" a technology to a nation and help build its infrastructure and in doing so, would allow the nation to then issue out their own CBDC while storing all their data in what I call a "Quantum Financial Token." This "token" would give any central bank the ability to access their/ the "quantum financial network." This network that every central bank can run on, would be known as the "Quantum Financial System."

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

- The only record kept on-chain would be through a federal reserve dapp (decentralized application) where (like a credit card statement) all their previous purchases would be recorded. However, only the user [through facial recognition & a Federal Reserve authenticator] would have access to their data.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

- By having more users on the network, data is dispersed and stored over a wide range of users. Although they may not see another's data, they will inevitably "store it" through the

CBDC they've transferred or received. A risk that might be unavoidable is the event of war where digital devices are rendered useless by EMPs or similar events.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

- In its infancy – no. The key to fast widespread adoption and security is to get it into the hands of as many users as possible. If it were to be as repayment of debt, many users might find it sketchy or untrustworthy. After widespread adoption, newer system updates to the network can allow for different variations of debt payments, but at first, I believe the currency should be used to store the value of user data.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

- Interest is a very complex topic, with current rates near zero its almost impossible for them to NOT go negative. However, through the use and implementation of a CBDC I believe this can be mitigated if not prevented – fully, utilizing Quantum interest bearing accounts, meaning interest is paid by the currency holder. For example, users with account balances over \$10,000,000 would pay an interest of -.05% meaning they start paying others indirectly within the network to also hold a CBDC. While users with >\$10,000,000 would receive 0% and users under \$250,000 would receive a net 3% interest payout. If a CBDC of this caliber could be designed, I believe it would help obtain a balance between commercial bank interest rates while also maintaining balances in commercial banks because users wouldn't have to pay to store or hold value.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

- I do not believe there should be a limit. The more in-use and in-circulation a CBDC is, the more viable and secure it and the network become(s). However, just as credit cards give users a limit, I do believe a limit should be placed on how much they should/can spend dependent on their holdings of a CBDC.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

- For maximum employment and financial inclusion, early users and later, anyone should be able to serve as an intermediary for a CBDC. This would allow for more transparency and financial inclusion within the system and would help prevent money laundering and/or fraud. I believe a test should be developed for those wishing to be authorized distributors of Central Bank Digital Currencies. At least some understanding of the network, digital currencies and blockchain technology is needed.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

- A CBDC should absolutely have offline capabilities. One of the most innovative ways this can be achieved is with a QR code, essentially recording the time along with coordinated positioning of a transaction. However, many QR codes today, aren't pleasing to look at – while I do believe the current physical \$100 bill is pleasing to look at, I believe a CBDC should very much be represented in the same way. Something I've been theorizing for such an implementation is a QR 'strip' placed within the design of a CBDC accessible through a digital wallet. Imagine a \$100 bill with that blue strip, now picture a CBDC in similar shape and fashion, but with an RGB QR strip that you can scan for offline transactions - if needed.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

- I believe users of a CBDC within an economy merely need to "think" money has moved. Utilizing digital payment systems (tap-to-pay), a simple "ping" or vibration from a device would let both parties & the device know a transaction has occurred.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

- New technical standards would more than likely be needed. A CBDC would bring about another form of data in conjunction with the already existing financial data. That is why creating and allowing other central banks the ability to join the "Quantum Financial Network," is vital for global success.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

- Updates to the system would be done, yearly. Think of it like a newer video game that would come out each year – the currency itself would only be updated with newer technology to accommodate user growth and data. This can only be achieved more simply, through a “Quantum Financial Token.” Then, only the token would need to be modified, not the user’s holdings of 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, utilizing an ID card as 2-factor authentication is a must. One can be designed and mailed to each user. A potential way to increase immediate dispersion would be to grant early users Federal Reserve ID cards for their CBDC. Later adopters can receive a generic copy. Establishing a sense of hierarchy within the system is great for the distribution of proper information and adoption. Another great benefit for a CBDC could be UBI or universal basic income.

Name or Organization

Sadequr Rahman

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?*
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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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21. *How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?*
22. *Are there additional design principles that 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 manage and support

Name or Organization

Teddy MacDonald,

Industry

Academia

Country

United States of America

State

New York

Email

1. What additional potential benefits, policy considerations, or risks of a CBDC may exist that have not been raised in this paper?

The paper touches on keeping the USD post-Bretton Woods reserve system in order which is great; but can expand on the thought of other countries surpassing us and creating rival systems which threaten that - and the subsequent benefits we enjoy from it. Even if we decide that we don't want to have a CBDC or more robust digital currency solutions; if other countries do (especially those whose values don't align with ours) it compromises our ability to achieve our goals and bring the world under our wing.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

Education. Many people - even those with big platforms and roles - misunderstand the tech. Misperceptions run rampant that spread bad info and confuse people; creating suspicion and limiting adoption. The more people know, the less digital currencies remain amongst the privileged few and the illicit.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Yes absolutely - your paper does well in this regard. Net positive. People who normally would stay away from banks would gladly adopt. Need to educate and prevent consumer risk if they don't know what they're doing.

4. How might a U.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 the concerns in the paper are overstated. You just account for CBDC within the total money supply. The effects of interest bearing CBDC may require greater scrutiny, but the cons may be outweighed by the positives of saving.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

Overall increased liquidity outweighs the risks of the massive market fluctuations outlined in the paper (assuming mass adoption & possible instant "bank runs" or flights involving 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?

I'm sure many incumbents would like to think so, in order to keep the status quo. I do wonder if CBDC do in fact displace commercial paper, what effects that may have. If all financial intermediaries transact with the same CBDC, and one or many default, then CBDC itself may suffer, not just that (those) particular institutions' paper.

7. What tools could be 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 100%. Many folks barely carry cash at all anymore. Today, consumers don't pay just the market price - they pay the market price + the credit card transaction fees already baked in. We are so beholden to the intermediaries that conduct the transaction and get their cut every time. The general public ought to have an option to maintain low transaction costs in the 21st century - rapid, secure, private, and not through a 3rd party if they don't want to.

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

It depends on the volatility of other digital assets. Other digital currencies already offer substantially lower transaction fees (which are preferred, especially for remittances) but the volatility induces the risk of substantial loss of value. If those assets become less volatile, they could become widely adopted. That adoption runs the risk of people going off the rails of the USD denominated financial system into any number of possibilities. The best outcome is to provide a USD CBDC with low transaction costs, low volatility to keep people in our system.

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

Allow others to be early implementers, iron out the mistakes, and incur the initial costs. Imitate the best features of all of them. Keep an eye on China and their efforts to do the same, perhaps creating their own digital financial system and luring others to leave the current status quo.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

Wallet security. The ledgers and transactions may be secure, but figuring out how people can understand and ensure their digital wallets (private keys) are secure. You'll always have some risk (pickpocket can steal your cash today), but dispelling those concerns will help a lot.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

Intermediated systems. The default should be anonymity for everyone, and only visibility when needed. However, need to set up a system where users are not beholden to the transaction costs of those intermediaries.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

Need to have enough nodes with initial adoption that will prove resistant to a 51% attack. If the rollout is limited, malign actors could possibly seriously harm the network. Need to have an extremely high "n" to prevent network tampering (and subsequent loss of value).

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

Yes.

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

The coin itself, no. Where you park it is up to you.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

No.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

Those that can prove that they maximize benefits for consumers. Privacy, security, utility (able to transact with any other system), low transaction costs. Firms will do so if they are forced to do those things but still have some return.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

Perhaps some ability to transact even without internet; perhaps with bluetooth (i.e., "airdrop" on iOS); people could send CBDC even if internet connections aren't available / fail and then upload to the ledger once service is restored.

19. Should a CBDC be designed to maximize ease of use and acceptance at the point of sale? If so, how?

Yes. Easily used (i.e., apple pay) with extremely high TPS. Need to think about the vendor side too - ensure they are set up to accept.

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 view it as a technological problem but as a cultural one. Financial institutions want to be the middlemen to get fees, but the cost of switching is relatively low. Plus, financial intermediaries have to be able to work with one another, its in all of their mutual interest. Tech firms want to get users in their ecosystem with low fees, have them adopt their ways of doing things, and make the cost of switching very high. As the financial and tech industries overlap in this regard, we can take the best of both (low fees, high inter-usability, low cost of switching) and reject the cons (high fees, high cost of switching, no cross-platform interoperability).

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

Quantum computing may wreak havoc on all sorts of things - including CBDC. Need to ensure the network is widely adopted to withstand attacks, and that individual nodes (users, wallets, keys) are secure - and people know what they have to do to secure them.

22. Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Name or Organization

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?

Implementing NATIONAL DIGITAL CURRENCY would represent the greatest loss of freedom in our nation's history. Only a complete fool or crook would support it.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

6. Could a CBDC adversely affect the financial sector? How might a CBDC affect the financial sector differently from stablecoins or other nonbank money?

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*
 15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*
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 18. *Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?*
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 22. *Are there additional design principles that should be considered? Are there tradeoffs around any of the identified design principles, especially in trying to achieve the potential benefits of a CBDC?*
-

Name or Organization

Marcy J. Gordon

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?

Digital currency is a HUGE environmental catastrophe because it uses so much energy. That is why countries that do large amounts of data mining are currently experiencing power grid failure.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

No. The whole idea is a disaster waiting to happen.

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Of course it will affect financial inclusion. There are lots of poor people without electronic devices.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

It will have a negative effect no matter what happens.

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

It will ruin it. New York's mayor Eric Adams opted to receive his salary in digital currency and his pay has gone down by 10%. This kind of volatility is disastrous for any 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?

The financial sector is ruining society and should be socialized.

7. What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?

Not using it in the first place.

8. If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?

Preserve cash usage at all costs!

9. How might domestic and cross-border digital payments evolve in the absence of a U.S. CBDC?

Such payments are working just fine right now. Why make them worse?

10. How should decisions by other large economy nations to issue CBDCs influence the decision whether the United States should do so?

They shouldn't.

11. Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?

No there are not.

12. How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?

It can't. That's why we need cash.

13. How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?

The whole thing is extremely risky and should not be contemplated.

14. Should a CBDC be legal tender?

NO!

15. Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

All banks should pay interest.

16. Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?

This is yet another reason why it shouldn't be used at all, because wealthy players can game the system, just as they currently do with stocks and bonds.

17. What types of firms should serve as intermediaries for CBDC? What should be the role and regulatory structure for these intermediaries?

None. It shouldn't exist.

18. Should a CBDC have "offline" capabilities? If so, how might that be achieved?

The whole idea should be scrapped.

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 used at all.

20. How could a CBDC be designed to achieve transferability across multiple payment platforms? Would new technology or technical standards be needed?

This is completely unachievable. It invites cheater.

21. How might future technological innovations affect design and policy choices related to CBDC?

They won't. Stick to cash.

22. Are there additional design principles that 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 a bad one. It is inherently unfair and should not be attempted.

Name or Organization

Peter Santoro

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?

The "Federal" Reserve Bank (i.e. the Fed) has amply demonstrated, since its inception in 1913, that its private bankers have consistently devalued the purchasing power of the US dollar - so the Fed hasn't even followed one of its mandates. The Fed's zero interest rate policy of the last 2+ decades has allowed/encouraged over leveraging by individuals, corporations, and government entities. Prudent American savers were severely hurt by the Fed's actions to protect/rescue the US economy from normal deflationary downturns. Instead of forcing the over leveraged to correct their bad behavior, the Fed has steadily encouraged them to continue down the moral hazard path. In a nutshell, the Fed cannot be trusted to do right by the American taxpayer. A CBDC would allow the Fed, in cahoots with the US Federal government (especially the Deep State), to easily commit crimes and other wrongdoings against American citizens. US politicians (e.g. President Joe Biden, Speaker Nancy Pelosi) and government agencies (e.g. SSA, DOJ, FBI) have regularly demonstrated their willingness to take advantage of their positions of power to commit lucrative crimes/wrongdoings that would imprison the common US citizen. Large corporations already abuse the existing monetary system (i.e. credit card companies have denied legal gun purchases), but at least the American consumer can go elsewhere. A CBDC would allow the Fed to unilaterally more easily do the same kind of targeting to crush all those in non-compliance with the Fed's chosen policies. This is an unacceptable risk to our Constitutional freedoms and privacy.

2. Could some or all of the potential benefits of a CBDC be better achieved in a different way?

3. Could a CBDC affect financial inclusion? Would the net effect be positive or negative for inclusion?

Cash is simply better for financial inclusion and privacy.

4. How might a U.S. CBDC affect the Federal Reserve's ability to effectively implement monetary policy in the pursuit of its maximum-employment and price-stability goals?

5. How could a CBDC affect financial stability? Would the net effect be positive or negative for stability?

As demonstrated by this questionnaire, the Fed is attempting to direct feedback to only the questions it wants asked about its CBDC plans. The Fed's unstated/unspoken true mandate is to simply save "too big to fail" banks/institutions at the exclusion of the American taxpayer/citizen. Failing entities should to be allowed/forced to fail and in doing so will help prevent future bad behavior from occurring. No US organization (Federal or Private) should be granted unlimited/unchallenged power. The Fed has done extensive damage to the US economy/currency. It's time to end the Fed and its criminal control over the US monetary system and 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?

7. *What tools could be considered to mitigate any adverse impact of CBDC on the financial sector? Would some of these tools diminish the potential benefits of a CBDC?*

8. *If cash usage declines, is it important to preserve the general public's access to a form of central bank money that can be used widely for payments?*

Cash should never be deprecated, as it's the only way to guarantee privacy when purchasing goods/services.

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?*

China is mandating a digital currency, as its dictatorship (i.e. Chinese Communist Party, CCP) realizes it's an easy way to more tightly control its citizens. The United States Constitution is fundamentally based on limiting government power. The United States shouldn't aspire to emulate the CCP by creating a CBDC.

11. *Are there additional ways to manage potential risks associated with CBDC that were not raised in this paper?*

12. *How could a CBDC provide privacy to consumers without providing complete anonymity and facilitating illicit financial activity?*

It cannot.

13. *How could a CBDC be designed to foster operational and cyber resiliency? What operational or cyber risks might be unavoidable?*

As evidenced by numerous failures in computer hardware/software security over the last few decades, there is no such thing as a foolproof security technology – especially if it's connected to the Internet. A CBDC would allow our adversaries to more easily focus their efforts on a single target. The US Federal Government and large corporations have stupidly connected critical infrastructure and defense systems to the Internet. It's highly unlikely that the Fed will do better in the security realm.

14. *Should a CBDC be legal tender?*

No.

15. *Should a CBDC pay interest? If so, why and how? If not, why not?*

16. *Should the amount of CBDC held by a single end-user be subject to quantity limits?*

This question smells of 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?
