Feds could intervene to stop legal patchwork for banks and crypto

Article



The news: With US crypto oversight still a work in progress, lawmakers and watchdogs are making regulatory moves to fill the vacuum around the increasingly popular digital asset space.

Federal: The FDIC released a letter <u>stating</u> that it wants insured banks **to report any activities pertaining to digital assets**.





 State: Several states have mulled changing their laws to be more accommodating to the crypto space, <u>per</u> a feature story from The New York Times.

The FDIC's letter, at a glance: The regulator raises concerns about how banks' crypto activities will **impact consumers**.

- It flagged risks that banks face "in effectively managing the application of consumer protection requirements" to crypto activities, and connected it with <u>unfair or deceptive acts</u> <u>or practices</u>.
- It addressed banks offering crypto assets, directly or with a partner, warning that "consumers may not understand the role of the bank or the speculative nature of certain crypto assets" compared with banks' established offerings.
- It also touched on financial stability—which appears to be <u>particularly relevant to</u> <u>stablecoins</u>, due to the FDIC's concern over how runs could affect digital assets' own underlying assets.

The FDIC also addressed **safety and soundness**, **covering risks from anti-money laundering** (AML) to cybersecurity.

States' actions, at a glance: States have passed or proposed legislation to exempt the crypto space from certain laws. These bills have been floated in the absence of federal regulations, the Times notes. Examples <u>include</u>:

- **Florida:** The legislature approved a bill that exempts sellers in two-party transactions from having to obtain money transmitter licenses. The broader restriction is on the books as an AML measure.
- North Carolina: The legislature passed a bill permitting "certain experimental cryptocurrency start-ups" to avoid existing consumer-protection laws.
- Mississippi: A proposed bill would exempt digital tokens from the state's securities laws. Though the legislation failed to advance out of a state senate committee this past February, the Times said it will be reintroduced.

The big takeaway: This patchwork regulatory approach could provide additional incentives to Congress and executive branch agencies to continue pursuing federal regulations.

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- Stablecoins will likely be a high priority. Sen. Pat Toomey (R-Pennsylvania) and Acting Comptroller of the Currency Michael Hsu <u>have each</u> described how they'd like to see the digital assets handled. Their proposals include treating stablecoin issuers like money market funds or like depository banks, or taking a mixed approach.
- President Joe Biden's <u>recent</u> executive order covering crypto may lead to further **policy** brainstorming. Its provisions include <u>directing</u> the Treasury Department to produce a report, and support for the Federal Reserve's ongoing research into a central bank digital currency (CBDC).

US Banks' Cryptocurre % of respondents	ency Plans, Dec 2021		
Cryptocurrency investing/trading	1		
<mark>11% 10%</mark>		78%	1%-•
Cryptocurrency rewards			
<mark>7% 9</mark> %		84%	1%-•
USD settlement for cryptocurrent	cy firms		
<mark>7%</mark> 9%		84%	1%-•
Cryptocurrency custody/safekeep	ping		
8% 9%		٤	33%
Cryptocurrency lending			
-4%			95%
1%			
Will offer in 2022	No plans to offer		
Will offer in 2023 or later	Already offer		
Note: n=165 senior bank executives; nur Source: Cornerstone Advisors, "What's o			
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