

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA  
POLITICAL VICTORY FUND  
11250 WAPLES MILL ROAD  
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22030



# NRA-PVF

## 2014 U.S. HOUSE CANDIDATE QUESTIONNAIRE

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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: MO-2 PARTY Democrat

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*Please circle the letter corresponding to the answer of your choice.*

(For more information on issues, visit [www.nraila.org/issues](http://www.nraila.org/issues) or [www.nraila.org/Issues/FactSheets/](http://www.nraila.org/Issues/FactSheets/))

1. In 1994, Bill Clinton signed the Omnibus Crime Control Act, imposing a ten-year ban on the manufacture for sale to private citizens of nearly 200 models of semi-automatic firearms, based largely on features of the guns that had no relevance to crime. The law also prohibited the manufacture for sale to private citizens of ammunition magazines capable of holding more than ten rounds of ammunition. This ban expired in September of 2004, and, according to federal studies, had no effect on crime. In the 113th Congress, Sen. Dianne Feinstein introduced a much broader ban. (For more information, visit [www.GunBanFacts.com](http://www.GunBanFacts.com).)
  - A. I agree with the NRA and would oppose legislation banning the manufacture, sale or transfer of commonly-owned semi-automatic firearms or ammunition magazines capable of holding more than ten rounds of ammunition.
  - B. I disagree with the NRA and would support legislation to ban the manufacture, sale or transfer of semi-automatic firearms and ammunition magazines capable of holding more than ten rounds of ammunition.
  
2. Forty-two states now recognize the Right-to-Carry by having laws that allow issuance of licenses or permits without proof of "need" or that otherwise do not prohibit law-abiding citizens from carrying concealed firearms for personal protection. (In four states, permits are not required for concealed carry, while half the states do not prohibit the open carrying of firearms without a permit.) Legislation supported by the NRA has been introduced in which a person licensed by any state to carry a firearm could carry a concealed handgun in any other state that licenses or otherwise recognizes concealed carry. When carrying in another state, a person would be subject to that state's restrictions on the times, places and manners in which firearms are prohibited.
  - A. I agree with the NRA and support national Right-to-Carry reciprocity legislation.
  - B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose national Right-to-Carry reciprocity legislation.
  
3. Anti-gun organizations have made it their highest priority to pass legislation that would criminalize the transfer of firearms by certain private persons without a federal background check (currently, only federally-licensed dealers are required to conduct

background checks for firearm transfers). The proposed legislation would apply, among other things, to private transfers that take place at gun shows or that are advertised online or in any kind of publication. Any individual who makes firearms sales predominantly for livelihood and profit, as opposed to doing so occasionally from a personal collection, is already required to be a federally licensed dealer and to conduct background checks.

- A. I support current laws and oppose further regulation. Gun sales by private citizens who are not engaged in an ongoing firearms business should not be subject to federal background check requirements, whether the sales take place at a gun show or elsewhere.
- B. I believe that private firearms transactions should be federally regulated, and I support additional legislation to require the federal government to approve private firearms transfers.

4. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE) recently began requiring the 8,500 firearm dealers in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to file reports on all sales of two or more semi-automatic rifles within five consecutive business days if the rifles are larger than .22 caliber and use detachable magazines. This includes many popular rifles owned by millions of Americans for self-defense, hunting and other lawful purposes. This mandate wastes scarce law enforcement resources that should be used for legitimate investigations and is not authorized by statute. The NRA supports this legislation that would prohibit this reporting requirement.

- A. I agree with the NRA and support legislation blocking the BATFE from requiring this illegal and wasteful reporting requirement on multiple sales of long guns.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose legislation to block this requirement.

5. Under the Gun Control Act of 1968, imported firearms must meet a test of suitability for "sporting purposes" that is not required for domestically produced firearms. The NRA believes that this is an unjustified double standard and is unconstitutional under the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions affirming that self-defense is at the core of the Second Amendment. The "sporting purposes" test has also been used improperly to regulate and ban importation of firearms that are suitable for self-defense, collecting, and hunting. The NRA believes this test will continue to be abused unless it is reformed.

- A. I agree with the NRA and would support legislation to provide that any firearm that could otherwise lawfully be manufactured in the United States should also be allowed to be imported into the U.S.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and believe imported firearms should be treated differently than identical American manufactured firearms.

6. Do you agree that the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees a fundamental, individual right to keep and bear arms and that this right applies to actions by state and local governments just as to actions by the federal government?

- A. Yes.
- B. No. Please explain: The wording of the 2nd Amendment is not clear

7. Legislation has been introduced that would ban persons on the "terrorist watch list" from purchasing firearms. This is a secret government list with parameters for inclusion that have not been publicly disclosed and with no opportunity or process to appeal or remove a listing. The database has been estimated to include more than one million names (including aliases), and a similar list, the "no-fly" list, has been reported as misidentifying numerous people as potential threats (even including federal air marshals, children and several current and former Members of Congress). The NRA opposes the use of secret government lists to deny persons their Second Amendment rights.

- A. I agree with the NRA that secret government lists should not be used to deny Second Amendment rights and oppose this type of legislation.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and support this legislation and the use of secret government lists to deny Second Amendment rights.

8. Federal law requires gun manufacturers, importers and dealers to respond promptly to BATFE requests for assistance in tracing firearms in the course of bona fide criminal investigations. BATFE's longstanding practice has been to hold such trace requests as confidential law enforcement information, but in the past decade anti-gun groups and municipalities have sought this

information for use in lawsuits against the gun industry. Since 2002, Congress has passed NRA-supported appropriations amendments that prevent disclosure of firearms trace data for non-law enforcement purposes. The national Fraternal Order of Police and other law enforcement organizations support these protections.

- A. I agree with the NRA and support legislation to limit use of firearms trace data to bona fide criminal investigations only.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and support public disclosure of firearms trace data.

9. Certain firearms, including short-barreled rifles and shotguns and fully-automatic firearms, have been very tightly regulated under federal law since 1934. All firearms are subject to federal regulations on manufacture, sale and possession. Some members of Congress want to go further, however, and ban entire categories of firearms, which the NRA opposes as inconsistent with the Second Amendment. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about banning firearms?

- A. I agree with the NRA. The federal government should not ban firearms.
- B. I disagree with the NRA. The following types of firearms should be banned: I am not certain. Keep guns for hunting and minimal self-defense
- C. I disagree with the NRA. All firearms should be banned.

10. Ammunition magazines are devices for holding ammunition ready for loading into the chamber of a repeating firearm. Anti-gun activists believe that the federal government should ban the sale and possession of magazines holding more than a arbitrarily-specified number of rounds. The NRA believes that manufacturers and consumers should determine magazine capacities suitable for their needs and that arbitrary restrictions violate the rights of law-abiding citizens while having no meaningful effect on crime.

- A. I agree with the NRA and oppose arbitrary restrictions on ammunition magazine capacity.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and support banning ammunition magazines above a specified number. Please specify: Not certain now; will study if elected.

11. The Firearms Owners' Protection Act of 1986 and the Brady Act of 1993 prohibit using records of firearms sales or background checks to create a national registration system for firearms, firearm owners, or firearms transactions. However, under the Clinton Administration, the FBI maintained records for up to six months, even if the person passed the background check. The Bush administration amended the relevant regulations to require destruction of background check records within 24 hours, unless the person was identified as prohibited. The law still allows records to be maintained on illegal attempts to buy firearms by felons or other prohibited persons. However, gun control supporters have proposed that all such records be retained indefinitely, whether or not the person passes the background check.

- A. I agree with the NRA that records of background checks conducted on people who attempt to buy guns illegally should be retained for law enforcement purposes, but that the records of people who pass the check should be destroyed immediately, and that there should be no national registry of lawful gun owners or purchasers.
- B. I agree with gun control supporters who want all records of background checks kept indefinitely.
- C. Other. Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Firearm owner licensing is a system in which private citizens are required to obtain permission from a government agency to buy and/or possess a firearm. Licensing requirements may include fingerprinting, arbitrary "safety" or "proficiency" training, fees and/or a statement as to why the firearm "is needed." The NRA opposes firearm owner licensing as a violation of citizens' constitutional rights, as well as a waste of resources, since criminals obtain and would continue to obtain firearms without complying with such requirements.

- A. I agree with the NRA and oppose federal firearm owner licensing.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and support licensing for some firearm owners. Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- C. I disagree with the NRA and support federal licensing for all firearm owners.

13. Firearm registration is a system in which a government agency maintains a centralized database or collection of records of firearms owned by individual citizens. Current federal law prohibits the creation of a federal firearms registration system (other than the existing registration requirement for machine guns and short-barreled rifles and shotguns). The NRA opposes firearm

registration – which has led to gun bans and confiscation in the United States (in California and New York City) and in other countries (including Australia, Britain and Canada) – as an unconstitutional and unnecessary measure that would be ignored by criminals.

- A. I agree with the NRA and oppose firearms registration.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and support registration of additional firearms. Please specify:

C. I disagree with the NRA and support registration of all firearms.

14. In the Supreme Court's 2008 decision in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, the District's ban on handgun possession was found unconstitutional as violating the Second Amendment. However, the D.C. government has continued to defy the individual Second Amendment right recognized in the Court's ruling by imposing laws that discourage lawful gun ownership through, among other things, categorical bans on ordinary classes of firearms and an intrusive, expensive, burdensome, and punitive registration system. Because of this, legislation is necessary to repeal D.C.'s overly restrictive gun laws, including its gun registration requirement.

- A. I agree with the NRA and support legislation to restore the Second Amendment rights of D.C. residents.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose reform legislation, thus keeping current D.C. gun laws intact.

15. Growing numbers of firearm enthusiasts have chose to legally purchase rifles that fire certain .50-caliber cartridges. The .50-caliber Browning cartridge is used in highly technical long-range target shooting competitions; other .50-caliber cartridge designs have existed for well over a century and have been used throughout that time for hunting large game. Anti-gun activists and legislators claim these rifles are likely to be used by terrorists. In reality, no .50-caliber BMG rifle is known to have been fired in any terrorist act or homicide in the United States. The rifles that fire this cartridge are too large and heavy for criminals to readily carry or conceal-many weigh 30 pounds or more and cost thousands of dollars. As with any firearm, a national background check is conducted for all sales by dealers. Nonetheless, anti-gun activists want to impose severe new restrictions on these guns.

- A. I agree with the NRA and oppose new restrictions on ownership of .50-caliber rifles by law-abiding Americans.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and support restrictions on .50-caliber rifles. Please provide details:

16. Current federal law bans the sale of so-called "armor-piercing" handgun ammunition to civilians. Anti-gun activists seek to expand that ban to include a wide variety of other types of ammunition that law-abiding Americans have used for self-defense, target shooting and hunting for more than a century. The BATFE is increasingly interpreting the law to ban common types of ammunition that are widely used in rifles, but also used in limited numbers of specialized handguns. The NRA believes that efforts to restrict the types of ammunition available to honest citizens are misdirected and unnecessary.

- A. I agree with the NRA that no further ammunition bans are justified, and that the current law should be reformed to prevent unnecessary regulation of common ammunition.
- B. I disagree with the NRA. The following types of ammunition should be banned:

Not certain now; will study if elected.

17. As American combat veterans of the World War II and Korean War eras age, they and their heirs sometimes discover that they possess firearms acquired during their service that are required to be registered under the National Firearms Act (NFA). In many cases, these firearms were brought to the U.S. openly and in good faith as war trophies, but were not registered under the NFA. The NRA supports this legislation that would provide a 90-day amnesty period during which veterans and their family members could register such firearms that were acquired before October 31, 1968, by a member of the Armed Forces stationed outside the continental United States. The legislation would allow these veterans or their immediate family members to retain these valuable historic firearms in a lawful manner.

- A. I agree with the NRA and support veterans' amnesty legislation.
- B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose veterans' amnesty legislation.

18. Since 1998, a national instant computerized background check has been conducted for all retail handgun, rifle and shotgun sales. However, a 1968 federal law still bans interstate handgun sales to people other than federal firearm licensees. The NRA supports legislation to update federal law to allow the interstate sale of handguns after an approved background check, just as is allowed for long guns.

A. I agree with the NRA and support legislation to allow interstate handgun sales.

B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose such legislation.

19. Federal law prohibits possession of firearms by convicted felons and certain other "prohibited persons." Federal law also provides a process by which people can apply to the Attorney General to seek restoration of their gun rights. In the past, such relief was routinely granted to people who had committed non-violent crimes many years earlier and had not committed any additional crimes. Congressional appropriations amendments, since 1992, however, have prevented federal agencies from processing these applications. Would-be applicants often have no other recourse to restore their Second Amendment rights under federal or state law. The NRA supports a process by which non-violent prohibited persons can have their rights restored after appropriate screening.

A. I agree with the NRA and support restoring funding for "relief from disabilities."

B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose restoring funding for "relief from disabilities."

20. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE) is responsible for overseeing federally licensed firearms dealers. Over the past several years, BATFE has revoked an increasing number of licenses based on alleged violations that, in many cases, were due to inadvertent paperwork or filing errors. The NRA supports legislation that would raise the standard for license revocations and denials, while giving BATFE the power to use alternative penalties short of revocation for minor violations.

A. I agree with the NRA and support BATFE reform legislation.

B. I disagree with the NRA and oppose BATFE reform legislation.

21. Anti-gun groups have called for bans or restrictions on online ammunition sales. With at least 10-12 billion rounds of ammunition manufactured in the U.S. each year, recordkeeping on sales is extremely burdensome on both consumers and retailers. Federal recordkeeping requirements created in the 1968 Gun Control Act were abolished in 1986 because federal agencies believed they had no substantial law enforcement value.

A. I agree with the NRA that additional regulation of ammunition sales is unnecessary.

B. I disagree with the NRA and support new restrictions. Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

22. Anti-gun and anti-hunting groups have tried recently to force the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate lead bullets and shot under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), for the supposed purpose of protecting endangered species. In reality, such regulation is not necessary to protect these species and would price many hunters and sport shooters out of the market. The EPA itself has asserted, and NRA agrees, that TSCA does not authorize this type of regulation, and federal courts have twice dismissed lawsuits seeking to force EPA to regulate ammunition under TSCA. Legislation is currently pending that would prevent further litigation on this matter.

A. I agree with the NRA that no new regulation of lead ammunition is necessary.

B. I disagree with the NRA and support new restrictions. Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

23. Sportsmen should have access to federally owned or administered lands for hunting, fishing, trapping and recreational shooting where these activities can safely be conducted.

A. I agree.

B. I disagree. Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

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24. Are you a member of the National Rifle Association, or of any other shooting, hunting or wildlife conservation organization(s)?

If so, please list organizations and latest year of membership: No

Please list NRA Member Number: \_\_\_\_\_

25. Are you now, or have you been, an elected official at any level of government?

If so, please list position and dates in office: No

26. Have you ever been a candidate for public office in the past?

If so, please list office sought and year of campaign: Yes; MO Congressional District 2 - 2010

27. Does your campaign currently have a Facebook page? Yes  No

28. Does your campaign currently have a Twitter account? Yes  No

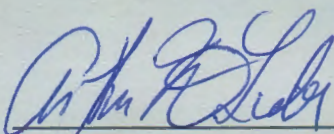
Twitter user name @ Lieber4Congress

Please attach or enclose extra pages for any additional comments that you would to make.

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—AUTHORIZATION—

THIS SIGNATURE ATTESTS THAT THE ATTACHED STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION ACCURATELY REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE CANDIDATE.

  
Candidate's Signature

04/06/2014  
Date