



BUT HELLER LEFT OPEN MANY OTHER QUESTIONS, SUCH AS THE STATUS OF CONCEALED CARRY, THE LEGALITY OF ASSAULT RIFLES AND RED-FLAG LAWS, AND WHETHER CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE LIKE ILLEGAL DRUG USERS AND CONVICTED FELONS CAN BE STRIPPED OF THEIR SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS.





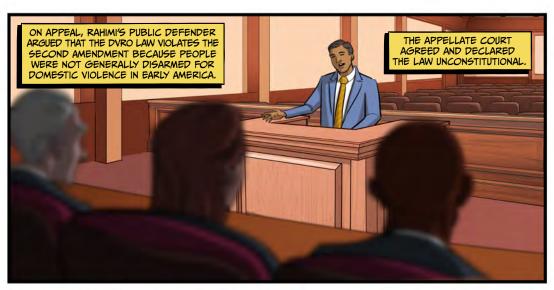




WHILE SERVING A WARRANT FOR OTHER CRIMES, POLICE CAUGHT RAHIMI WITH SEVERAL FIREARMS THAT THE DVRO MADE ILLEGAL FOR HIM TO POSSESS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.



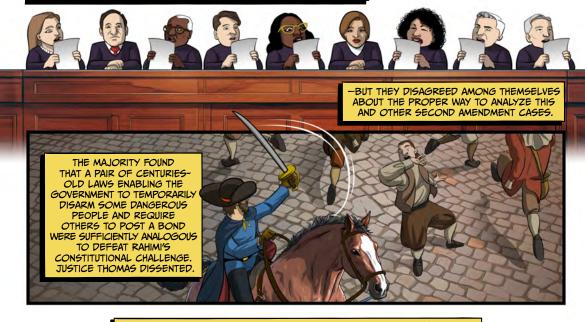








EIGHT OF THE NINE JUSTICES AGREED THAT THE GUN-DISPOSSESSION LAW WAS CONSTITUTIONAL AS APPLIED TO ZACKEY RAHIMI—



THE DISAGREEMENT CENTERED ON WHAT ROLE HISTORY SHOULD PLAY IN INTERPRETING THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

