

ALLISON EID ON GUNS

Highlights:

- Allison Eid argued against gun safety regulations.

Eid Argued Against Gun Safety Regulations

EID ARGUED AGAINST GUN SAFETY REGULATIONS

Eid Argued Against Local Assault Weapons Regulations

Eid As The Colorado Solicitor General Argued That State Law Trumped Denver Ordinances On Regulating Assault Weapons. According to the Denver Post, “The city of Denver can continue to regulate assault weapons and other issues because of a 3-3 deadlock in the Colorado Supreme Court today. In 2003, the state legislature passed sweeping legislation that Denver said preempted many of the city’s firearm ordinances. But two Denver district court judges – Joseph Meyer and Lawrence Manzanares – ruled that although the state legislation did override some of the more minor ordinances, Denver still had the right to regulate assault weapons, ‘Saturday night specials’ and the open carrying of firearms. The open carry law makes it unlawful to walk around visibly wearing a firearm in public. Certain individuals, with a concealed carry permit, are allowed to carry concealed weapons – but they are an exception. [...] The unusual ruling came about because Allison Eid, a former Colorado Solicitor General who argued that the state laws trumped the Denver ordinances, was appointed to the Colorado Supreme Court.” [Denver Post, [6/5/06](#)]

Eid Authored An Opinion That Struck Down A Handgun Ban

Eid Authored The Colorado Supreme Court’s Opinion Striking Down The University Of Colorado’s Handgun Ban. According to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado Opinion in “Regents of the University of Colorado v. Students for Concealed Carry on Campus,” “The Students for Concealed Carry on Campus, LLC, along with Martha Altman, Eric Mote, and John Davis (collectively, the ‘Students’), filed a complaint against the University of Colorado’s Board of Regents (the ‘Board of Regents’ or ‘Board’) and others alleging that the Board’s Weapons Control Policy 14-I (‘the Policy’) — which prohibits the carrying of handguns on campus by all persons but certified law enforcement personnel — violates the Colorado Concealed Carry Act (‘CCA’), §§ 18-12-201 to -216, C.R.S. (2011), and the Colorado Constitution’s right to bear arms, Colo. Const. art. II, § 13. The Board of Regents filed a motion to dismiss under C.R.C.P. 12(b)(5), which the district court granted. The Students appealed, and the court of appeals reversed. [...] We granted certiorari and now affirm. We hold that the CCA’s comprehensive statewide purpose, broad language, and narrow exclusions show that the General Assembly intended to divest the Board of Regents of its authority to regulate concealed handgun possession on campus. Accordingly, we agree with the court of appeals that, by alleging the Policy violates the CCA, the Students have stated a claim for relief. Because we affirm on statutory grounds, we do not consider the Students’ constitutional claim.” [2012 CO 17, “Regents of the University of Colorado v. Students for Concealed Carry on Campus,” The Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, No. 10SC344, Filed [3/5/12](#)]