



# NEW MEXICO LAW REVIEW

---

Volume 32  
Issue 2 *Summer 2002*

---

Spring 2002

## Introduction

New Mexico Law Review

### Recommended Citation

New Mexico Law Review, *Introduction*, 32 N.M. L. Rev. ix (2002).  
Available at: <https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nmlr/vol32/iss2/16>

This Front Matter is brought to you for free and open access by The University of New Mexico School of Law. For more information, please visit the *New Mexico Law Review* website: [www.lawschool.unm.edu/nmlr](http://www.lawschool.unm.edu/nmlr)

## INTRODUCTION

The law in New Mexico is expanding at an exponential rate to cover the myriad legal issues that crop up each and every day across the state. It would be impossible for one journal to keep pace with all of these developments; however, this issue of the *New Mexico Law Review* makes an effort to cover some of these legal problems that have persisted for too long without solutions. Although the articles contained herein may not offer solutions, at minimum they offer insights that may lead to solutions.

This is why the *New Mexico Law Review* exists—to provide a forum for discussion and insight into the legal issues that face New Mexico in hopes that such discussion may lead to solutions beneficial to the people of New Mexico. To that end, included in this issue of the *New Mexico Law Review* are articles from New Mexican judges, professors, practitioners, and students that address the following topics: proposed constitutionally-enhanced procedures in parental rights termination cases in New Mexico, the constitutionality of court-annexed arbitration in New Mexico, New Mexico's legislative response to SLAPP law suits, the lucidity of allowing the involuntary intoxication defense to murder in New Mexico courts, an analysis of stricter remittitur standards in New Mexico courts, acceptance of the community-caretaker exception to the Fourth Amendment in New Mexico, an analysis of the struggle in New Mexico's courts with the general/specific rule providing double jeopardy protection under the Fifth Amendment, and the erosion of sovereign immunity in police dog-bite cases under the New Mexico Tort Claims Act.