

Justice Chin's legacy

Overview

On

January 15, 2020, Justice Ming William Chin — the court's longest-serving sitting member — announced that he will retire in August. His distinguished, 24-year tenure has spanned three chief justices and five governors. Former Governor Pete Wilson, who appointed Justice Chin to the state high court in 1996, praised him as "[a model of judicial excellence](#)." Chief Justice Cantil-Sakauye described Justice Chin as a "[valuable mentor](#)" and stated "his loss to this court will be incalculable."

In

this article we analyze Justice Chin's contributions to California law and reflect on his remarkable career.

Justice

Chin has been a workhorse

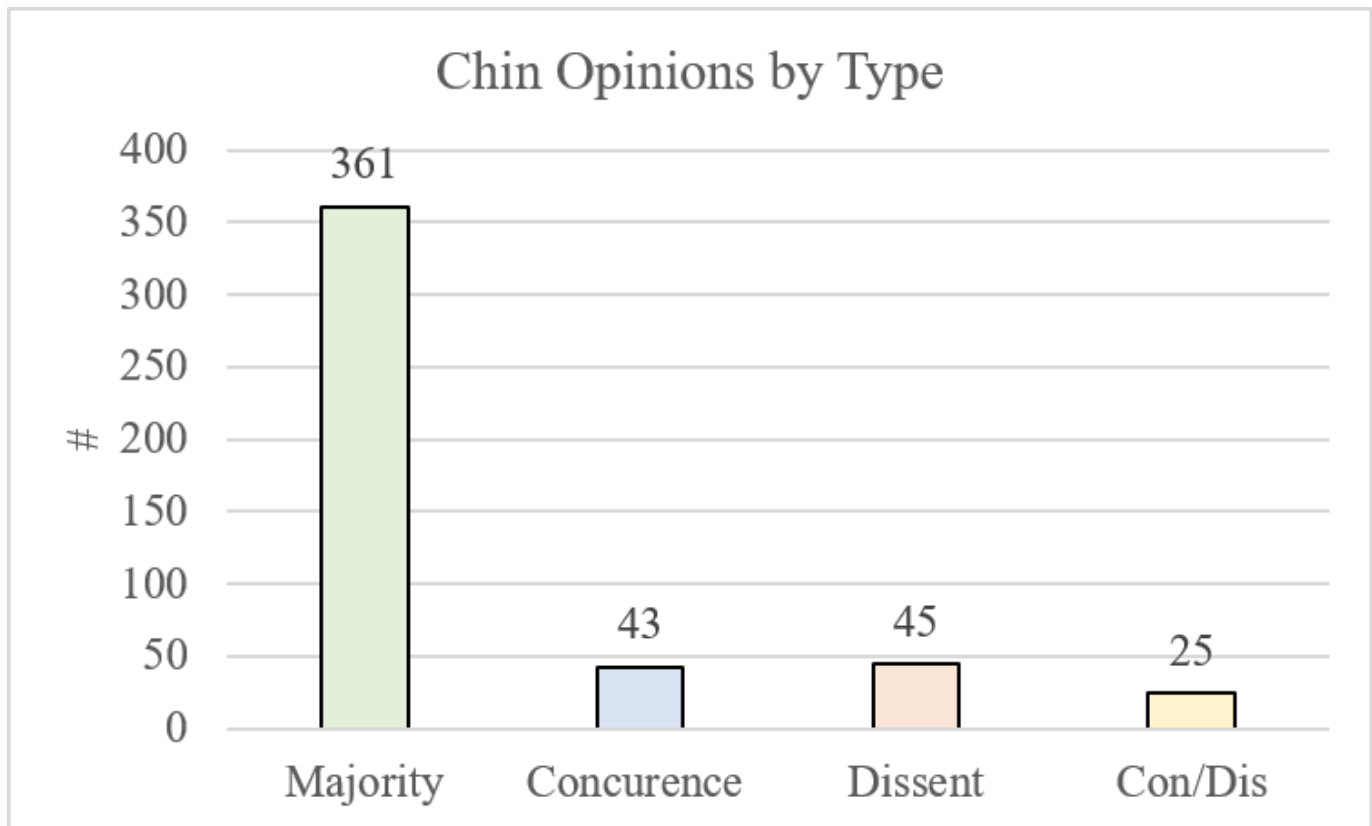
Throughout

his tenure, Justice Chin has been one of the most productive writers on the court. After his appointment, Justice Chin "quickly gained a reputation for producing a prolific number of opinions — authoring six majority opinions in his first eight months."^[1] A [2006 profile](#) described Justice Chin as "one of the bench's most active members."^[2]

The

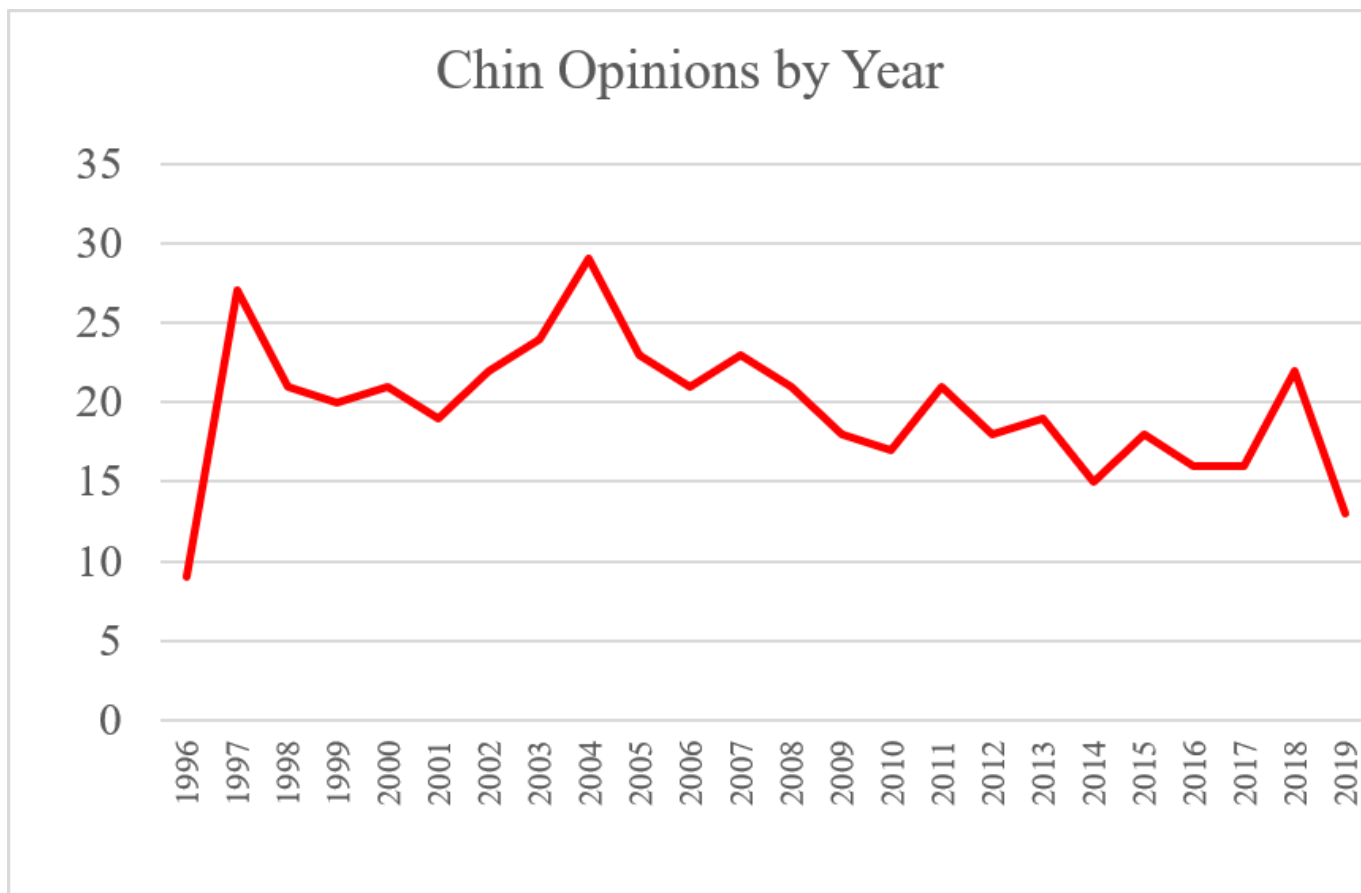
numbers corroborate Justice Chin's reputation. As of publication, Justice Chin has written 474^[3]

total opinions: 361 majority (76%), 113 separate (24%). He has written a nearly identical number of concurring opinions (43) as he has dissenting opinions (45). He also has written 25 concurring and dissenting opinions in which he concurs in part, but dissents in part from a majority opinion.



Justice

Chin was especially active during the first half of his career. In his first 12 years, he authored an average of 22.5 opinions per year. In 2004, he authored a career-high 29 opinions. Justice Chin has also remained productive during the second half of his career. His 86 opinions since 2015 are second only to Justice Liu's 118. He has a career average of 19 opinions per year.

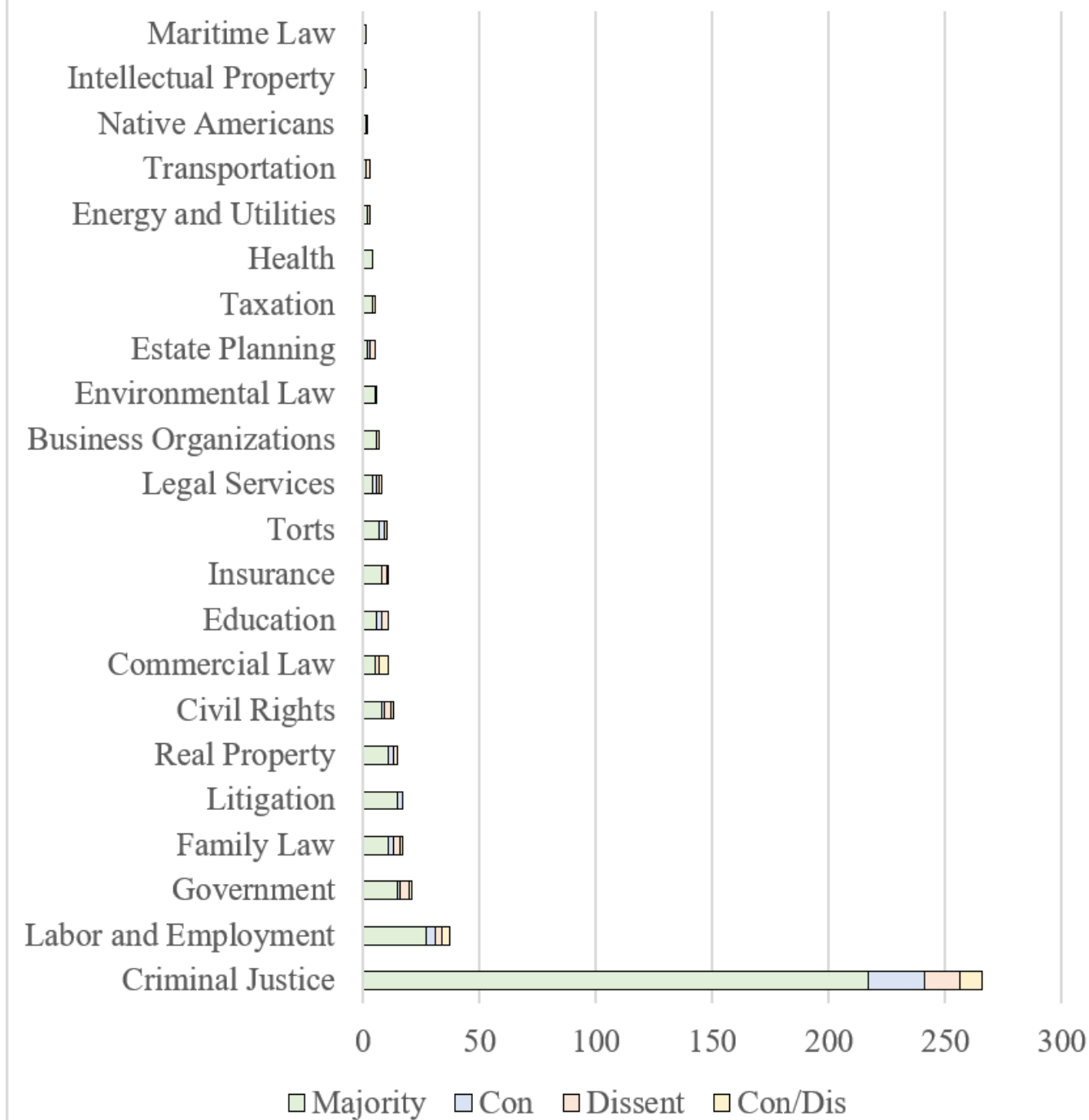


Justice Chin has profoundly shaped criminal law and labor and employment law

Although

Justice Chin has written opinions on dozens of subjects, his greatest impact was on criminal law and employment law. This is unsurprising, given that Justice Chin began his legal career as a prosecutor and has co-authored Rutter Group practice guides on employment litigation and forensic DNA evidence. We used Westlaw's categorizations^[4] to create the following chart.^[5]

Chin Opinions by Subject



Justice

Chin has written opinions on 22 different subjects, which demonstrates his versatility. The data also show that Justice Chin has areas of particular expertise. Just over half (56%, 266 of 474) of his opinions are in criminal cases. That

percentage is consistent with [our previous finding](#) that Justice Chin’s opinions are weighted slightly toward the criminal side. The plurality of his opinions in civil cases (17.8%, 37 of 208) address labor and employment. Government (9.6%, 20 of 208) and family law (8.2%, 17 of 208) are his next most frequent civil subjects.

But

Justice Chin should also be remembered for the quality of his opinions.

Commentators have long lauded his analysis for its insightfulness and clarity. In criminal and employment cases, Justice Chin often wrote separately to stake out a nuanced position. In 266 criminal cases, he wrote 49 separate opinions, or about 18% of the time. In two criminal cases — [People v. Cleveland \(2004\)](#) 32 Cal.4th 704 and [Cowan v. Superior Court \(1996\)](#) 14 Cal.4th 367 — he wrote both the majority opinion and a separate concurrence. In 37 labor and employment cases, Justice Chin wrote 10 separate opinions, or about 27% of the time.

Justice

Chin also authored several landmark opinions that have transformed California law. His most-cited opinion, [Cel-Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Co. \(1999\)](#) 20 Cal.4th 163, established the “safe harbor” doctrine, which precludes plaintiffs from suing under California’s Unfair Competition Law based on actions “the Legislature permits.” That same opinion also established an unfairness test for a UCL claim between competitors, while leaving in place multiple other tests for consumer claims. Justice Chin’s most-cited criminal-law opinion, [People v. Falsetta \(1999\)](#) 21 Cal.4th 903, affirms the constitutionality of Evidence Code section 1108. That section permits prosecutors to introduce evidence of a defendant’s other sex crimes to show propensity. More recently in [Sargon](#)

[*Enterprises, Inc. v. University of Southern California*](#)
(2012) 55 Cal.4th 747, Justice Chin clarified the gatekeeping function of trial courts in admitting expert testimony.

Justice Chin's inimitable judicial philosophy

Although Justice Chin is the court's most currently [identifiable conservative](#) member, his judicial philosophy transcends binary political labels. When he was appointed to the high court in 1996, the Los Angeles Times described him as "moderately conservative."[\[6\]](#) A year later, he voted in favor of overturning a law requiring parental consent for abortion.[\[7\]](#) Although he is generally conservative on criminal matters, he notably reversed a woman's manslaughter conviction because the trial judge did not allow her to present evidence of battered women's syndrome in her defense.[\[8\]](#) And as we [previously noted](#), "conservative" here is a relative term: Justice Chin only looks somewhat conservative compared with the court's other current members; the usual conservative and liberal labels are not good descriptors for these justices; and this is a court that has trended back to a median after dramatic swings to the left and right in the past 50 years.

Justice Chin's two most recent dissents — *People v. Lopez* (2019) 8 Cal.5th 353 and [OTO, L.L.C. v. Kho](#) (2019) 8 Cal.5th 111 — are emblematic of his judicial philosophy. In *Lopez* (a 4-3 criminal decision) the Brown-appointed majority held that the Fourth Amendment does not allow warrantless vehicle searches for a driver's identification.[\[9\]](#) In

his dissent, Justice Chin thoughtfully discussed the practical consequences of the majority's ruling on law enforcement and emphasized the importance of stare decisis. Justice Chin's analysis of the majority was sharp: "In brief, the majority sets up a straw man and then knocks it down, relying on a decision that is not on point."[\[10\]](#)

In the labor and employment case *Kho*, Justice Chin dissented from an otherwise-unanimous decision to write that an arbitration agreement was not substantively unconscionable. That Justice Chin dissented alone is itself noteworthy because nearly 80% of California Supreme Court opinions in 2018 were unanimous. Dissenting opinions are unusual — solo dissents are rare. Justice Chin's dissent in *Kho* was the only dissent from an otherwise-unanimous decision in 2019. And Justice Chin's pointed clarity was again on display in *Kho*: "Today, the majority holds that an arbitration agreement is substantively unconscionable — and therefore unenforceable — precisely because it prescribes procedures that, according to the majority, have been 'carefully crafted to ensure fairness to both sides.' If you find that conclusion hard to grasp and counterintuitive, so do I."[\[11\]](#)

Conclusion

Few justices in the history of the California Supreme Court leave a legacy as distinguished as Justice Chin. In 24 productive years, he shaped and refined California jurisprudence, especially criminal and employment law. Chief Justice Cantil-Sakauye and Justice Corrigan, both also former prosecutors, will likely honor Justice Chin's pro-law enforcement perspective going forward. But the court will undoubtedly miss Justice Chin's pro-business jurisprudence in labor and employment cases. When Justice Chin retires, the court will also lose a prolific writer with the ability to synthesize complex legal doctrines into masterful opinions. Overall, Justice Chin should be

remembered for his clarity and courage.

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Senior research fellows David and Michael Belcher are attorneys in private practice and government service, respectively. Nothing here reflects the views of their employers, and they write solely in their academic capacity.

[1] Justice Chin also wrote two concurrences during his first eight months. California Courts Press Release, Justice Ming Chin to Retire from California Supreme Court (Jan. 15, 2020), <https://newsroom.courts.ca.gov/news/justice-ming-chin-to-retire-from-california-supreme-court>

[2] See McKee, *Judicial Profile: Ming Chin*, The Recorder (May 2, 2006), at <https://www.law.com/therecorder/almID/900005452654/judicial-profile-ming-chin/>

[3] We excluded *Burton v. Shelley* (2003) 2003 WL 21962000 because it is a writ denial that Justice Chin co-authored with Justices Baxter, Werdegar, and Brown. We counted [*People v. Superior Court \(Johnson\)* \(2015\)](#) and its republication, [*People v. Superior Court \(Johnson\)* \(2015\)](#), as one opinion. In

three cases — [*People v. Cleveland* \(2004\)](#),
[*Cowan v. Superior Court* \(1996\)](#), and [*Cheong v. Antablin* \(1997\)](#)

— Justice Chin wrote the majority opinion and a concurring opinion. We counted the majority and concurring opinions separately.

[4] We acknowledge the limitations of Westlaw’s categories. Most cases address multiple areas of law. And some categories (like “Criminal Justice”) are broader than others.

[5] We categorized [*Garcia v. McCutchen* \(1997\)](#) as “Litigation” instead of “Civil Procedure.” We categorized [*Merrill v. Navegar, Inc.* \(2001\)](#) and [*Johnson v. American Std., Inc.* \(2008\)](#) as “Torts” instead of “Products Liability.” We categorized [*People v. Macias* \(1997\)](#) as “Criminal Justice” instead of “Juvenile Justice.” We categorized [*County of San Diego v. State of California* \(1997\)](#) as “Government” instead of “Securities and Commodities.” We categorized [*Western Security Bank v. Super. Ct.* \(1997\)](#) and [*Zengen Inc. v. Comerica Bank* \(2007\)](#) as “Business Organizations.” Finally, we categorized [*Sinclair Paint Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization* \(1997\)](#) as “Government” instead of “Business Regulation.”

[6] Maura Dolan, *State High Court Justice Sworn In Amid Protests*, LA Times (March 2, 1996), at <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1996-03-02-mn-42134-story.html>.

[7] [American Academy of Pediatrics v. Lungren \(1997\)](#).

[8] [People v. Humphrey \(1996\)](#).

[9] We [previously identified](#) *People v. Lopez* as one of just a few 4-splits with the Brown appointees in the majority and all three senior justices dissenting.

[10] *People v. Lopez* (2019) 8 Cal. 5th 353, 382 (dis. opn. of Chin, J.).

[11] [OTO, L.L.C. v. Kho \(2019\)](#) at 141-42 (dis. opn. of Chin, J., citation omitted).