

TEXAS COURT OF APPEALS, SIXTH DISTRICT AT TEXARKANA

Christopher Redin v. The State of Texas

No. 06-25-00019-CR (Tex. App. Mar. 30, 2026) · No. 06-25-00019-CR · Decided March 30, 2026

SUMMARY

The Texas Sixth Court of Appeals affirmed Christopher Redin’s conviction for dating-violence assault by occlusion and his ten-year prison sentence. The court held that evidence of Redin’s alleged prior domestic-violence offenses against two other women was admissible to rebut his theory that the complainant fabricated her allegations and was not substantially outweighed by unfair prejudice; it also upheld the denial of his mistrial motions.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Texas Court of Appeals, Sixth District at Texarkana
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice Jeff Rambin; Stevens, C.J.; van Cleef, J.; Rambin, J.
JURISDICTION	Texas Court of Appeals, Sixth Appellate District at Texarkana
DECIDED	March 30, 2026
DOCKET	06-25-00019-CR
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from conviction for dating violence assault by occlusion
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Abuse of discretion for both admission of extraneous-offense evidence and denial of mistrial
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished
PARTIES	Christopher Redin v. The State of Texas

TOPICS

- evidence
- character evidence
- criminal procedure
- domestic violence
- standard of review

PRACTICE AREAS

- criminal law
- evidence
- appellate practice

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court erred in admitting evidence of extraneous domestic violence assaults Redin committed against other women
2. Whether the trial court erred in failing to grant a mistrial upon admission of testimony referencing charges arising from the extraneous assaults

HOLDINGS

1. The trial court did not abuse its discretion in admitting the extraneous-offense evidence because it was relevant to rebut Redin's fabrication defense and its probative value was not substantially outweighed by unfair prejudice.
2. The trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying the mistrial motions because any harm from references to California charges was rendered harmless by the subsequent extensive testimony of the extraneous-offense witnesses.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“By showing that the victim's allegations are less likely to be fabricated, the evidence directly rebuts the defensive claims and has logical relevance aside from character conformity.” (at 14)

“A mistrial is a device used to halt trial proceedings when error is so prejudicial that expenditure of further time and expense would be wasteful and futile.” (at 21)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Christopher Redin began living with Eleksis Anders after meeting her through an online dating app. Their relationship became violent, with Redin pushing Anders in the shower, pushing her into a closet, and choking her. During a 48-hour period after Redin returned from California, he threw Anders on her bed breaking it, held her down, choked her multiple times, ripped her clothing, punched her, and dragged her by her hair. Redin was charged with dating violence assault by occlusion. The State also presented testimony from two other women, J.C. and M.C., about similar domestic violence assaults Redin committed against them in California.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A Tarrant County jury convicted Christopher Redin of dating violence assault by occlusion, a third-degree felony. The trial court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. Redin appealed, complaining about admission of extraneous-offense evidence and denial of mistrial motions.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Irsan v. State, 708 S.W.3d 584 (Tex. Crim. App. 2025)
- De La Paz v. State, 279 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009)
- Montgomery v. State, 810 S.W.2d 372 (Tex. Crim. App. 1991)

- Bass v. State, 270 S.W.3d 557 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008)
- James v. State, 623 S.W.3d 533 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2021, no pet.)
- Robinson v. State, Nos. 02-24-00189-CR & 02-24-191-CR, 2025 WL 1840566 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth July 3, 2025, no pet.)
- Wright v. State, No. 02-24-00307-CR, 2025 WL 2264205 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth Aug. 7, 2025, no pet.)
- Perkins v. State, 664 S.W.3d 209 (Tex. Crim. App. 2022)
- Mozon v. State, 991 S.W.2d 841 (Tex. Crim. App. 1999)
- Hance v. State, 714 S.W.3d 775 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2025, no pet.)
- Hampton v. State, No. 02-24-00402-CR, 2025 WL 2423516 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth Aug. 21, 2025, no pet.)
- Taylor v. State, 920 S.W.2d 319 (Tex. Crim. App. 1996)
- Roe v. State, 660 S.W.3d 775 (Tex. App.—Eastland 2023, pet. ref'd)
- Gaytan v. State, 331 S.W.3d 218 (Tex. App.—Austin 2011, pet. ref'd)
- Hallman v. State, 721 S.W.3d 307 (Tex. Crim. App. 2025)
- Ladd v. State, 3 S.W.3d 547 (Tex. Crim. App. 1999)
- Smith v. State, 286 S.W.3d 333 (Tex. Crim. App. 2009)
- Santellan v. State, 939 S.W.2d 155 (Tex. Crim. App. 1997)