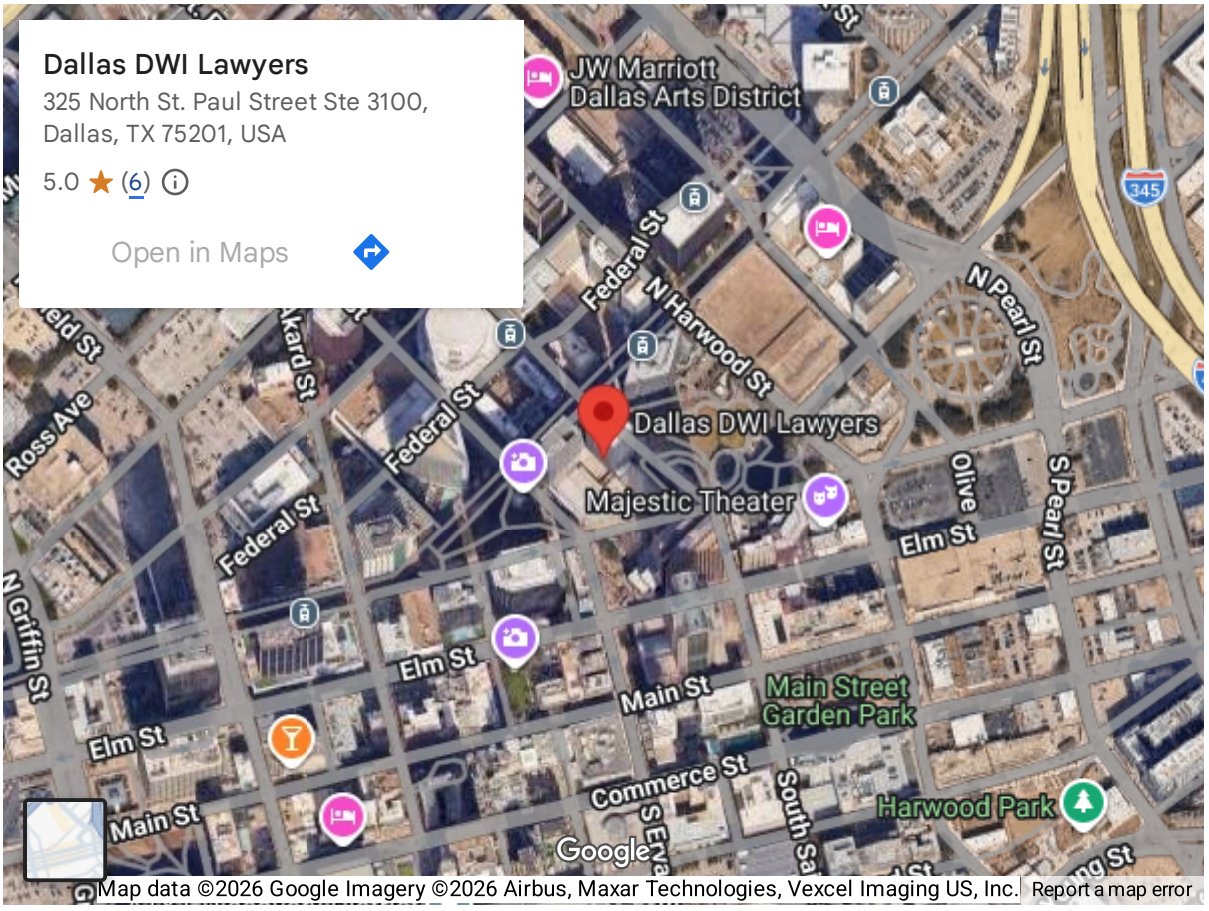
Before law school, Jess Gambrell spent about ten years working in logistics, a field built on schedules, deadlines and getting the details right the first time. That habit carried over into law. Today Gambrell leads the Dallas office of Dallas DWI Lawyers, the downtown firm in the Republic Center that focuses its practice on DWI defense for people arrested across Dallas County. Gambrell holds a BA in Psychology from Pitzer College and a JD from Baylor Law. After law school came years on the prosecution side, six of them as an Assistant District Attorney in Tarrant County, along with time as an Assistant County Attorney in Williamson County. That work gives Gambrell a practical sense of how the State builds a DWI case, from the officer's report and the field sobriety tests to the breath or blood result that often anchors the charge. The psychology background helps as well, since so much of a DWI case turns on an officer's observations and how a jury might read them.

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Gambrell does not work alone. Managing attorney and founder Gary L. Medlin, who is Board Certified in Criminal Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization, has been licensed in Texas since 1983. Senior Associate Attorney Kelvin M. Rodgers is a former felony and DWI prosecutor from Caddo Parish, Louisiana. Chris Eggleston, a 2024 cum laude graduate of Texas A&M University School of Law, interned with the Federal Public Defender for the Northern District of Texas and practiced criminal defense Dallas DWI Lawyers in Tarrant County before joining. Lee Stringham is also part of the attorney group. Behind them, Senior Paralegal Stephanie Tucker, the legal assistants, the intake staff and office manager Myreah Rodriguez keep files moving, and Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian are spoken at the firm. For a client, the team approach means a case gets looked at from several directions. A person stopped on Lemmon Avenue near Love Field or arrested after leaving a bar on McKinney Avenue in Uptown is facing two cases https://dantetyqz754.urbanvellum.com/posts/holiday-weekend-dwi-arrests-in-dallas-around-new-years-and-july-fourth at once: the criminal charge in Dallas County court and the ALR license suspension handled by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The ALR hearing has to be requested within 15 days of the notice of suspension, and the intake staff can help get that request started early. The attorneys then review the stop, the arrest, the testing and the video, and prepare the case as if it is going to trial. Talking with a DWI defense attorney soon after an arrest can help you understand the deadlines and the options in front of you. Call or text Dallas DWI Lawyers at (945) 403-4331, 24/7, for a free case evaluation, or visit the office at 325 North St Paul Street, Suite 3100, near the DART St. Paul station downtown.

Dallas DWI Lawyers Address: 325 North St Paul Street, Suite 3100, Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (945) 403-4331



FAQ About

DWI Defense Attorney in Dallas How much is a DWI lawyer in Texas? Fees depend on whether the case is a first offense misdemeanor or a felony, whether there is an ALR hearing to fight, and whether the case goes to trial. Dallas DWI Lawyers starts with a free case evaluation so you can hear what your specific case involves before you commit to anything. Call or text (945) 403-4331 to set one up. What happens after a DWI arrest in Dallas? Most people arrested in Dallas are booked at the Lew Sterrett Justice Center and released on bond, often with conditions such as an ignition interlock. Misdemeanor DWI cases then move through the County Criminal Courts at the Frank Crowley Courts Building, while a separate license suspension case starts with DPS. The team at Dallas DWI Lawyers deals with both tracks from the first call. How long do I have to request an ALR hearing in Texas? The request must be made within 15 days of receiving notice of the license suspension, which is usually the day of the arrest. Missing that window means the suspension can take effect without a hearing. Dallas DWI Lawyers files ALR requests and represents drivers at the hearing, so call (945) 403-4331 as early as you can. Is a first DWI a felony in Texas? A standard first DWI is a Class B misdemeanor with a minimum of 72 hours and up to 180 days in jail, and a fine of up to $2,000. It becomes a Class A misdemeanor if a test shows 0.15 or more, and it can be a state jail felony if a passenger under 15 was in the car. Our downtown Dallas office on St Paul Street handles every level of these charges. Can a DWI be dismissed in Texas? Dismissals do happen, usually when the stop lacked reasonable suspicion, the arrest lacked probable cause, or the breath or blood evidence has problems. No lawyer can promise a dismissal, but Dallas DWI Lawyers prepares each case as if it is going to trial and reviews the video, reports and lab records for weak points. Should I refuse a breath test in Texas? Texas is an implied consent state, so a refusal can bring a license suspension of at least 180 days and can be mentioned at trial. Officers can also get a blood warrant, especially during Dallas County no refusal weekends. Every situation is different, so talk to a DWI defense attorney about how a refusal affects your own case. Can I still drive after a DWI arrest in Dallas? Usually yes, at least for a short time, because the suspension does not start right away and a timely ALR request can hold it off until the hearing. If a suspension does take effect, an occupational license may let you drive to work, school and essential errands. Dallas DWI Lawyers helps with both, starting with a call to (945) 403-4331. How long does a DWI stay on your record in Texas? A DWI conviction stays on your Texas criminal record permanently unless the law gives you a way to seal or clear it. Some first-offense cases may qualify for nondisclosure, and expunction is generally limited to dismissals, acquittals and no-bills. The firm can review your eligibility during a free case

evaluation. What makes a DWI a felony in Texas? A DWI becomes a felony with two prior intoxication convictions, a passenger under 15, a serious injury (intoxication assault) or a death (intoxication manslaughter). These carry prison ranges from 180 days in a state jail up to 20 years. Managing Attorney Gary L. Medlin has been Board Certified in Criminal Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization since 1989. Do I need a lawyer for a first DWI in Texas? You are not required to have one, but a first DWI can still mean jail time, fines, a license suspension and a permanent record. A lawyer can challenge the stop and the testing, and may be able to pursue options such as deferred adjudication where the law allows it. Dallas DWI Lawyers answers calls and texts 24/7 at (945) 403-4331. Can a DWI be reduced to a lesser charge in Texas? In some cases, problems with the evidence lead prosecutors to offer a reduced charge such as obstructing a highway or reckless driving. Whether that is possible depends on the facts, the test results and your history. Attorneys at Dallas DWI Lawyers include former prosecutors who understand how those decisions get made in Dallas County. What is the difference between a DWI and a DUI in Texas? In Texas, DWI is the charge for adults who are intoxicated while driving, while DUI is a Class C charge for drivers under 21 with any detectable amount of alcohol. A young driver can face either charge depending on the evidence. Dallas DWI Lawyers defends underage drivers from SMU, University Park and across Dallas.