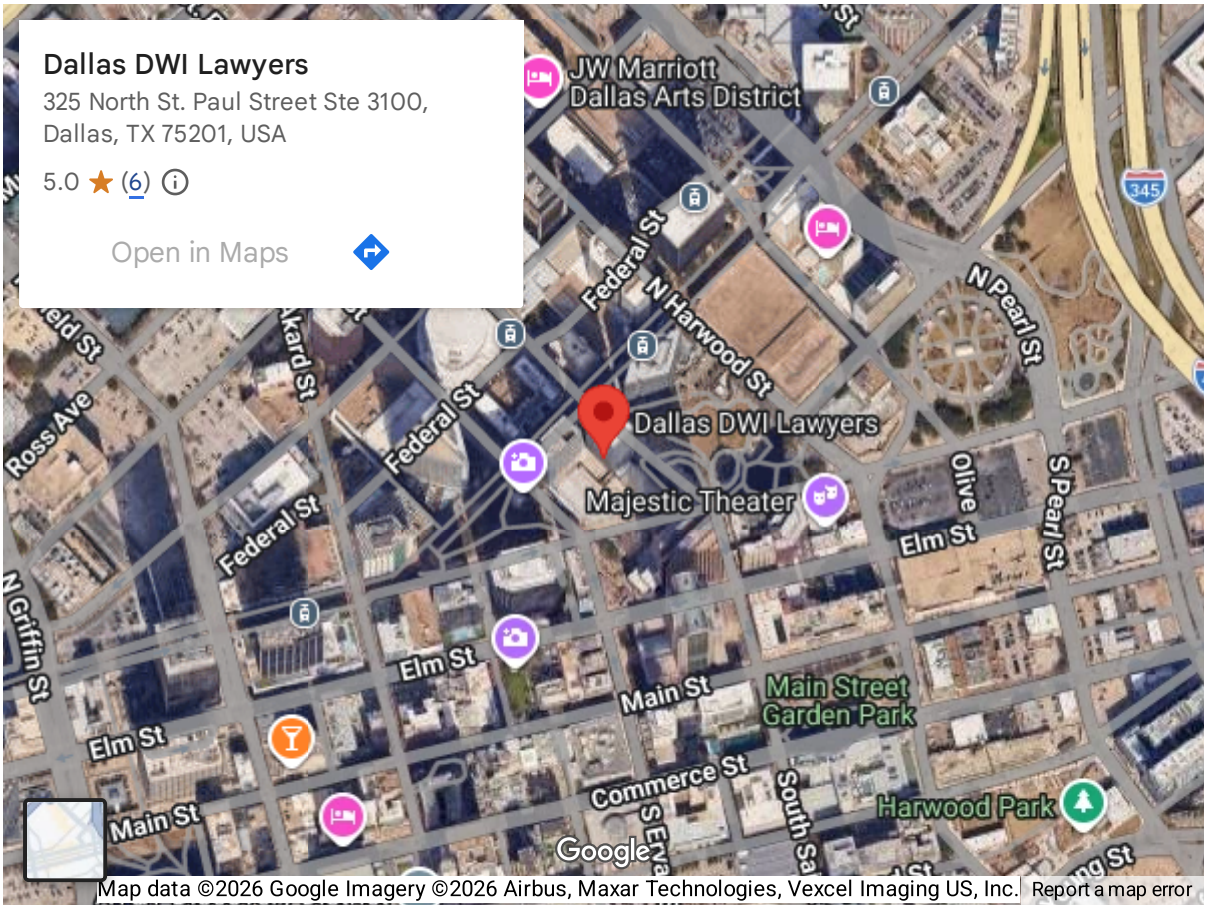
Three of the attorneys at Dallas DWI Lawyers once sat at the other table. Before they defended people charged with driving while intoxicated, Gary L. Medlin, Jess Gambrell and Kelvin M. Rodgers each worked as prosecutors, building cases against the same kinds of defendants they now represent. For someone arrested after a night out on Lower Greenville or pulled over by a trooper on Central Expressway, that history matters because it shapes how a file gets read. Mr. Medlin served more than eight years as an Assistant District Attorney in Tarrant County. Jess Gambrell, who leads the Dallas office, spent six years as an Assistant District Attorney in Tarrant County and also worked as an Assistant County Attorney in Williamson County. Kelvin M. Rodgers prosecuted felonies and DWI cases for more than five years as an Assistant District Attorney in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, after clerking for a judge in Shreveport. Between them, that adds up to many years of deciding which cases to file, which to reduce and which to take in front of a jury.

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Prosecutors learn quickly where DWI cases tend to be strong and where they tend to be thin. A case that looks solid on the arrest report can look different once the video is reviewed and the field sobriety tests are compared against how they are supposed to be administered. A former prosecutor knows the questions the State asks about its own evidence, because they used to ask them. Was there reasonable suspicion for the stop? Did the officer have probable cause for the arrest, or was that decision made before the tests were finished? Was the breath instrument maintained, and was the blood sample handled properly from the draw to the lab? The team works through these issues on every file, and each case is prepared as if it will go to trial. That perspective also helps with the practical side of a Dallas County case. Misdemeanor DWI charges are heard in the County Criminal Courts, and felony cases such as a third DWI, intoxication assault or DWI with a passenger under 15 go to the District Courts at the Frank Crowley Courts Building on North Riverfront Boulevard. Knowing how prosecutors tend to weigh things like a BAC result near 0.08, a refusal or a clean driving history can inform how a DWI defense attorney talks through options with a client, including whether deferred adjudication or a later nondisclosure may be available on a first offense. None of this guarantees a result, but it gives a client a clearer picture of where the case stands. Arrests across the north side, from Uptown and Oak Lawn to stops near Love Field on Mockingbird Lane, are handled from the firm's downtown office at 325 North St Paul Street. Call or text Dallas DWI Lawyers at (945) 403-4331 https://israelenaq080.image-perth.org/refused-a-breath-test-in-dallas-and-what-happens-next any hour of the day for a free case evaluation, and ask about the 15 day window to request your ALR hearing.

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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.