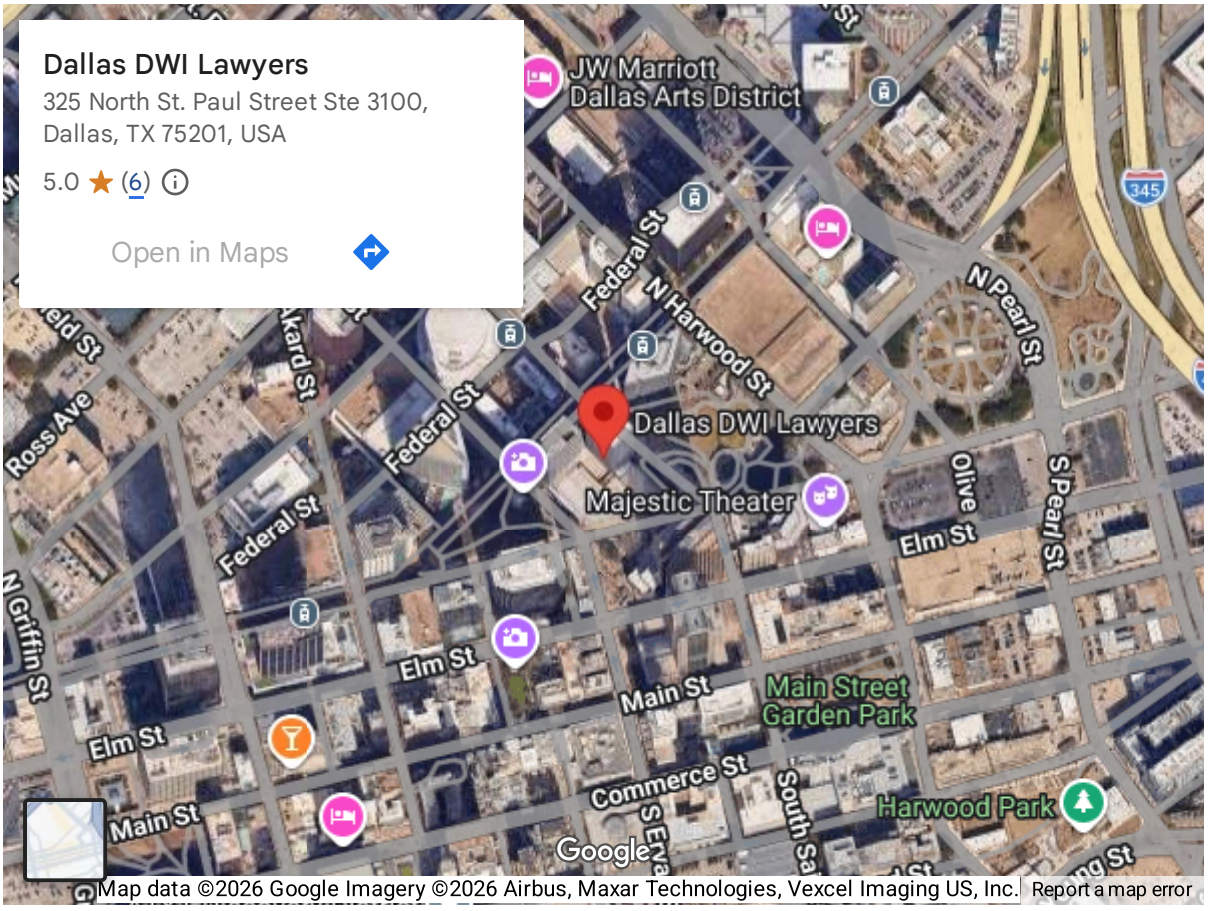
Criminal law covers a lot of ground, from theft and drug cases to assault and fraud. Dallas DWI Lawyers chose to handle one kind of case. The firm, based in the Republic Center on North St Paul Street, focuses its practice on DWI defense, and that choice affects how a case is worked from the first phone call through every court setting. DWI law in Texas has its own vocabulary and its own science. A case may rest on a breath test, a blood test drawn under a search warrant, or an officer's observations of standardized field sobriety tests. Each has rules about how it should be done, and each leaves a paper or video trail that can be reviewed. A practice built around these cases spends its days with this material, from breath instrument records and blood lab reports to dash camera footage and the officer's written narrative. Working with the same kinds of evidence again and again helps a lawyer know where to look and what to ask.

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Dallas County has its own way of handling these cases too. People arrested by Dallas Police, Texas DPS troopers, the Dallas County Sheriff, Highland Park DPS or University Park PD are generally booked at Lew Sterrett Justice Center. Misdemeanor DWI cases go to the County Criminal Courts, while felony DWI, intoxication assault and intoxication manslaughter go to the District Courts at the Frank Crowley Courts Building at 133 N Riverfront Blvd. On holiday weekends, Dallas County runs no refusal enforcement with on-call judges signing blood warrants, which changes what the evidence in a case looks like. Spending time in these courts on DWI matters builds familiarity with how they run. Focus also matters on the license side. A DWI arrest with a refused or failed test can trigger an Administrative License Revocation, a civil case handled by DPS with hearings before the State Office of Administrative Hearings. A hearing must be requested within 15 days of the notice. A refusal can mean a suspension of at least 180 days on a first arrest, and a failed test for a driver 21 or older can mean at least 90 days. Dallas DWI Lawyers watches that deadline from the start and can help with occupational license questions for clients who need to keep driving to jobs in the Medical District, Uptown or elsewhere. Each criminal case is prepared as if it is going to trial. A DWI defense attorney who works these cases day after day can https://sethapez627.nexorafield.com/posts/oak-lawn-dwi-defense-for-stops-on-cedar-springs-and-lemmon-avenue explain what to expect at each step. Call or text Dallas DWI Lawyers at (945) 403-4331, 24/7, for a free case evaluation. The office is at 325 North St Paul Street, Suite 3100, steps from the DART St. Paul station.

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.