Knox Street and Henderson Avenue are really two halves of one neighborhood, split down the middle by Central Expressway. Crossing between them means passing under the highway and dealing with frontage roads, on-ramps and short yellow lights, often after dinner or drinks on one side or the other. That crossing is where many Knox Henderson DWI stops happen. Dallas DWI Lawyers works with drivers stopped in this part of the city, and much of what we do in the first few days is explain the options a person actually has, because most people have no idea what happens after they bond out. Who stopped you can depend on which way you were driving. Dallas Police patrol **Dallas DWI Lawyers** most of Knox Henderson and the US-75 frontage roads, but drive a few blocks west on Knox and you cross into Highland Park, where the Highland Park Department of Public Safety handles patrol. Texas DPS troopers also work Central Expressway. All of these cases end up in Dallas County courts, but each agency keeps its own video and records, and we request them early. The first defense option is always a review of the stop itself. If the officer lacked reasonable suspicion, evidence gathered afterward may be challenged. The second is a review of the arrest decision, which https://tysonfipo460.birchreport.com/posts/spanish-russian-and-ukrainian-speaking-dwi-defense-in-dallas requires probable cause.

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Testing gives a third set of options. Breath machines have to be maintained and operated correctly, and blood samples have to be collected, stored and analyzed under proper procedures. Some cases turn on a refusal, which can lead to a license suspension of at least 180 days on a first arrest, while others involve a blood search warrant. Beyond the evidence, there are outcome options to discuss. A first offense may qualify for deferred adjudication in some cases, and nondisclosure may later be available for certain first-offense cases. Probation is another path. And some cases should go to trial. We prepare every file as if it will, so that the decision about a plea or a trial is made with full information. Our senior paralegal, Stephanie Tucker, and the intake team of Joe Tapgos and Victoria Al-Adam keep cases organized from the first phone call, while our attorneys handle the legal strategy. From Knox Henderson, Central Expressway gets you downtown in a few minutes, and the Cityplace/Uptown DART station connects to the St. Paul station near our office. A DWI defense attorney can also file your ALR hearing request before the 15-day deadline passes. Call or text (945) 403-4331 24/7 for a free case evaluation and a meeting at our St Paul Street office downtown, a short drive from the Frank Crowley Courts Building where your case will be heard.

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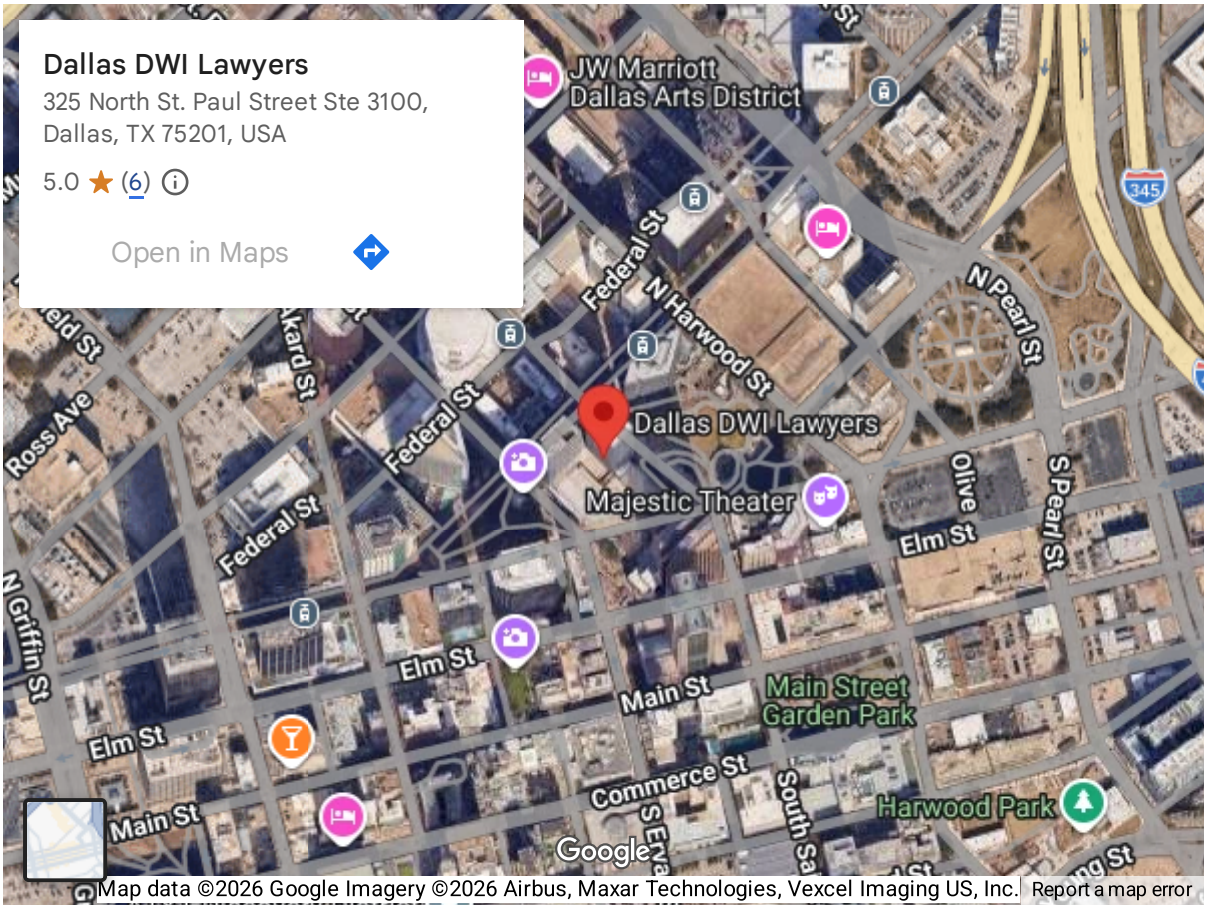

FAQ About

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.