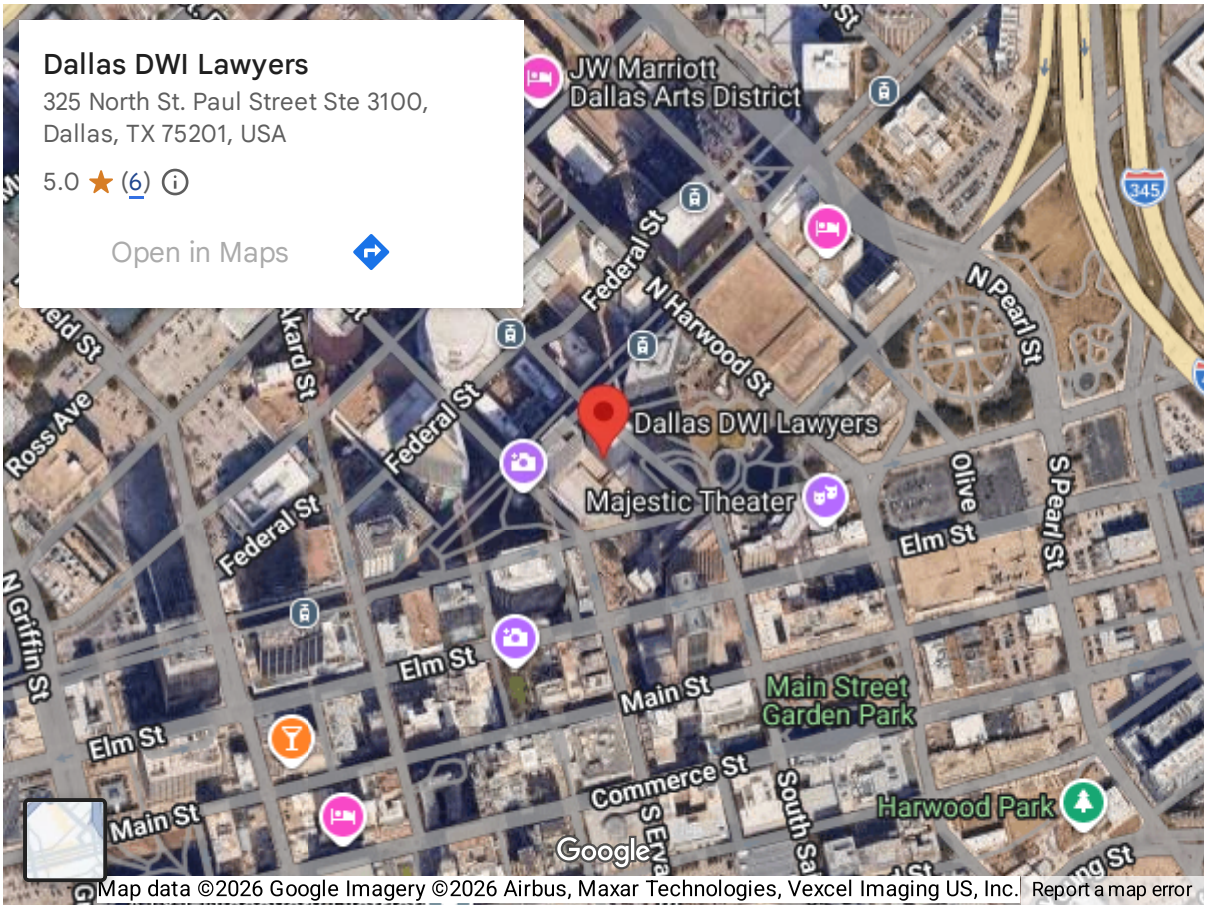
South of the Trinity River, Oak Cliff moves at its own pace. Bishop Arts draws crowds to the blocks around Bishop Avenue and Davis Street, Jefferson Boulevard stays busy with families and shoppers, and Zang Boulevard carries traffic back and forth toward downtown across the Houston Street Viaduct. After an evening out, plenty of people drive home on these same streets or head for I-35E and I-30. Dallas DWI Lawyers represents Oak Cliff residents and visitors charged with DWI, and our office speaks Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian for clients who would rather talk through their case in another language. Most Oak Cliff stops are made by Dallas Police, with Texas DPS troopers more likely on the interstates. The officer needs reasonable suspicion to pull a car over, and on older neighborhood streets with faded lane markings and parked cars on both sides, an allegation of failing to maintain a lane can be weaker than it first sounds. After the stop, the arrest decision has to rest on probable cause. We review every part of that process, from the officer's first observation through the field sobriety tests and any breath or blood test. For many families, being able to talk through all of this in Spanish makes a real difference in understanding the case.

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

People often ask what will stay on their record. Probation, also called community supervision, is common in DWI cases and comes with conditions such as classes, reporting and sometimes an ignition interlock device. Since 2019, deferred adjudication can be available *Dallas DWI defense* for some first DWI cases, though not with a result of 0.15 or higher or a commercial license, and nondisclosure may be possible afterward for some first-offense cases. Nondisclosure seals a record from most public view. Expunction is different and generally applies only when a case is *Dallas DWI Lawyers* dismissed, the person is acquitted, or a grand jury returns a no-bill. Knowing the difference early helps shape decisions later. Oak Cliff is closer to the courthouse than many people realize. The Frank Crowley Courts Building on North Riverfront Boulevard sits just across the river from the neighborhood, and our office is a short drive further into downtown. The Dallas Streetcar runs from Bishop Arts to Union Station, where DART light rail continues to the St. Paul station near our building. A DWI defense attorney can also handle the separate ALR license hearing, which must be requested within 15 days. Call or text (945) 403-4331 24/7 for a free case evaluation, en español si lo prefiere, and visit us at our St Paul Street office 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.