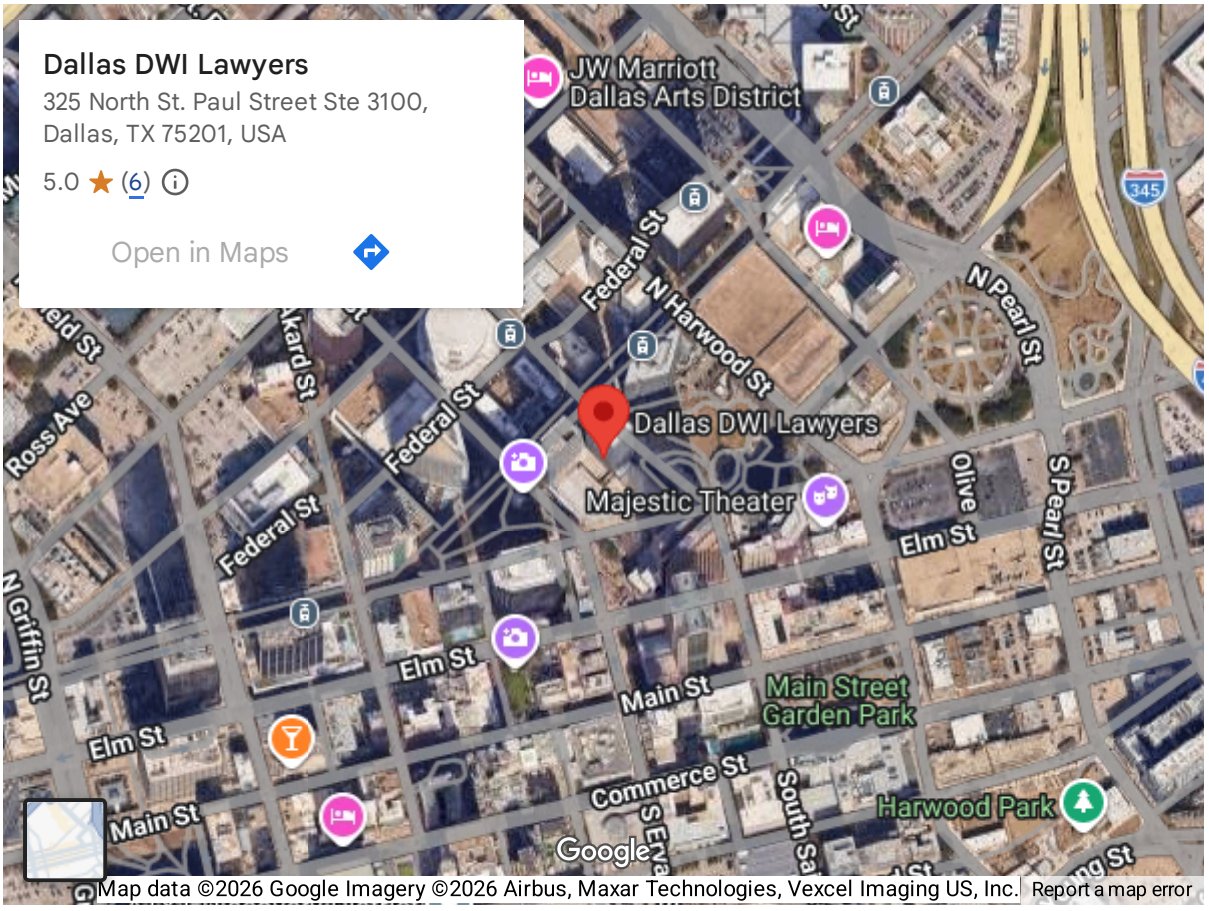
Late nights on Cedar Springs Road have a rhythm of their own. The strip around Throckmorton Street stays busy well after midnight, and when the bars close the traffic pours out onto Oak Lawn Avenue and Lemmon Avenue at roughly the same time. Dallas Police know that pattern, and patrol cars are a common sight along these corridors in the early morning hours. Dallas DWI Lawyers represents people charged with DWI after stops in Oak Lawn, and our office on North St Paul Street is only a few minutes away by car. Lemmon Avenue is long, wide and fairly straight as it **Dallas DWI Lawyers** heads northwest toward Love Field, which makes it easy for speeds to creep up. Many Oak Lawn stops begin with an allegation of speeding, a wide turn off Oak Lawn Avenue or failing to stay in a single lane. Each of those reasons has to *Visit this link* be supported by what the officer actually saw, and the video sometimes tells a different story than the report. After the stop, the officer has to develop probable cause for an arrest. Notes about the odor of alcohol or glassy eyes are subjective, and standardized field sobriety tests are only as reliable as the way they were given. A horizontal gaze nystagmus test done with flashing patrol lights and passing headlights in the background deserves a close look.

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Texas has an implied consent law in Transportation Code chapter 724, which means a driver arrested for DWI is asked for a breath or blood sample. Refusing can lead to a license suspension of at least 180 days on a first arrest, and the refusal itself can be used as evidence. Officers can also ask a judge for a blood search warrant, and on holiday weekends Dallas County runs no refusal enforcement with judges on call to sign those warrants. A failed test for a driver 21 or older usually brings a suspension of at least 90 days. Blood evidence is not automatic proof. We look at how the sample was drawn and stored, and at how the lab handled and tested it, because mistakes at any point can affect the number. Our team includes Kelvin M. Rodgers, who spent more than five years as an Assistant District Attorney in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, prosecuting felony and DWI cases before he moved to defense work. The office also speaks Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian, which helps clients who are more comfortable explaining what happened in their own language. From Oak Lawn, Cedar Springs Road runs southeast through Uptown toward downtown, and the Frank Crowley Courts Building is a short drive down Stemmons Freeway when your court date comes. A DWI defense attorney in Dallas should be talking with you well before that first setting. Call or text (945) 403-4331 24/7 for a free case evaluation, and we will arrange a meeting 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.