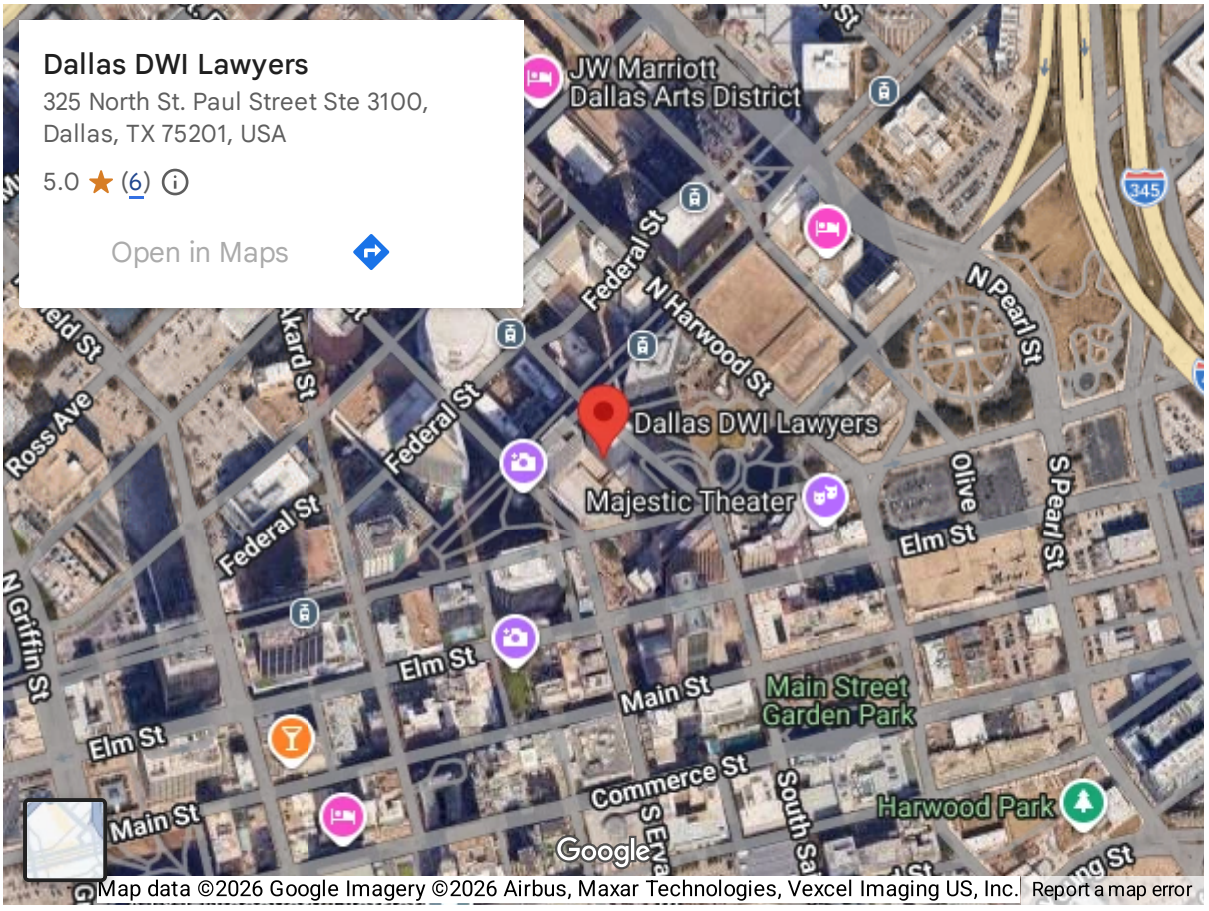
Greenville Avenue south of Mockingbird Lane has changed a lot over the years, but one thing has stayed the same: on weekend nights the bars fill up and parking runs out. People leave their cars on the residential side streets toward Lakewood and the M Streets, then pull back out onto Greenville or Belmont when the night is over. Those quiet neighborhood blocks have stop signs at nearly every corner, and a rolling stop or a car driving without headlights is an easy reason for an officer to turn on the lights. Dallas DWI Lawyers defends people charged with DWI after stops in and around Lower Greenville. Dallas Police handle most of the patrol here. Once a car is stopped, the officer will usually ask questions, watch for signs of impairment and then request field sobriety tests. The three standardized tests are the eye test, the walk and turn, and the one leg stand, and each has instructions the officer is supposed to give and scoring rules the officer is supposed to follow. A sidewalk with a crack running through it, a gutter with a slope, or a driver who was nervous and cold can all affect the results. We compare the video with the officer's written report line by line, because small differences between the two can matter a great deal at trial or in negotiations.

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Not every Lower Greenville case is a first offense. A second DWI is a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum of 30 days and up to a year in jail, and a fine of up to $4,000. A third DWI becomes a third-degree felony with a range of 2 to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to $10,000. Judges often require an ignition interlock device as a condition of bond, and the device is required by law in repeat cases and cases with a test result of 0.15 or higher. Prior convictions have to be proven properly, and we check the old records closely, including dates, courts and whether the earlier case actually qualifies for enhancement. Chris Eggleston, one of our criminal attorneys, graduated cum laude from Texas A&M University School of Law and interned with the Federal Public Defender for the Northern District of Texas ***Dallas criminal defense DWI*** before practicing criminal defense in Tarrant County. Ross Avenue runs from Lower Greenville almost straight into downtown, so the drive to our office in the Republic Center tower is short, and the Frank Crowley Courts Building is just a few minutes further west. A DWI defense attorney can start working on the **Dallas DWI Lawyers** separate ALR license hearing right away, which matters because you only have 15 days to ask for one. Call or text (945) 403-4331 at any hour for a free case evaluation, and we will meet you 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.