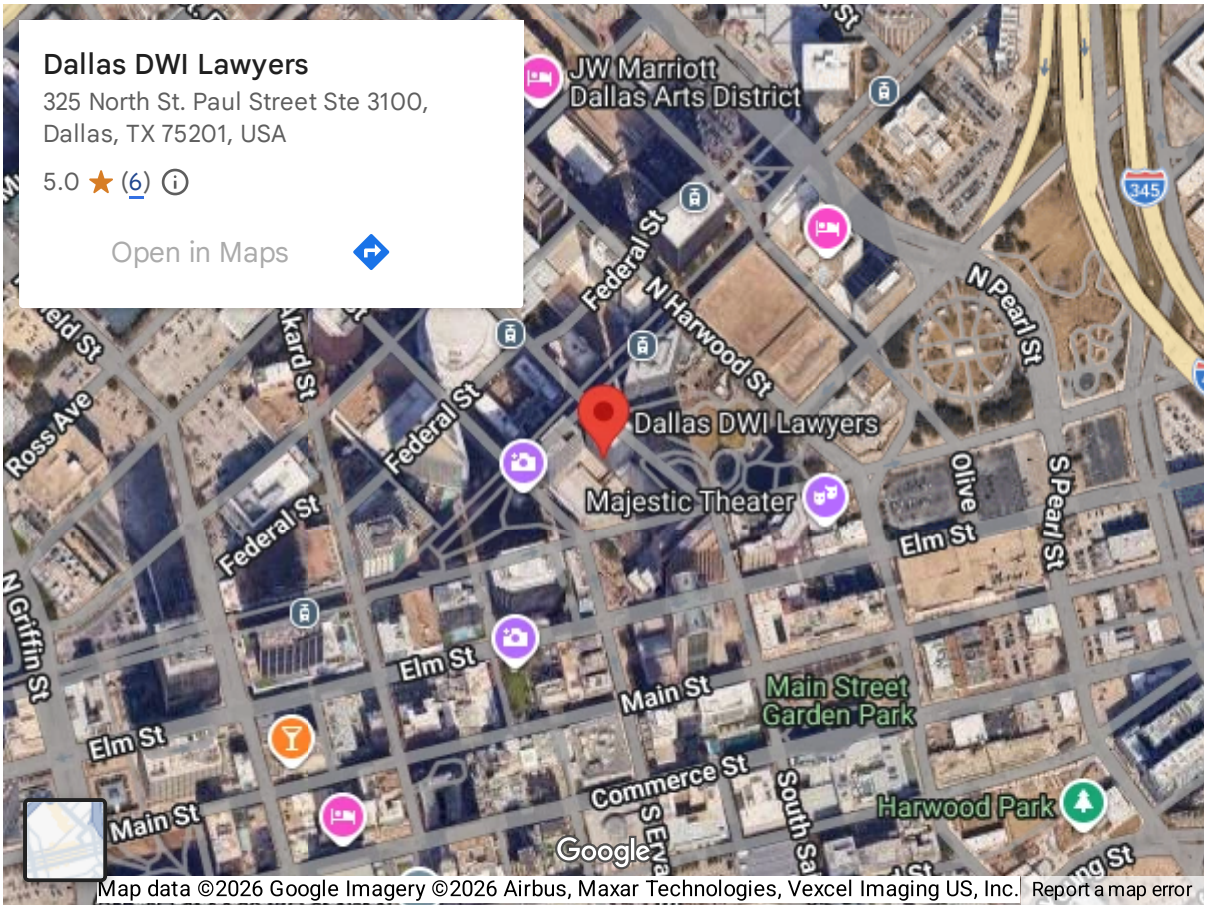
Harry Hines Boulevard is not a nightlife street. Around Parkland Hospital and UT Southwestern, most of the people on the road late at night are coming off a shift, starting one, or heading home from a long day at a hospital bedside. Yet DWI stops still happen https://lorenzorlrd015.raidersfanteamshop.com/lower-greenville-dwi-defense-attorney-in-dallas here, along Harry Hines, Inwood Road and the ramps to Stemmons Freeway. Dallas DWI Lawyers represents people arrested in the Medical District, including nurses, technicians, residents and hospital staff who are worried about what a DWI charge could mean for their work. Fatigue is a real issue in these cases. Someone who has been awake for sixteen hours may have red eyes, slower speech and trouble balancing on one leg, and an officer can read those signs as impairment. Texas law defines intoxication as losing the normal use of mental or physical faculties because of alcohol, drugs or another substance, or having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. Tiredness on its own does not meet that definition, but it can show up in field sobriety tests. We review the video carefully, look at the time of day and the hours the person had worked, and compare that with how the officer described the stop. Dallas Police handle most patrol in the area, while Texas DPS troopers often work I-35E nearby.

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Blood evidence also comes up often near the hospitals. Some drivers are taken for a blood draw after refusing a breath test, and drivers hurt in a crash may have blood tested as part of their medical treatment. Hospital testing is done to treat a patient, not to prepare evidence for court, and it can be measured differently from a forensic lab test. That difference can matter. For people who hold professional licenses, a DWI can also raise questions from a licensing board, so we talk through how the case might affect work, including the separate ALR license suspension and whether an occupational driver license could help someone keep getting to early shifts. Jess Gambrell leads our Dallas office. Jess earned a psychology degree, worked about ten years in logistics, then went to law school at Baylor and later served as a prosecutor in Tarrant County and Williamson County. The Southwestern Medical District/Parkland DART station on the Green and Orange lines runs directly to downtown and the St. Paul station near our office, and the Frank Crowley Courts Building is only a short drive down Stemmons. A DWI defense attorney can request your ALR hearing before the 15-day deadline. Call or text (945) 403-4331 24/7, even after a night shift, for a free case evaluation 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.