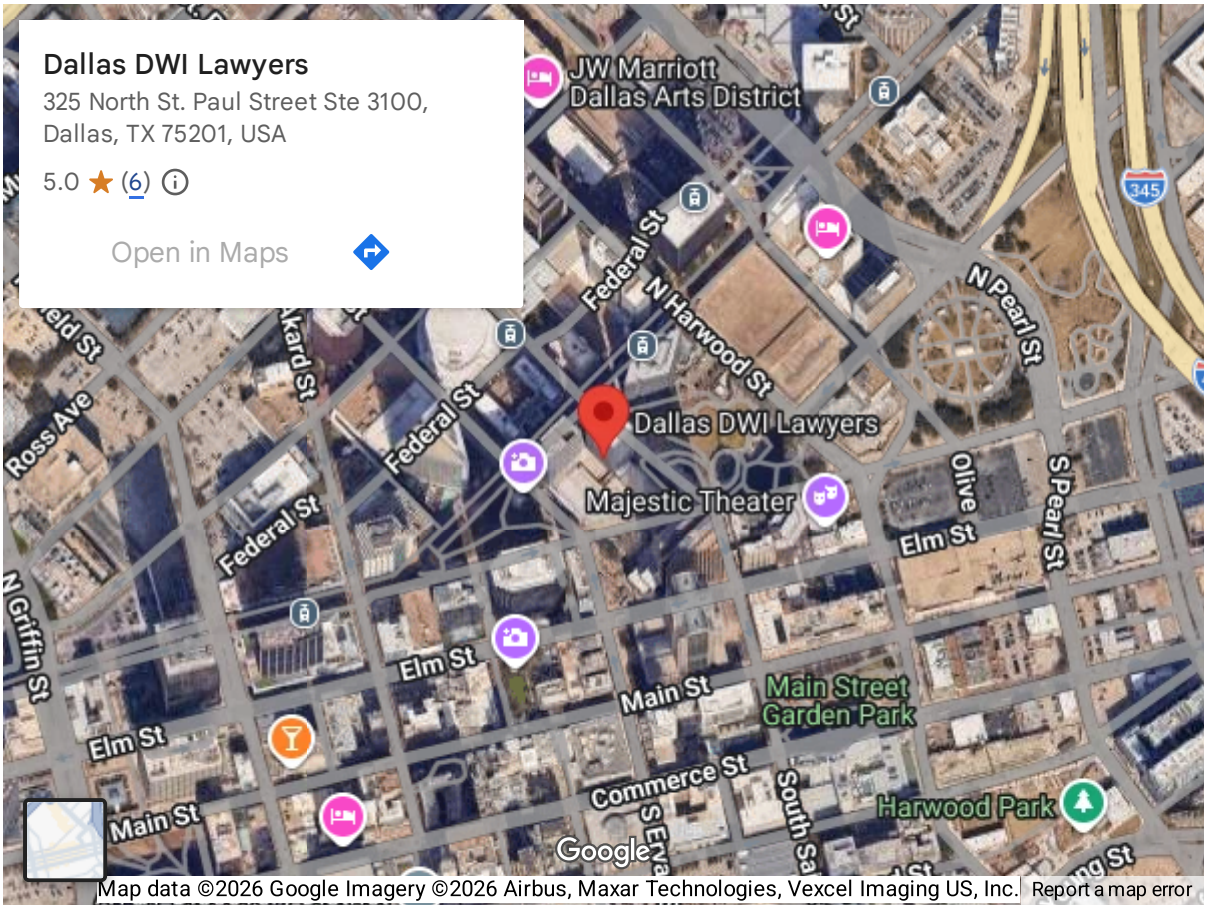
A nurse finishing a night shift at Parkland, a flight attendant driving home from Love Field along Mockingbird Lane, a teacher at a school in Lakewood, a real estate agent showing homes in Preston Hollow. Each of them holds a license or credential that depends on more than a clean driving record, and a DWI arrest can raise questions that reach well past the courtroom. Dallas DWI Lawyers works with licensed professionals around Dallas who are worried about what a charge could mean for their careers. Professional licensing adds a second set of rules. Many licensing boards and employers have their own reporting requirements, and some ask about arrests, charges or convictions on renewal forms or in background checks. Those rules differ from one profession to the next, and the timing can matter. Nurses at UT Southwestern or Parkland, pilots and crew who fly out of Love Field, teachers *Dallas DWI Lawyers* and real estate agents may each face different questions. A DWI defense attorney can help a client understand how the criminal case is likely to move and when outcomes such as a dismissal, deferred adjudication or a conviction may come into play, so the client can raise reporting questions with their board or employer early.

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The outcome of the criminal case shapes what can be done about the record later. Since 2019, deferred adjudication can be available for a first DWI in some cases, though not when the BAC was 0.15 or more or when the driver holds a commercial license. Nondisclosure may be possible for some first-offense cases, which can limit who sees the record. Expunction is generally available only after a dismissal, an acquittal or a no-bill. For a professional, the difference between these paths can matter a great deal, which is why the firm reviews every part of the case from the stop to the test results and prepares it as if it is going to trial. The driver's license matters too. Many professionals cannot do their jobs without a car, whether that means getting to hospital shifts on Harry Hines Boulevard or driving clients between listings in Bluffview and Highland Park. The ALR case is separate from the criminal case, and a hearing must be requested within 15 days of the notice of suspension. If a suspension does take effect, an occupational driver license may allow driving to work and other essential tasks. First-time clients have often never heard of either process, and the team, led by managing attorney Gary L. Medlin and Dallas office lead Jess Gambrell, explains both. Discretion is a real concern for professionals, and the option to text instead of call can help. Reach Dallas DWI Lawyers by call or text at (945) 403-4331, 24/7, for a free case **top Dallas DWI attorneys** evaluation. The office is at 325 North St Paul Street, Suite 3100, downtown, near the DART St. Paul station.

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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.