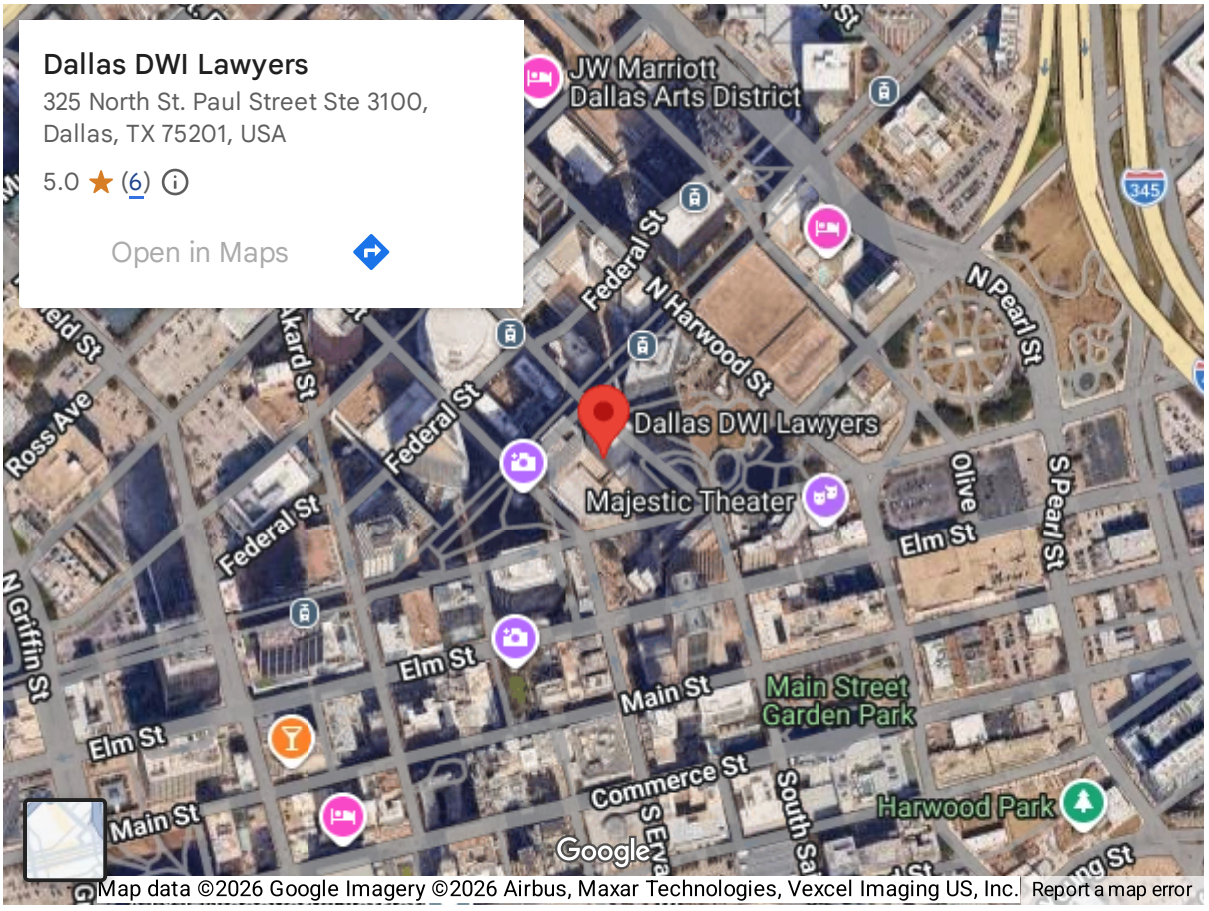
Price is one of the first questions people ask after a DWI arrest, usually right after asking whether they will lose their license. A young professional living in Uptown or the parents of an SMU student calling from out of state want a number, and they want it before deciding who to hire. Dallas DWI Lawyers understands that, and we would rather explain how fees work than hand out a figure that does not fit the case in front of us. There is https://caidenddlz670.publishlane.com/posts/talking-to-police-after-a-dwi-stop-in-dallas no single price for DWI representation in Dallas, and fees vary widely between firms and between cases. The biggest factors are the level of the charge and how much work the case is likely to need. A first-offense Class B misdemeanor with a breath test is a different matter from a felony DWI, an intoxication assault case or a charge involving a child passenger. Cases with blood evidence may need closer review of lab records, and some may call for an independent expert. An accident or a prior record usually means more investigation. A DWI defense attorney should be able to explain which of these apply to you and why. Fee structures differ as well. Some lawyers charge a flat fee that covers the case up to a certain point, ***Dallas DWI Lawyers*** while others charge in stages, with one fee for pretrial work and a separate fee if the case goes to trial. Trial adds cost almost everywhere because it requires far more preparation and more days in court at the Frank Crowley Courts Building. The ALR license hearing is another item to ask about, since it is a separate civil case before the State Office of Administrative Hearings and may or may not be included. Help with an occupational driver license is also worth clarifying up front.

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Attorney fees are only part of the total. People charged with DWI may also face bond costs, ignition interlock installation and monthly fees, possible probation costs and fines set by statute, which for a first DWI can be up to $2,000 and for a BAC of 0.15 or more up to $4,000. Insurance rates can also go up after a conviction. Comparing lawyers on price alone can miss what the money actually buys. Good questions to ask include who will handle the case day to day and whether the ALR hearing is included. It is also fair to ask what happens to the fee if the case goes to trial. Our team includes Gary L. Medlin, who has been Board Certified in Criminal Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization since 1989, along with lawyers who previously worked as prosecutors. The first conversation costs nothing. Call or text Dallas DWI Lawyers at (945) 403-4331, 24/7, for a free case evaluation, and we will talk through your charge and how our fees would be structured for it. Meetings are available at our office in the Republic Center tower on North St Paul Street downtown, and our staff speaks Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian.

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.