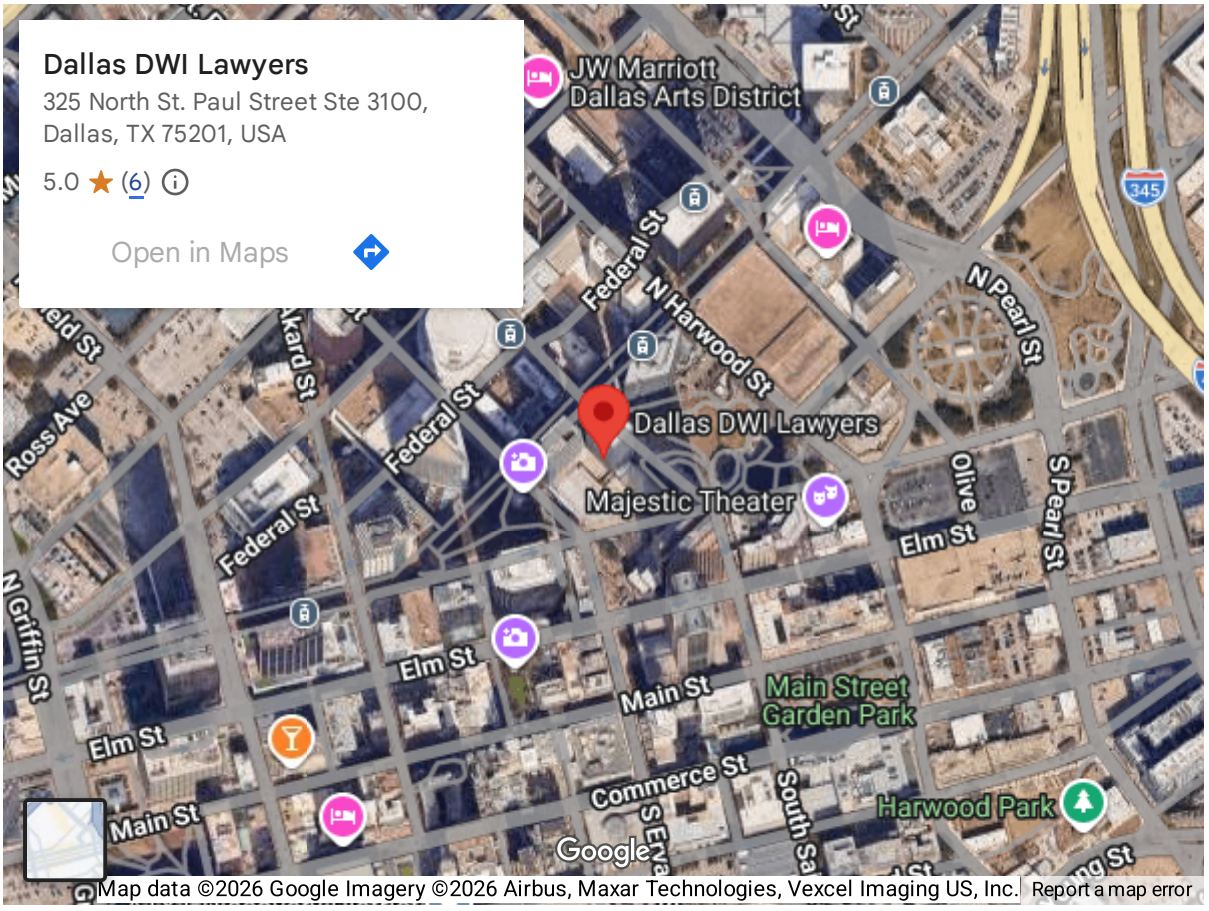
Mockingbird Lane runs right past Love Field, and a late-night stop along that stretch can turn into a second DWI charge in a matter of minutes. The second arrest feels different from the first. People usually remember what booking at Lew Sterrett https://finnyrda090.opalvector.com/posts/medical-district-and-parkland-area-dwi-defense-in-dallas Justice Center looks like, and they know prosecutors will see the prior on their record. Dallas DWI Lawyers defends people charged with second and later DWI offenses throughout Dallas County, and the work starts with an honest look at what the law allows. A second DWI in Texas is generally a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum of 30 days in jail, up to one year, and a fine of up to $4,000. A third DWI becomes a third-degree felony, punishable by two to ten years in prison and a fine of up to $10,000, and the case moves from the County Criminal Courts to the District Courts at the Frank Crowley Courts Building. Repeat cases usually bring an ignition interlock requirement, and judges often set it as a bond condition long before trial. The state also has to prove the earlier conviction properly, so a DWI defense attorney will want the old judgment and the identity evidence rather than taking the prior for granted.

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Several lawyers at the firm spent years on the other side of these cases. Kelvin M. Rodgers, Senior Associate Attorney, prosecuted felonies and DWI cases for more than five years as an Assistant District Attorney in Caddo Parish, *Dallas DWI Lawyers* Louisiana. Jess Gambrell, who leads the Dallas office, served six years as an Assistant District Attorney in Tarrant County. That experience helps when reading a repeat file the way a prosecutor would and spotting where it is thin. A prior conviction does not make the new arrest stronger on its own. The officer still needed reasonable suspicion for the stop on Mockingbird or Lemmon Avenue, still needed probable cause to arrest, and still had to run the field sobriety and chemical tests correctly. License problems also pile up faster with a prior. The Administrative License Revocation case through DPS runs separately from the criminal charge, and the 15-day deadline to request a hearing still applies. The team can help with an occupational driver license so you can keep getting to work during a suspension, and can explain what DWI probation terms tend to look like in Dallas County if the case resolves that way. Call or text Dallas DWI Lawyers at (945) 403-4331, 24/7, for a free case evaluation on a second or repeat DWI. Meetings take place at the firm's office at 325 North St Paul Street, Suite 3100, in downtown Dallas, and members of the team speak Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian.

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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.