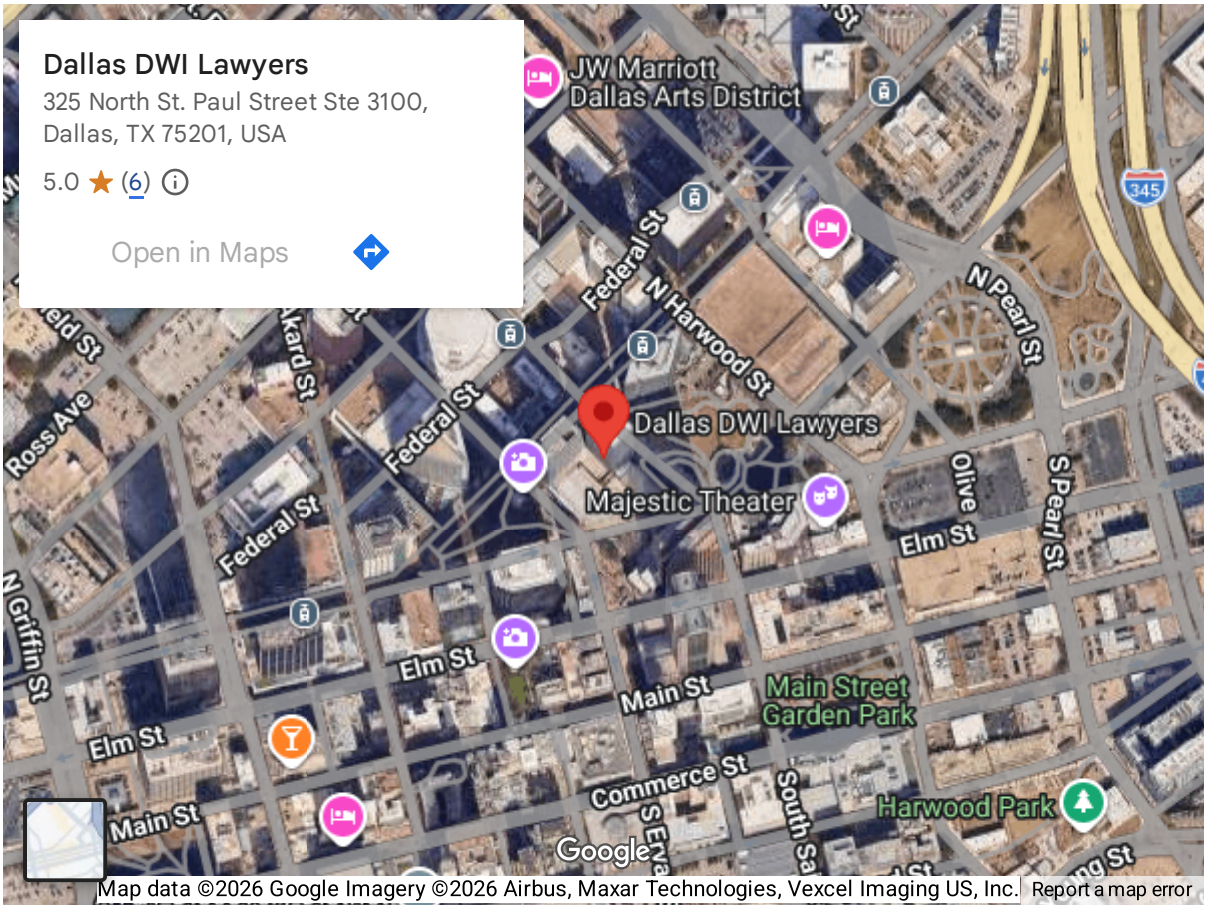
Knox Henderson fills up on weekend nights, and the drive home from there can pass through streets patrolled by Dallas Police, Texas DPS troopers or Highland Park DPS. After a stop, many drivers are taken in and asked to blow into a breath testing machine, and the number it prints often becomes the centerpiece of the case. Dallas DWI Lawyers challenges breath test evidence for people arrested across Dallas County, starting from the view that a printed number is only as reliable as the process that produced it. Texas uses the Intoxilyzer for evidential breath testing. A reading of 0.08 or more is one way the state tries to prove intoxication under Penal Code 49.04, and a reading of 0.15 or more can raise a first DWI to a Class A misdemeanor, with up to a year in jail and a fine of up to $4,000. Because one reading can change the charge, it deserves real scrutiny. The questions start with the instrument. When was it last maintained, did it pass its checks around the time of your test, and was the operator properly certified to run it?

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Then there is the person who gave the sample. Testing rules call for a waiting and observation period beforehand, so that alcohol sitting in the mouth does not skew the result. Belching, acid reflux and some dental work can all become part of that discussion. A DWI defense attorney will line up the breath test printout against the station video and the officer's report to see whether the timeline actually holds together, and whether the observation period was kept or just written down. Small gaps in that record can matter a great deal when a reading sits close to a legal threshold. Breath testing also runs through implied consent under Texas Transportation Code chapter 724. A refusal can be used as evidence, and Dallas County officers can seek a blood search warrant, especially during no-refusal holiday weekends when on-call judges review warrant requests. A breath result over the limit also feeds the separate ALR license case, where a driver 21 or older can face a suspension of at least 90 days unless a hearing is requested within 15 days of notice. The firm prepares the breath test **Dallas arrest DWI lawyer** challenge as if the case is going to trial, since the same weak points can matter at both hearings. Call or text Dallas DWI Lawyers at (945) 403-4331, 24/7, for a free case evaluation of your breath test results. The office is downtown at 325 North St Paul Street, Suite 3100, in the Republic Center tower, about ten minutes from Knox Henderson on a quiet evening.

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.