

HB 4041-5  
(LC 92)  
2/11/26 (JLM/ps)

Requested by HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY (at the request of Representative Jason Kropf)

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO  
HOUSE BILL 4041**

On page 1 of the printed bill, line 2, after the second semicolon, delete the rest of the line and delete line 3 and insert “amending ORS 137.172, 137.320, 137.370, 138.510, 164.043, 164.045, 164.055, 164.354, 164.365, 811.182 and 811.540; and declaring an emergency.”.

Delete lines 5 through 19 and delete pages 2 through 7 and insert:

**“DRIVING WHILE SUSPENDED**

**“SECTION 1.** ORS 811.182 is amended to read:

“811.182. (1) A person commits the offense of criminal driving while suspended or revoked if the person violates ORS 811.175 and the suspension or revocation is one described in this section, or if the hardship permit violated is based upon a suspension or revocation described in subsection (3) or (4) of this section.

“(2) Affirmative defenses to the offense described in this section are established under ORS 811.180.

“(3) The offense described in this section, criminal driving while suspended or revoked, is a Class B felony if the suspension or revocation resulted from any degree of murder, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide or assault resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle, if the suspension or revocation resulted from aggravated vehicular homicide or

1 aggravated driving while suspended or revoked or if the revocation resulted  
2 from a conviction for felony driving while under the influence of intoxicants.

3 “(4) The offense described in this section, criminal driving while sus-  
4 pended or revoked, is a Class A misdemeanor if the suspension or revocation  
5 is any of the following:

6 “(a) A suspension under ORS 809.411 (2) resulting from commission by the  
7 driver of any degree of recklessly endangering another person[,] **or** menacing  
8 [*or criminal mischief*], resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.

9 “(b) A suspension under ORS 813.410 resulting from refusal to take a test  
10 prescribed in ORS 813.100 or for taking a breath or blood test the result of  
11 which discloses a blood alcohol content of:

12 “(A) 0.08 percent or more by weight if the person was not driving a  
13 commercial motor vehicle;

14 “(B) 0.04 percent or more by weight if the person was driving a commer-  
15 cial motor vehicle; or

16 “(C) Any amount if the person was under 21 years of age.

17 “(c) A suspension of commercial driving privileges under ORS 809.510 re-  
18 sulting from failure to perform the duties of a driver under ORS 811.700.

19 “(d) A suspension of commercial driving privileges under ORS 809.510 (7)  
20 where the person’s commercial driving privileges have been suspended or  
21 revoked by the other jurisdiction for failure of or refusal to take a chemical  
22 test to determine the alcoholic content of the person’s blood under a statute  
23 that is substantially similar to ORS 813.100.

24 “(e) A suspension of commercial driving privileges under ORS 809.520.

25 “(f) A revocation resulting from habitual offender status under ORS  
26 809.640.

27 “(g) A suspension resulting from any crime punishable as a felony with  
28 proof of a material element involving the operation of a motor vehicle, other  
29 than a crime described in subsection (3) of this section.

30 “(h) A suspension for failure to perform the duties of a driver under ORS

1 811.705.

2 “[*i*] A suspension for reckless driving under ORS 811.140.]

3 “[*j*] (i) A suspension for fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer  
4 under ORS 811.540.

5 “[*k*] (j) A suspension or revocation resulting from misdemeanor driving  
6 while under the influence of intoxicants under ORS 813.010.

7 “[*L*] (k) A suspension for use of a motor vehicle in the commission of  
8 a crime punishable as a felony.

9 “(5) In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, if a person  
10 is convicted of the offense described in this section and the underlying sus-  
11 pension resulted from driving while under the influence of intoxicants, the  
12 court shall impose a minimum fine of at least \$1,000 if it is the person’s first  
13 conviction for criminal driving while suspended or revoked and a minimum  
14 fine of at least \$2,000 if it is the person’s second or subsequent conviction.

15 “(6)(a) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall classify a violation  
16 of this section that is a felony as crime category 4 of the rules of the com-  
17 mission.

18 “(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the commission  
19 shall classify a violation of this section that is a felony as crime category  
20 6 of the rules of the commission, if the suspension or revocation resulted  
21 from:

22 “(A) Any degree of murder, manslaughter or criminally negligent  
23 homicide or an assault that causes serious physical injury, resulting from the  
24 operation of a motor vehicle; or

25 “(B) Aggravated vehicular homicide or aggravated driving while sus-  
26 pended or revoked.

27 **“SECTION 2. (1) The amendments to ORS 811.182 by section 1 of this**  
28 **2026 Act become operative on January 1, 2027.**

29 **“(2) The amendments to ORS 811.182 by section 1 of this 2026 Act**  
30 **apply to conduct constituting, or alleged to constitute, a criminal of-**

1 **fense occurring on or after January 1, 2027.**

2  
3 **“FELONY ELUDE**

4  
5 **“SECTION 3.** ORS 811.540 is amended to read:

6 “811.540. (1) A person commits the crime of fleeing or attempting to elude  
7 a police officer if:

8 “(a) The person is operating a motor vehicle; and

9 “(b) A police officer who is in uniform and prominently displaying the  
10 police officer’s badge of office or operating a vehicle appropriately marked  
11 showing it to be an official police vehicle gives a visual or audible signal to  
12 bring the vehicle to a stop, including any signal by hand, voice, emergency  
13 light or siren, and either:

14 “(A) The person, while still in the vehicle, knowingly flees or attempts  
15 to elude a pursuing police officer; or

16 “(B) The person gets out of the vehicle and knowingly flees or attempts  
17 to elude the police officer.

18 “(2) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution of a person under this  
19 section that, after a police officer operating a vehicle not marked as an of-  
20 ficial police vehicle signaled the person to bring the person’s vehicle to a  
21 stop, the person proceeded lawfully to an area the person reasonably believed  
22 was necessary to reach before stopping.

23 “(3) The offense described in this section, fleeing or attempting to elude  
24 a police officer, is applicable upon any premises open to the public and:

25 “(a) Is a Class C felony if committed as described in subsection (1)(b)(A)  
26 of this section; or

27 “(b) Is a Class A misdemeanor if committed as described in subsection  
28 (1)(b)(B) of this section.

29 **“(4) When the crime of fleeing or attempting to elude a police offi-**  
30 **cer is committed under the circumstances described in subsection**

1 (1)(b)(A) of this section, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall  
2 classify the crime as follows:

3 “(a) Crime category 4 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the com-  
4 mission if the defendant has a prior conviction under subsection  
5 (1)(b)(A) of this section or an equivalent crime in another jurisdiction  
6 in the 10 years prior to the date of the current offense;

7 “(b) Crime category 6 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the com-  
8 mission if the defendant has two or more prior convictions under  
9 subsection (1)(b)(A) of this section or an equivalent crime in another  
10 jurisdiction in the 10 years prior to the date of the current offense;

11 “(c) Crime category 6 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the com-  
12 mission and a person felony if the defendant’s act results in physical  
13 injury to any other person; or

14 “(d) Crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the com-  
15 mission and a person felony if the defendant’s act results in serious  
16 physical injury to any other person.

17 “(5) As used in this section, ‘person felony’ has the meaning given  
18 that term in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

19 “SECTION 4. (1) The amendments to ORS 811.540 by section 3 of this  
20 2026 Act become operative on January 1, 2027.

21 “(2) The amendments to ORS 811.540 by section 3 of this 2026 Act  
22 apply to:

23 “(a) Conduct constituting, or alleged to constitute, a criminal of-  
24 fense occurring on or after January 1, 2027.

25 “(b) Prior convictions for which judgment was entered before, on  
26 or after the effective date of this 2026 Act.

27  
28 **“POST-CONVICTION RELIEF**

29  
30 **“SECTION 5.** ORS 138.510 is amended to read:

1       “138.510. (1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 138.540, any person  
2 convicted of a crime under the laws of this state may file a petition for  
3 post-conviction relief pursuant to ORS 138.510 to 138.680.

4       “(2) A petition for post-conviction relief may be filed by one person on  
5 behalf of another person who has been convicted of aggravated murder and  
6 sentenced to death only if the person filing the petition demonstrates by a  
7 preponderance of the evidence that:

8       “(a) The person sentenced to death is unable to file a petition on the  
9 person’s own behalf due to mental incapacity or because of a lack of access  
10 to the court; and

11       “(b) The person filing the petition has a significant relationship with the  
12 person sentenced to death and will act in the best interest of the person on  
13 whose behalf the petition is being filed.

14       “(3) A petition pursuant to ORS 138.510 to 138.680 must be filed within  
15 two years of the following, unless the court on hearing a subsequent petition  
16 finds grounds for relief asserted which could not reasonably have been raised  
17 in the original or amended petition:

18       “(a) If no appeal is taken, the date the judgment or order on the con-  
19 viction was entered in the register.

20       “(b) If an appeal is taken, the date the appeal is final in the Oregon ap-  
21 pellate courts.

22       “(c) If a petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court is  
23 filed, the later of:

24       “(A) The date of denial of certiorari, if the petition is denied; or

25       “(B) The date of entry of a final state court judgment following remand  
26 from the United States Supreme Court.

27       “(4) A one-year filing period shall apply retroactively to petitions filed  
28 by persons whose convictions and appeals became final before August 5, 1989,  
29 and any such petitions must be filed within one year after November 4, 1993.  
30 A person whose post-conviction petition was dismissed prior to November 4,

1 1993, cannot file another post-conviction petition involving the same case.

2 “(5) The remedy created by ORS 138.510 to 138.680 is available to persons  
3 convicted before May 26, 1959.

4 “(6) In any post-conviction proceeding pending in the courts of this state  
5 on May 26, 1959, the person seeking relief in such proceedings shall be al-  
6 lowed to amend the action and seek relief under ORS 138.510 to 138.680. If  
7 such person does not choose to amend the action in this manner, the law  
8 existing prior to May 26, 1959, shall govern the case.

9 “(7) **A petition for post-conviction relief under ORS 138.510 to 138.680**  
10 **claiming, as grounds for relief, that the person was convicted of a**  
11 **criminal offense as the result of a nonunanimous jury verdict, must**  
12 **be filed by no later than 120 days after the effective date of this 2026**  
13 **Act.**

14 **“SECTION 6. (1)(a) This section applies to petitions for post-**  
15 **conviction relief under ORS 138.510 to 138.680 claiming, as grounds for**  
16 **relief, that the person was convicted of a criminal offense as the result**  
17 **of a nonunanimous jury verdict, filed on or after the effective date of**  
18 **this 2026 Act.**

19 **“(b) A person may not file a petition for post-conviction relief under**  
20 **this section if the person previously filed a petition under ORS 138.510**  
21 **to 138.680 or section 1, chapter 368, Oregon Laws 2023, claiming, as**  
22 **grounds for relief, that the person was convicted of a criminal offense**  
23 **as the result of a nonunanimous jury verdict.**

24 **“(2) ORS 138.550 does not apply to petitions for post-conviction relief**  
25 **described in this section.**

26 **“(3)(a) Notwithstanding ORS 138.530, in a post-conviction relief**  
27 **proceeding claiming, as grounds for relief, that the person was con-**  
28 **victed of a criminal offense as the result of a nonunanimous jury**  
29 **verdict, the petitioner has the burden of proving, by a preponderance**  
30 **of the evidence, that the conviction resulted from a nonunanimous**

1 jury verdict.

2 “(b) Evidence that a jury verdict was nonunanimous is limited to:

3 “(A) A verdict form;

4 “(B) A written jury poll;

5 “(C) An audio or video recording of the trial; or

6 “(D) A transcript of the trial.

7 “(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, if a recording  
8 or transcript of the trial reflects that the jury was polled after issuing  
9 the verdict, but either does not indicate or is ambiguous concerning  
10 whether the verdict was unanimous, the court may order a review in  
11 camera of the file of the district attorney, the defense attorney or the  
12 court, relating to the underlying conviction, and may consider any  
13 evidence concerning the jury’s verdict within the file or files that the  
14 court determines to be credible.

15 “(4) Notwithstanding ORS 138.520, if post-conviction relief is granted  
16 under this section, the court shall vacate the judgment as to the spe-  
17 cific conviction that resulted from the nonunanimous jury verdict, or  
18 grant such other relief as stipulated by the parties.

19 “(5) If a judgment of conviction is vacated on the grounds that the  
20 person was convicted of a criminal offense as the result of a nonu-  
21 nanimous jury verdict, upon retrial, if the trial court determines that  
22 evidence other than witness testimony that was previously admitted  
23 during the trial that resulted in the nonunanimous guilty verdict is  
24 unavailable because the evidence was lawfully destroyed or otherwise  
25 rendered unavailable through no fault of the state or the defendant,  
26 or that the evidence is unavailable despite reasonable efforts to pre-  
27 serve the evidence:

28 “(a) The state may present in the state’s case in chief or rebuttal  
29 case, and the defendant may present in the defendant’s case in chief,  
30 a transcript or portion thereof, a recording of the prior proceeding or



1 portion thereof, or any other previously admitted exhibit, concerning  
2 the unavailable evidence from the previous trial.

3 “(b) The court shall instruct the jury:

4 “(A) That the evidence is unavailable;

5 “(B) That the jury may not attribute the unavailability to the state  
6 or the defendant, or fault either party for failing to produce the una-  
7 vailable evidence; and

8 “(C) That the jury may not speculate as to why the evidence is  
9 unavailable.

10 “(c) The court may not instruct the jury pursuant to ORS 10.095 (7)  
11 or (8) regarding the transcripts, recordings of the prior proceeding or  
12 exhibits described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

13 “(6) Except as otherwise provided in this section, all provisions of  
14 ORS 138.510 to 138.680 apply to petitions for post-conviction relief de-  
15 scribed in this section.

16 “(7) As used in this section, ‘conviction’ includes a finding of guilty  
17 except for insanity.

18  
19 **“SENTENCING RECALCULATIONS**

20  
21 **“SECTION 7. (1)(a) If the Department of Corrections determines**  
22 **that a person was released from the custody of the department as a**  
23 **result of a material error in sentence computation or legal interpre-**  
24 **tation, the department shall petition the sentencing court for an order**  
25 **determining whether the person is lawfully subject to further incar-**  
26 **ceration.**

27 “(b) A petition described in this subsection shall be filed at the time  
28 the determination described in paragraph (a) of this subsection is  
29 made.

30 “(c) The petition must state with particularity the nature of the

1 alleged error and the legal basis for asserting that the sentence im-  
2 posed by the court has not been fully served, and must be supported  
3 by an affidavit or declaration.

4 “(2)(a) If the state determines that a person was released from the  
5 custody of the department as a result of a material error in sentence  
6 computation or legal interpretation, the state may petition the sen-  
7 tencing court for an order determining whether the person is lawfully  
8 subject to further incarceration.

9 “(b) If the state elects to file a petition under this subsection, the  
10 petition shall be filed as soon as practicable after the determination  
11 described in paragraph (a) of this subsection is made.

12 “(c) The petition must state with particularity the nature of the  
13 alleged error and the legal basis for asserting that the sentence im-  
14 posed by the court has not been fully served, and must be supported  
15 by an affidavit or declaration.

16 “(3) The petitioner may accompany a petition described in sub-  
17 section (1) or (2) of this section with a motion for the arrest and de-  
18 tention of the person, or for the person to be held in custody, pending  
19 the hearing.

20 “(4)(a) Upon receipt of a petition described in subsection (1) or (2)  
21 of this section, the court shall determine whether probable cause ex-  
22 ists to support the claim that there was a material error in sentence  
23 computation or legal interpretation as stated in the petition. Upon  
24 making such a determination, the court shall:

25 “(A) Schedule a hearing within five days, or as soon as practicable;

26 “(B) Issue an order for the released person to appear;

27 “(C) Order the petitioner to provide notice of the order to appear  
28 and hearing to the person;

29 “(D) Order the petitioner to provide notice of the order to appear  
30 and hearing to any victim who previously requested to be notified of

1 **sentencing matters; and**

2 **“(E) Appoint counsel for the person, if the person is financially el-**  
3 **igible and does not already have counsel.**

4 **“(b) If the petition is accompanied by a motion described in sub-**  
5 **section (3) of this section, and the court makes the probable cause**  
6 **finding described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the court may**  
7 **order the arrest and detention of the person pending the hearing, or**  
8 **for the person to be held in custody pending the hearing, if the court**  
9 **additionally determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that such**  
10 **action is necessary for public safety. An order under this paragraph**  
11 **must state the factual basis for the court’s findings.**

12 **“(5)(a) At the hearing, the person has the right to be heard, to**  
13 **present evidence and to contest the claims set forth in the petition.**  
14 **The person may not challenge the original sentence imposed, and may**  
15 **only challenge the claim presented in the petition asserting that the**  
16 **person is subject to additional incarceration.**

17 **“(b) After the hearing, the court may order the person recommitted**  
18 **to the legal and physical custody of the department only if the court**  
19 **finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:**

20 **“(A) The person has not completed the sentence lawfully imposed**  
21 **by the court; and**

22 **“(B) The person has more than 30 days remaining on the sentence**  
23 **originally imposed.**

24 **“SECTION 8. Section 7 of this 2026 Act applies to persons whom the**  
25 **Department of Corrections or the state has determined were released,**  
26 **on or after July 10, 2025, due to a material error in sentence compu-**  
27 **tation or legal interpretation.**

28 **“SECTION 9. ORS 137.172 is amended to read:**

29 **“137.172. (1) The trial court retains authority after entry of judgment of**  
30 **conviction or a supplemental judgment, including during the pendency of an**

1 appeal, to modify the judgment, including the sentence, to correct any  
2 arithmetic or clerical errors or to delete or modify any erroneous **or am-**  
3 **biguous** term in the judgment. The court may correct the judgment either  
4 on the motion of one of the parties or on the court's own motion after  
5 written notice to all of the parties.

6 **“(2)(a) Before modifying an ambiguous term in the judgment under**  
7 **subsection (1) of this section:**

8 **“(A) The court shall appoint counsel for the defendant, if the person**  
9 **is financially eligible and does not already have counsel, unless the**  
10 **defendant waives counsel; and**

11 **“(B) The court shall hold a hearing concerning the ambiguous term,**  
12 **unless the defendant waives the hearing.**

13 **“(b) If the court modifies an ambiguous term in the judgment under**  
14 **subsection (1) of this section, the court may not modify the judgment**  
15 **to achieve a result that is unsupported by the record from the original**  
16 **sentencing proceeding.**

17 **“[(2)] (3) If the trial court enters a corrected judgment under this section**  
18 **during the pendency of an appeal, the trial court administrator shall imme-**  
19 **diately provide a copy of the corrected judgment to the appellate court.**

20 **“SECTION 10. ORS 137.320 is amended to read:**

21 **“137.320. (1) Except as provided in ORS 137.124, when a judgment includes**  
22 **commitment to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Cor-**  
23 **rections, the sheriff shall deliver the defendant, together with a copy of the**  
24 **entry of judgment and a statement signed by the sheriff of the number of**  
25 **days the defendant was imprisoned prior to delivery, to the superintendent**  
26 **of the Department of Corrections institution to which the defendant is ini-**  
27 **tially assigned pursuant to ORS 137.124. If at the time of entry of a judg-**  
28 **ment, the defendant was serving a term of incarceration at the direction of**  
29 **the supervisory authority of a county upon conviction of a prior felony, the**  
30 **sheriff shall also deliver to the Department of Corrections a copy of the prior**

1 entry of judgment committing the defendant to the supervisory authority of  
2 the county of conviction and a statement of the number of days the defendant  
3 has remaining to be served on the term or incarceration imposed in the prior  
4 judgment.

5 “(2) If the defendant is surrendered to another legal authority prior to  
6 delivery to an institution of the Department of Corrections, the sheriff shall  
7 forward to the Department of Corrections copies of the entry of all pertinent  
8 judgments, a statement of the number of days the defendant was imprisoned  
9 prior to surrender, a statement of the number of days the defendant has re-  
10 maining to be served on any term of incarceration the defendant was serving  
11 at the direction of the supervisory authority of a county upon conviction of  
12 a prior felony and an identification of the authority to whom the prisoner  
13 was surrendered.

14 “(3) Upon receipt of the information described in subsection (1) or (2) of  
15 this section, the Department of Corrections shall establish a case file and  
16 compute the defendant’s sentence in accordance with the provisions of ORS  
17 137.370.

18 “(4) When the judgment is imprisonment in the county jail or a fine and  
19 that the defendant be imprisoned until it is paid, the judgment shall be exe-  
20 cuted by the sheriff of the county. The sheriff shall compute the time the  
21 defendant was imprisoned after arrest and prior to the commencement of the  
22 term specified in the judgment. Such time shall be credited toward the term  
23 of the sentence.

24 “(5)(a) **Unless expressly ordered by the court within the judgment,**  
25 **when computing the defendant’s sentence in accordance with the**  
26 **provisions of ORS 137.370, the Department of Corrections may not**  
27 **perform a sentence computation that results in more presentence in-**  
28 **carceration credit than the person actually served in custody, on the**  
29 **case for which the sentence is being computed, prior to being com-**  
30 **mitted to the custody of the department.**

1       “(b) If, during the pendency of the defendant’s sentence, but after  
2 the initial 140 days after the defendant’s commitment to the custody  
3 of the department, the department recomputes a presentence incar-  
4 ceration credit, and the recomputation results in a projected release  
5 date that is different from a previously computed projected release  
6 date, prior to the defendant’s release the department shall provide  
7 written notice of the recomputation to:

8       “(A) The sentencing court;

9       “(B) The prosecuting attorney; and

10       “(C) The defendant and the defendant’s trial counsel.

11       “(c) The written notice described in paragraph (b) of this subsection  
12 shall include the previously computed release date, the new release  
13 date, an explanation for the recomputation and a description of any  
14 efforts made by the department to notify any person who requested  
15 notifications related to sentencing changes for the person.

16       “(d) When the department recomputes a presentence incarceration  
17 credit and the recomputation results in a projected release date that  
18 is different from a previously computed projected release date, the  
19 department shall provide the defendant with information concerning  
20 the process by which the recomputation may be challenged.

21       “**SECTION 11.** ORS 137.370 is amended to read:

22       “137.370. (1) When a person is sentenced to imprisonment in the custody  
23 of the Department of Corrections, the term of confinement therein com-  
24 mences from the day the person is delivered to the custody of an officer of  
25 the Department of Corrections for the purpose of serving the sentence exe-  
26 cuted, regardless of whether the sentence is to be served in a state or federal  
27 institution.

28       “(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, when a  
29 person is sentenced to imprisonment in the custody of the Department of  
30 Corrections, for the purpose of computing the amount of sentence served the

term of confinement includes only:

“(a) The time that the person is confined by any authority after the arrest for:

“(A) The crime for which sentence is imposed;

“(B) A lesser included or greater inclusive offense of the crime for which sentence was imposed; and

“(C) Any other crime constituting a violation of Oregon law within the same county designated by the sentencing court in the judgment as having been committed as part of the same criminal episode as the crime for which sentence was imposed; and

“(b) The time that the person is authorized by the Department of Corrections to spend outside a confinement facility, in a program conducted by or for the Department of Corrections.

“(3) When a judgment of conviction is vacated and a new sentence is thereafter imposed upon the defendant for the same crime, a lesser included or greater inclusive offense of the crime, or any crime constituting a violation of Oregon law within the same county designated by the sentencing court in the judgment as having been committed as part of the same criminal episode as the crime, the period of detention and imprisonment theretofore served shall be deducted from the maximum term, and from the minimum, if any, of the new sentence.

“(4)(a) Unless the court expressly orders otherwise, a person who is confined as the result of a sentence for a crime or conduct that is not directly related to the crime for which the sentence is imposed, or for violation of the conditions of probation, parole or post-prison supervision, shall not receive presentence incarceration credit for the time served in jail toward service of the term of confinement.

**“(b) Presentence incarceration credit may not be credited to more than one consecutive sentence under one case number unless the court expressly orders, in the judgment, that the court intends that the**

1 credit shall apply as a duplicate credit to more than one consecutive  
2 sentence, and the duplicate credit may only be applied to those con-  
3 secutive sentences for which that intent is expressly indicated in the  
4 judgment.

5 “(c) Presentence incarceration credit may not be credited to more  
6 than one consecutive sentence under different case numbers unless  
7 the court expressly orders, in the judgment, that the court intends  
8 that the credit shall apply as a duplicate credit to more than one  
9 consecutive sentence under different case numbers, and the duplicate  
10 credit may only be applied to those consecutive sentences for which  
11 that intent is expressly indicated in the judgment.

12 “(d) When the judgment authorizes presentence incarceration credit  
13 on one or more sentences under one case number, but does not au-  
14 thorize presentence incarceration credit for other sentences under the  
15 same case number that run concurrently, any credit authorized for  
16 one sentence shall be applied to all concurrent sentences within the  
17 case unless the court expressly orders otherwise, or unless a particular  
18 sentence is not otherwise eligible to receive presentence incarceration  
19 credit.

20 “(e) Unless expressly ordered by the court in the judgment, a  
21 defendant’s computed sentence may not be credited with more pre-  
22 sentence incarceration credit under this section than the defendant  
23 actually served in custody, on the case for which the sentence is  
24 computed, prior to being committed to the custody of the Department  
25 of Corrections.

26 “(5) Unless the court expressly orders otherwise, a term of imprisonment  
27 shall be concurrent with that portion of any sentence previously imposed  
28 that remains unexpired at the time the court imposes sentence. This sub-  
29 section applies regardless of whether the earlier sentence was imposed by the  
30 same or any other court, and regardless of whether the earlier sentence is



1 being or is to be served in the same penal institution or under the same  
2 correctional authority as will be the later sentence.

3 “(6) As used in this section, ‘criminal episode’ has the meaning given that  
4 term in ORS 131.505.

5 **“SECTION 12. (1) The amendments to ORS 137.320 by section 10 of**  
6 **this 2026 Act apply to sentence computations and recomputations oc-**  
7 **curring on or after the effective date of this 2026 Act.**

8 **“(2) The amendments to ORS 137.370 by section 11 of this 2026 Act**  
9 **apply to sentences imposed on or after the effective date of this 2026**  
10 **Act.**

11  
12 **“OFFENSE LEVELS BASED ON DOLLAR AMOUNTS**  
13

14 **“SECTION 13.** ORS 164.043 is amended to read:

15 “164.043. (1) A person commits the crime of theft in the third degree if:

16 “(a) By means other than extortion, the person commits theft as defined  
17 in ORS 164.015; and

18 “(b) The total value of the property in a single or an aggregate trans-  
19 action is less than [~~\$100~~] **\$150**.

20 “(2) Theft in the third degree is a Class C misdemeanor.

21 **“SECTION 14.** ORS 164.045 is amended to read:

22 “164.045. (1) A person commits the crime of theft in the second degree if:

23 “(a) By means other than extortion, the person commits theft as defined  
24 in ORS 164.015; and

25 “(b) The total value of the property in a single or aggregate transaction  
26 is [~~\$100~~] **\$150** or more and less than [~~\$1,000~~] **\$1,500**.

27 “(2) Theft in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

28 **“SECTION 15.** ORS 164.055 is amended to read:

29 “164.055. (1) A person commits the crime of theft in the first degree if,  
30 by means other than extortion, the person commits theft as defined in ORS

1 164.015 and:

2 “(a) The total value of the property in a single or aggregate transaction  
3 is [~~\$1,000~~] **\$1,500** or more;

4 “(b) The theft is committed during a riot, fire, explosion, catastrophe or  
5 other emergency in an area affected by the riot, fire, explosion, catastrophe  
6 or other emergency;

7 “(c) The theft is theft by receiving committed by buying, selling, borrow-  
8 ing or lending on the security of the property;

9 “(d) The subject of the theft is a firearm or explosive;

10 “(e) The subject of the theft is a livestock animal, a companion animal  
11 or a wild animal removed from habitat or born of a wild animal removed  
12 from habitat, pursuant to ORS 497.308 (2)(c);

13 “(f) The subject of the theft is a precursor substance; or

14 “(g) During the commission of the theft, the person recklessly engages in  
15 conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another  
16 person.

17 “(2) As used in this section:

18 “(a) ‘Companion animal’ means a dog or cat possessed by a person, busi-  
19 ness or other entity for purposes of companionship, security, hunting, herd-  
20 ing or providing assistance in relation to a physical disability.

21 “(b) ‘Explosive’ means a chemical compound, mixture or device that is  
22 commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing a chemical reaction  
23 resulting in a substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, including  
24 but not limited to dynamite, blasting powder, nitroglycerin, blasting caps and  
25 nitrojelly, but excluding fireworks as defined in ORS 480.111, black powder,  
26 smokeless powder, small arms ammunition and small arms ammunition  
27 primers.

28 “(c) ‘Firearm’ has the meaning given that term in ORS 166.210.

29 “(d) ‘Livestock animal’ means a ratite, psittacine, horse, gelding, mare,  
30 filly, stallion, colt, mule, ass, jenny, bull, steer, cow, calf, goat, sheep, lamb,

llama, pig or hog.

“(e) ‘Precursor substance’ has the meaning given that term in ORS 475.940.

“(3) Theft in the first degree is a Class C felony.

**“SECTION 16.** ORS 164.354 is amended to read:

“164.354. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal mischief in the second degree if:

“(a) The person violates ORS 164.345, and as a result thereof, damages property in an amount exceeding [~~\$500~~] **\$750**; or

“(b) Having no right to do so nor reasonable ground to believe that the person has such right, the person intentionally damages property of another, or, the person recklessly damages property of another in an amount exceeding [~~\$500~~] **\$750**.

“(2) Criminal mischief in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

**“SECTION 17.** ORS 164.365 is amended to read:

“164.365. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal mischief in the first degree who, with intent to damage property, and having no right to do so nor reasonable ground to believe that the person has such right:

“(a) Damages or destroys property of another:

“(A) In an amount exceeding [~~\$1,000~~] **\$1,500**;

“(B) By means of an explosive;

“(C) By starting a fire in an institution while the person is committed to and confined in the institution;

“(D) Which is a livestock animal as defined in ORS 164.055;

“(E) Which is the property of a public utility, telecommunications carrier, railroad, public transportation facility or medical facility used in direct service to the public; or

“(F) By intentionally interfering with, obstructing or adulterating in any manner the service of a public utility, telecommunications carrier, railroad, public transportation facility or medical facility; or

1 “(b) Intentionally uses, manipulates, arranges or rearranges the property  
2 of a public utility, telecommunications carrier, railroad, public transporta-  
3 tion facility or medical facility used in direct service to the public so as to  
4 interfere with its efficiency.

5 “(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section:

6 “(a) ‘Institution’ includes state and local correctional facilities, mental  
7 health facilities, juvenile detention facilities and state training schools.

8 “(b) ‘Medical facility’ means a health care facility as defined in ORS  
9 442.015, a licensed physician’s office or anywhere a licensed medical practi-  
10 tioner provides health care services.

11 “(c) ‘Public utility’ has the meaning provided for that term in ORS 757.005  
12 and includes any cooperative, people’s utility district or other municipal  
13 corporation providing an electric, gas, water or other utility service.

14 “(d) ‘Railroad’ has the meaning provided for that term in ORS 824.020.

15 “(e) ‘Public transportation facility’ means any property, structure or  
16 equipment used for or in connection with the transportation of persons for  
17 hire by rail, air or bus, including any railroad cars, buses or airplanes used  
18 to carry out such transportation.

19 “(f) ‘Telecommunications carrier’ has the meaning given that term in ORS  
20 133.721.

21 “(3) Criminal mischief in the first degree is a Class C felony.

22 **“SECTION 18. (1) The amendments to ORS 164.043, 164.045, 164.055,  
23 164.354 and 164.365 by sections 13 to 17 of this 2026 Act become operative  
24 on January 1, 2027.**

25 **“(2) The amendments to ORS 164.043, 164.045, 164.055, 164.354 and  
26 164.365 by sections 13 to 17 of this 2026 Act apply to conduct consti-  
27 tuting, or alleged to constitute, a criminal offense occurring on or af-  
28 ter January 1, 2027.**

29  
30 **“CAPTIONS**

1       **“SECTION 19.** The unit captions used in this 2026 Act are provided  
2       **only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the**  
3       **statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the**  
4       **enactment of this 2026 Act.**

5  
6                               **“EFFECTIVE DATE**

7  
8       **“SECTION 20.** This 2026 Act being necessary for the immediate  
9       **preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is**  
10       **declared to exist, and this 2026 Act takes effect on its passage.”.**

11                               \_\_\_\_\_