

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: No fiscal impact

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<b>Action:</b>	Be Adopted
<b>Vote:</b>	5 - 0 - 0
<b>Yeas:</b>	Beyer, Burdick, Ferrioli, Starr, Rosenbaum
<b>Nays:</b>	0
<b>Exc.:</b>	0
<b>Prepared By:</b>	Erin Seiler, Administrator
<b>Meeting Dates:</b>	2/5

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Celebrates 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Oregon Supreme Court Building.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- History of Oregon Supreme Court Building
- Significance of February 14<sup>th</sup> in Oregon history

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** No amendment.

**BACKGROUND:** On February 14, 1914, the Oregon Supreme Court heard its first arguments in the newly completed Oregon Supreme Court Building, designed by the first official State Architect William Knighton. As the seat of the Oregon Supreme Court and home to the Oregon Court of Appeals, the State Court Administrator and the State Law Library, the Oregon Supreme Court Building is among the oldest and most distinctive public buildings in the state.

Officially dedicated on February 27, 1914, with speeches delivered by Governor Oswald West and Chief Justice Thomas A. McBride, it has withstood several catastrophic events, including the 1935 fire in the State Capitol and the 1993 Scotts Mills earthquake. Since its completion, the building has undergone extensive renovation that restored many of its unique fixtures, while modernizing facilities to accommodate modern technology. Among the Oregon Supreme Court Building's distinct features are the exterior of cream terra cotta, marble finish in the interior, tile flooring, an ornate spiral staircase with a unique combination of marble, iron and wood, and a stained glass ceiling in the third floor courtroom depicting the state seal.

House Concurrent Resolution 201 recognizes the distinguished role of the Oregon Supreme Court Building in the legal proceedings of this state and celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first case heard within its walls.