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# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

October 3, 1986

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MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your approval is S.J.Res. 159 -- National Floral Emblem.

Approval of the bill is recommended by OMB and the Offices of Legislative Affairs, Policy Development, and Intergovernmental Affairs. The Agriculture and Commerce Departments, Counsel's Office, and the Offices of Cabinet Affairs and Communications all have no objection.

David L. Chew

LAST DAY FOR ACTION: October 8th

The President has seen 10



# OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 01 1986

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 159 - National Floral

Emblem

Sponsors - Sen. Johnston (D) Louisiana and 54 others

#### Last Day for Action

October 8, 1986 - Wednesday

#### Purpose

To designate the rose as the national flower.

#### Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce

No objection
No objection

#### Discussion

S.J. Res. 159 adopts and designates the rose as the national floral emblem, and requests the President to issue a proclamation making such a declaration. A proclamation will be forwarded separately for your consideration.

The text of S.J. Res. 159 states a number of reasons why this designation is appropriate, including that (1) the United States is currently without a national flower and (2) the rose is grown today in every State of the Union. S.J. Res. 159 passed both Houses by voice vote.

James C. Miller III

Director

Enclosures

Document No. 406462

### WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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#### THE WHITE HOUSE

#### WASHINGTON

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October 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND

STAFF SECRETARY

FROM:

JAY BASTEPHENS

DEPOT COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled S.J. Res. 159--National Floral Emblem

We have reviewed the referenced joint resolution and have no legal objection to the President signing it.

For your information we note that four states and the District of Columbia have designated the rose (or a type of rose) as state flower: Georgia (Cherokee rose); Iowa (wild rose); New York (rose); North Dakota (wild prairie rose); and District of Columbia (American Beauty rose). Also, many countries have designated the rose as their national flower: Bulgaria (red rose); Czechoslovakia (rose); England (red tudor rose); Iran (red rose); Iraq (rose); Italy (rose); Luxembourg (rose); Rumania (dog rose); and Turkey (rose).

10/02/86

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

**ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:** 

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Please provide any recommendations directly to my office by Thursday, October 2nd. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:** 

DATE: \_\_10/01/86



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10/02/86

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10/01/86

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Document No. 406462

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DATE: 10/01/86	ACTION/CONCUR	RENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:	10/02/86
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. REMARKS:

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**RESPONSE:** 

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Document No. 406462

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM 5

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DATE: 10/01/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10/02/86

SUBJECT: S.J. Res. 159 - NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM

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Please provide any recommendations directly to my office by Thursday, October 2nd. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:** 



# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

October 1 1986

Honorable James C. Miller III Director Office of Management and Budget Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Miller:

As requested by your office, the Department of Agriculture has reviewed the enrolled enactment S.J. Res. 159, "To designate the rose as the national floral emblem."

We find that S.J. Res. 159 reasonably states conditions as they exist, and we recommend that the President sign the enrolled enactment.

For further information contact Bill Whyte 447-8174.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. LYNG

Secretary

29 SFP 1005

Honorable James C. Miller III Director, Office of Management and Budget Washington, D.C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Commerce concerning S.J.Res. 159, an enrolled enactment -

"To designate the rose as the national floral emblem."

ince

The Department would have no objection to the approval of S.J.Res. 159 by the President.

Douglas A. Riggs

## DESIGNATING THE ROSE AS THE NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM

SEPTEMBER 18, 1986.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. Garcia, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

#### REPORT

[To accompany S.J. Res. 159]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 159) to designate the rose as the national floral emblem, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of S.J. Res. 159 is to designate the rose as the national floral emblem of the United States of America.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

S.J. Res. 159 passed the Senate on September 16, 1985, and was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on September 17, 1985.

On September 12, 1985, Representative Lindy Boggs introduced H.J. Res. 385, companion bill of S.J. Res. 159, which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The Subcommittee on Census and Population conducted a hearing on the subject matter of H.J. Res. 385 on June 25, 1986 (Serial No. 99-63). Testimony was received from Members of Congress and horticulturists. Additional statements from various organizations were accepted for insertion in the hearing record.

On August 7, 1986, the Subcommittee approved S.J. Res. 159, by

voice vote, for full Committee consideration.

On September 16, 1986, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, by voice vote and with a quorum present, ordered S.J. Res. 159 favorably reported without amendment.

#### STATEMENT

Our country is unique among major nations in the world by having no national flower. However, Congressional attempts to designate particular flowers as symbols of our nation's history and traditions date as early as the late 19th century. Just during the past two decades, more than seventy resolutions have been introduced proposing the designation of a national flower. Flowers proposed include the rose, marigold, dogwood, corn tassel, the mountain laurel and the columbine.

In the 99th Congress, three bills were referred to the Committee: H.J. Res. 385, designating the rose as the national floral emblem; S.J. Res. 159, companion bill of H.J. Res. 385, which passed the Senate; and H.J. Res. 471, designating the American marigold as the national flower of the United States.

In designating a national flower experts have pointed out that the flower must be representative of our national heritage, be native to North America, and be found in most all of the 50 states. Across the country it seemed clear that the rose was the flower of choice to be the national flower. Numerous public opinion polls have been taken during the past several decades, and variations of the rose have won by a large margin. In the view of many Americans, the rose signifies love, peace, friendship, courage, loyalty, and devotion. The rose is grown in every state of the Union, including Alaska, and it has become part of many of our country's official ceremonies.

By designating a national flower, our nation will be joining the other major Western countries that already have a national flower. While the Committee does not promote any particular type of rose as the national flower, the Committee does believe that the rose is the appropriate choice to be the national flower of the United States.

#### COST

The enactment of S.J. Res. 159 should not result in any additional costs to the Government.

#### OVERSIGHT

Under the rules of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the Subcommittee on Census and Population is vested with legislative and oversight jurisdiction over the subject matter of this legislation. As a result of the hearing, the subcommittee concluded that there is ample justification for enacting this legislation.

The committee received no report of oversight findings or recommendations from the Committee on Government Operations pursuant to clause 4(c)(2) of House Rule X.

#### INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4) of House Rule XI, the committee has concluded that the enactment of S.J. Res. 159 will have no inflationary impact on the national economy.

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# Minety-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six

## Joint Resolution

To designate the rose as the national floral emblem.

Whereas the study of fossils has shown that the rose has been a native wild flower in America for over thirty-five million years; Whereas the rose is grown today in every State;

Whereas the rose has long represented love, friendship, peace, and

the devotion of the American people to their country; Whereas the rose has been cultivated and grown in gardens for over five thousand years and is referred to in both the Old and New Testaments;

Whereas the rose has for many years been the favorite flower of the American people, has captivated the affection of human kind, and has been revered and renowned in art, music, and literature;

Whereas our first President was also our first rose breeder, one of his varieties being named after his mother and still being grown today; and

Whereas the United States is without a national flower: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the flower commonly known as the rose is designated and adopted as the national floral emblem of the United States of America, and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate proTempor

**APPROVED** 

OCT - 7 1986

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