

National Floral Emblem of the United States and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation declaring this fact.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN.

§ 304. National march

The composition by John Philip Sousa entitled “The Stars and Stripes Forever” is the national march.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1263.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
304	36:188.	Dec. 11, 1987, Pub. L. 100–186, 101 Stat. 1286.

§ 305. National tree

The tree genus *Quercus*, commonly known as the oak tree, is the national tree.

(Added Pub. L. 108–447, div. J, title I, §109(a), Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3344.)

§ 306. National bird

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is the national bird.

(Added Pub. L. 118–206, §1(b), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2699.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION

Pub. L. 118–206, §1(d), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2700, provided that: “Nothing in this section [enacting this section and provisions set out as a note under this section], the amendments made by this section, or the adoption of the bald eagle as the national bird of the United States may be construed or used as a reason to alter, change, modify, or otherwise affect any plan, policy, management decision, regulation, or other action of the Federal Government.”

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 118–206, §1(a), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2699, provided that: “Congress finds that—

“(1) bald eagles are a historical symbol of the United States representing independence, strength, and freedom;

“(2) the bald eagle is unique to North America;

“(3) on June 20, 1782, the bald eagle was adopted as the Coat of Arms for the United States Great Seal;

“(4) the bald eagle image remains the leading insignia for all branches of the United States military;

“(5) the bald eagle is the leading image on thousands of Federal Government branches, departments, and agencies, including the President, Vice-President, Congress, and Senate;

“(6) the bald eagle serves as the logo, trademark, and brand icon for businesses, nonprofit organizations, and sports teams across the United States;

“(7) bald eagles are integral to the spiritual lives and sacred belief systems of most Indigenous peoples and Tribal communities;

“(8) bald eagles are prevalent in belief, practice, stories, ceremonies, dance, traditions, songs, regalia, flags, insignias, arts, craft, and other forms of spiritual reverence;

“(9) bald eagle festivals are—

“(A) held in over 100 locations across the United States; and

“(B) key components of community engagement;

“(10) the bald eagle is prevalent on—

“(A) hundreds of United States stamps; and

“(B) many United States coins and currencies;

“(11) the bald eagle is a primary component and symbol on Federal and State flags throughout the United States; and

“(12) joint efforts of the Federal Government and State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and individuals have contributed to the successful recovery of the bald eagle.”

CHAPTER 5—PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

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502. Regulations, licenses, and registration tags.

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Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109–284, §5(1), (2), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1211, added item 510 and redesignated former item 510 as 511.

§ 501. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) “Inaugural Committee” means the committee appointed by the President-elect to be in charge of the Presidential inaugural ceremony and functions and activities connected with the ceremony; and

(2) “inaugural period” means the period that includes the day on which the Presidential inaugural ceremony is held, the 5 calendar days immediately preceding that day, and the 4 calendar days immediately following that day.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1263.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
501	36:721(b). 36:730.	Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 974, §1(b), 70 Stat. 1049. Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 974, §10, as added Jan. 30, 1968, Pub. L. 90–251, §4, 82 Stat. 4.

In this chapter, the word “Mayor” is substituted for “Commissioners” in the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies Act (ch. 974, 70 Stat. 1049) [subsequently changed to “Commissioner” in 36:ch. 30 because section 401 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 (5 App. U.S.C.) transferred the functions of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the Commis-