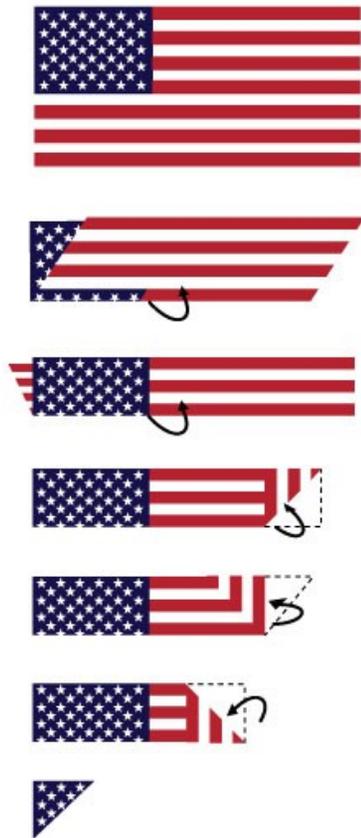


FOLDING THE FLAG

When the flag is removed from a pole or staff, it should be folded. The preferred method of folding the American flag requires two people and thirteen folds.

Holding the flag parallel to the ground, bring the striped half over the union half of the flag, folding lengthwise. Repeat the length-wise fold again in the same manner. Next, make a triangular fold starting at the end away from the union. Repeat the triangular fold ten more times. The result should be a triangle with only the union showing.



DAYS TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

(Preferably every day)

New Year's Day, January 1
Inauguration Day, January 20
Martin L. King, Jr. Birthday, 3rd Monday, January
Lincoln's Birthday, February 12
Washington's Birthday, 3rd Monday in February
Easter Sunday, variable
Mother's Day, 2nd Sunday in May
Peace Officers Memorial Day, May 15 *
Armed Forces Day, 3rd Saturday in May
Memorial Day, last Monday in May**
Flag Day, June 14
Independence Day, July 4
Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, July 27
Labor Day, 1st Monday in September
9/11 (Patriot Day), September 11 *
Constitution Day, September 17
Fire Prevention Week, 1st Sunday in October*
Columbus Day, 2nd Monday in October
Navy Day, October 27
Veteran's Day, November 11
Thanksgiving Day, 4th Thursday in November
Pearl Harbor Day, December 7*
Christmas Day, December 25
*Flag at half-staff
**Flag at half-staff until noon



Paul Carrington Chapter SAR

[Www.HoustonSAR.org](http://www.HoustonSAR.org)



FLAG DISPLAY — You are permitted and encouraged to display your flag 365 days of the year, weather permitting, from sun-up to sun-down. If you have an all-weather flag and the flag is specifically illuminated at sun-down, it can be displayed 24 hours a day. If you do not wish to unfurl and display your flag daily, you should consider displaying the flag on patriotic holidays like the Fourth of July, Flag Day, and September 11.

When displaying the flag on an upright pole, the flag should be raised smoothly and quickly. When lowering the flag, it should be lowered slowly in respect.

The flag should always command the position of honor. The flag should always be on its own right. In other words, in a parade it should always be on the right, or on a stage it should always be on the right facing the audience. An exception is that the flag may be in the center of a line of flags if it is on a higher pole or if it is in front of a line of other flags. When other flags are used in conjunction with the U.S. flag, the American flag should be posted or raised or posted first and lowered or retrieved last.

The flag, when displayed against a wall with another flag using crossed staffs, should be on the flag's own right and the staff should be in front of the other flag's staff.

When flags of other nations are present, the U.S. Code, Title 4, states that all flags must fly from separate poles or staffs of the same height and must be of comparable size. On U.S. or territorial soil, the U.S. flag has the place of honor on its own right.

When the flag is on a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle as from a building, the union (blue field with white stars) should be at the peak of the staff. When suspending the flag over a street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north on an east-west street or to the east on a north-south street.

When the flag is displayed against a wall, either horizontally or vertically, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right. When displayed in a window, the union should again be uppermost and to its own right, to the observers left as viewed from the street.

When flags of states, cities, localities, or societies are flown from the same halyard with the U.S. flag, the latter

should always be at the peak. No flag or pennant may be placed above the U.S. flag's right.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down except in cases of extreme danger to life or property.

The flag should never touch the ground or be displayed so that it touches other objects or in a way that it could become soiled, torn or damaged.

FLAG ON A STAFF — The flag must always be allowed to fly free unless it is folded or cased. In the case of the flag on a staff, where it is used frequently, the flag should be furled and a cover placed over the flag. The flag should never lean against any building, fence, tree, wall, etc. It must always fly free.

FLAG AT HALF-STAFF — During times of national mourning, the flag is flown at half-staff or at half-mast. According to U.S. Code, Title 4, Chapter 1, the flag should be raised to the peak for an instant and the lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should then be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.

There are certain days when the flag should be flown at half-staff. These are Memorial Day (until noon only), Peace Officers Memorial Day, Pearl Harbor Day, Korean War Veterans Armistice Day.

The flag is flown at half-staff by order of the President upon the death of Federal and State government officials. For a President or former President, the flag will be flown at half-staff for 30 days; for a Vice President, 10 days; for a Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice or Speaker of the House, the day of death until interment. For most other senior officials, including the members of Congress, the flag is at half-staff the day of death and the following day.

PARADES, COMMEMORATIONS -- The flag, when carried in a parade or ceremony with other flags, should either be on the marching right, the flag's own right, or leading the procession of flags. The flag should not be dipped at any time. However, state flags, organization and institutional, and the Betsy Ross flag are to be dipped as a mark of honor when

Taps or the National Anthem are played and during the Pledge of Allegiance.

When hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag passes in a parade or in review, all persons present except military personnel in uniform should stand at attention, uncrowd, and place their right hand over their heart. All military



personnel in uniform should salute. Military personnel not in uniform and veterans may salute or

place their right hand over their heart.

CASKETS — Flag-draped coffins are reserved for military veterans and those, such as government functionaries, who died in the service of their country. In this ceremony, the flag is spread over the entire coffin during the funeral with the union at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the ground.

VEHICLES — The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, side, or back of a vehicle. When the flag is displayed on a vehicle, the staff should be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender.

DECORATING — The flag should never be adorned with other materials, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue on top, white in the middle and red below, should be used for covering a speaker's podium, draping the front of a platform, decorating a vehicle, and decorating in general.

ADVERTISING — The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should never be embroidered or printed on clothing or furniture items. It should never be printed on disposable items such as paper napkins, plastic bags, and the like that are disposable items.

However, a United States flag patch may be affixed to uniforms of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations.

DISPOSAL — The flag, when it has served its duty and is torn, soiled, or otherwise unfit for public display, should be destroyed in a dignified way. Unserviceable flags are collected by the American Legion, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Sons of the American Revolution. These flags are the ceremoniously burned.