# 2017 Flag Season Extended

## When to Fly the Flag

The flag may be displayed every day, but it is particularly appropriate to display the flag on the following days:

- New Year’s Day .............................................. 1/1/17
- Martin Luther King Day ................................. 1/16/17
- Inaguration Day ............................................. 1/20/17
- National Freedom Day ................................... 2/1/17
- President’s Day ............................................. 2/20/17
- US Enters WWI .............................................. 4/6/1917
- Easter Sunday .............................................. 4/16/17
- Mother’s Day ................................................ 5/14/17
- Peace Officers Memorial Day ......................... 5/15/17
- Armed Forces Day ....................................... 5/20/17
- Memorial Day ............................................. 5/29/17
- Flag Day ..................................................... 6/14/17
- Continental Congress Approved Design Of National Flag (Betsy Ross Flag) ............. 6/14/1777
- Father’s Day ................................................. 6/18/17
- Independence Day ......................................... 7/4/17
- Nat. Korean War Vets Armistice Day ................ 7/27/17
- First Draft Of Constitution Debated .................. 8/6/1787
- Purple Heart Day .......................................... 8/7/17
- National Aviation Day .................................... 8/19/17
- Labor Day .................................................... 9/4/17
- Patriot Day .................................................... 9/11/17
- POW/MIA Recognition Day ............................... 9/15/17
- Constitution Day .......................................... 9/17/17
- Gold Star Mothers Day ................................... 9/24/17
- Columbus Day .............................................. 10/9/17
- Mason/Dixon Line Drawn Between Pennsylvania & Maryland ............................... 10/18/1767
- US Takes Possession Of Alaska ......................... 10/18/1867
- Veteran’s Day .............................................. 11/11/17
- Thanksgiving Day ......................................... 11/23/17
- Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day ...................... 12/7/17
- Christmas Day ............................................. 12/25/17
# USA Flag Rules of Etiquette

## WHEN TO FLY THE U.S. FLAG
It is proper to fly the U.S. flag every day, but especially on the following holidays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year’s Day</td>
<td>January 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces Day</td>
<td>(3rd Sat. in May)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Day</td>
<td>September 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inauguration Day</td>
<td>January 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
<td>(Half-staff until noon: Last Mon. in May)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Day</td>
<td>(2nd Mon. in October)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther King Day</td>
<td>(3rd Mon. in January)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Day</td>
<td>June 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Day</td>
<td>October 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln’s Birthday</td>
<td>February 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Day</td>
<td>(3rd Sun. in June)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Day</td>
<td>November 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington’s Birthday</td>
<td>(3rd Mon. in February)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day</td>
<td>July 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving Day</td>
<td>(4th Thurs. in November)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Sunday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day</td>
<td>(1st Mon. in September)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>December 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s Day</td>
<td>(2nd Sun. in May)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriot Day</td>
<td>September 11</td>
<td>(Half-staff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All State Holidays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RESPECT THE FLAG
No disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America. The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

Never allow the flag to touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water or merchandise.

The flag should never be used as clothing or drapery.

Never mark the flag with or place upon it any letter, word, design, picture or drawing of any nature.

The flag, when in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.
GENERAL DISPLAY
It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

1. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag’s own right, that is, to the observer’s left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

No other flag or pennant should be placed above, or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea; for personnel of the Navy; when the church pennant may be flown above the flag.

No person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof; Provided, that nothing in this section shall make unlawful the continuance of the practice heretofore followed of displaying the flag of the United Nations in a position of superior prominence or honor, and other national flags in positions of equal prominence or honor, with that of the flag of the United States at the headquarters of the United Nations.

2. When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak.

3. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States flag’s right.

4. The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag’s own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

5. The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

CHURCHES & AUDITORIUMS

7. When used on a speaker’s platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the flag of the United States of America should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman’s or speaker’s right as he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or the right of the audience.

HALF-STAFF
The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day, the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of the State, territory or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is to be displayed at half-staff according to Presidential instructions or orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.

In the event of the death of a present or former official of the government of any State, territory or possession of the United States, the Governor of that State, territory or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff.

NOTE: the U.S. flag should always be on its own right in relation to other flags on adjacent staffs - to the left of the observer- except when displayed as in #5.

Excerpts From The Flag Code of The United States
Public Law 94-344, July 7, 1976
FLAG CARE - IT’S IMPORTANT

To get the most wear out of your new flag, we offer the following suggestions and cautions.

OUTDOOR FLAGS

All flags are made to fly in the wind. However, high winds, especially when accompanied by rain, will cause damage to the flag.

TAKE THE FLAG DOWN IN STORMS AND WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
Keep your flag from fraying and tearing by looking at the fly end of the flag for any signs of wear. If wear appears, the worn part should be cut off and flag rehemmed. A clean flag will last longer. Pollutants in the air will get into the fabric and can cause it to degrade. To clean, wash in a mild detergent, rinse and hang dry.

KEEP YOUR FLAG AWAY FROM PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.
Never fold or store a flag when it is wet. Let it hang dry completely before you put it away. Wet flags will mildew and ruin the fabric.

INDOOR FLAGS AND PARADE FLAGS

Indoor flags are damaged mainly due to neglect. If the flag is soiled in any way it should be DRY CLEANED, NOT WASHED. If an indoor flag becomes wet, it should hang dry completely before it is stored. If possible, exposure to direct sunlight for long periods of time, should be avoided.
Correct Method of Folding the United States Flag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td><img src="flag1.png" alt="Image of flag" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>Fold the lower striped section of the flag over the blue field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="flag2.png" alt="Image of flag" /></td>
<td>Folded edge is then folded over to meet the open edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="flag3.png" alt="Image of flag" /></td>
<td>Outer point is then turned inward parallel with the open edge to form a second triangle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Image Descriptions:**
- **Flag1.png**: The flag is shown with the lower striped section folded over the blue field.
- **Flag2.png**: The folded edge is shown being folded over to meet the open edge.
- **Flag3.png**: The striped corner is shown being brought to the open edge to start the triangular fold.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5</th>
<th>Triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in the triangular shape with only the blue field visible.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS, ONE NATION UNDER GOD, INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL."

HISTORY

The Pledge of Allegiance received official recognition by Congress in an Act approved on June 22, 1942. However, the pledge was first published in 1892 in the Youth's Companion magazine in Boston, Massachusetts to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and was first used in public schools to celebrate Columbus Day on October 12, 1892.

In its original version, the pledge read "my flag" instead of "the flag of the United States." the change in the wording was adopted by the National Flag Conference in 1923. The rationale for the change was that it prevented ambiguity among foreign-born children and adults who might have the flag of their native land in mind when reciting the pledge.

The phrase "under God" was added to the pledge by a Congressional act approved on June 14, 1954. At that time, President Eisenhower said:

"in this way we are reaffirming the transcendence of religious faith in America's heritage and future; in this way we shall constantly strengthen those spiritual weapons which forever will be our country's most powerful resource in peace and war."
The Stars and Stripes originated as a result of a resolution adopted by the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia on June 14, 1777. The resolution read:

"Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

The resolution gave no instruction as to how many points the stars should have, nor how the stars should be arranged on the blue union. Consequently, some flags had stars scattered on the blue field without any specific design, some arranged the stars in rows, and some in a circle. The first Navy Stars and Stripes had the stars arranged in staggered formation in alternate rows of threes and twos on a blue field. Other Stars and Stripes flags had stars arranged in alternate rows of four, five and four. Some stars had six points while others had eight.

Strong evidence indicates that Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was responsible for the stars in the U.S. flag. At the time that the flag resolution was adopted, Hopkinson was the Chairman of the Continental Navy Board's Middle Department. Hopkinson also helped design other devices for the Government including the Great Seal of the United States. For his services, Hopkinson submitted a letter to the Continental Admiralty Board asking "whether a quarter cask of the public wine will not be a proper & reasonable reward for these Labours of Fancy and a suitable Encouragement to future Exertions of a like Nature." His request was turned down since the Congress regarded him as a public servant.