



ASHEVILLE
Memorandum

To: Mayor Bellamy and City Council

From: Shannon Tuch, RLA, Assistant Director – Planning & Development

Date: August 30, 2007

Subject: Update on recommendation for a text amendment regulating the display of the American Flag

On July 10th, 2007, the Asheville City Council considered the circumstances regarding an earlier enforcement action taken by City staff regarding the use of the American flag in conjunction with a commercial sale or advertising.

Staff presented details regarding the enforcement case as well as general information regarding the City's sign code and offered a number of possible options that could be considered to help clarify how to apply the sign code in these circumstances. While a number of options could be considered, the staff recommendation was to support "Option 3" which would require a minor text amendment (see attached report).

After some consideration, council asked staff to meet with the Mayor's task force on Veteran Affairs to allow the opportunity for additional input and recommendation. Planning staff did meet with the task force earlier this week where the matter was discussed at some length. Ultimately, the group did unanimously support staff's recommendation to amend the code (Option 3) with the addition of two definitions to help clarify the meaning of the code.

Although not part of the recommendation, the task force also supported the department's efforts to educate those in violation of the City and Federal code and encouraged the continuation of those efforts.

Attachment:
(1) July 10, 2007 Staff Report

STAFF REPORT

TO: Mayor Bellamy and City Council DATE: 07/10/07
VIA: Gary Jackson, City Manager
FROM: Shannon Tuch, RLA, Interim Planning and Development Director
SUBJECT: Consideration of a Zoning Ordinance Wording Amendment to the City's Sign Code

Summary Statement: The consideration of amendments to Chapter 7 of the *Code of Ordinances of the City of Asheville* (UDO) to remove or amend existing standards set forth in Article XIII that regulate the use of flags in conjunction with commercial sales or advertising.

Background:

While on a routine inspection, City code enforcement officers noted the TNT Fireworks vendor located at the Riverbend Wal-Mart shopping center as having established a temporary tent structure for the purpose of selling fireworks for the Fourth of July celebration. It was also noted that a great number of vinyl banners serving as temporary signage had been installed without any temporary sign permits, included with these banners were three American flags posted on each peak of the tent. An identical condition also existed at a second tent site located on Patton Ave.

City staff worked with the business owner on permitting the temporary signs without penalty; however, when asked to remove the American flags off the roof of the tent the business owner was uncooperative. Support information for the enforcement officer's request is as follows:

- Signs have been regulated in the City of Asheville since 1977, including the use of flags as signage.
- The sign code was further modified and adopted as part of the *Unified Development Ordinance* in 1997 and outlines a number of standards required for both permanent and temporary signage set forth in Article XIII.
- Article II defines "sign" as:
Sign means any words, lettering numeral, parts of letters or numerals, figures, phrases, sentences, emblems, devices, designs, trade names, or trademarks by which anything is known, made of any material, except live vegetation, including any surface, fabric or other material background structure designed to carry such devices, as are used to designate or attract attention.
- There are a number of prohibitions listed when it comes to signage, once such prohibition is on roof signs where Sec. 7-13-3(a)(4) reads:
Roof signs. Roof signs are prohibited; provided, however, signs on the surfaces of a mansard roof and on parapets shall not be hereby prohibited provided the signs do not extend higher than the height restriction for on-premises freestanding signs in the zoning district in which the sign is located and provided that the sign does not extend above the mansard roof or parapet to which they are attached.

- Another prohibition set forth in the same section reads:
(17) Flags, decorative or otherwise, may not be used in conjunction with a commercial promotion or as an advertising device, or as an integral part of a sign regulated under this article. Flags that comply with the provisions set forth in section 7-13-2(c)(3) of this chapter are not subject to this subsection.
- The City's sign code also sets forth a number of exemptions to the sign code; the above referenced Sec. 7-13-2(c)(3) falls under this section and reads:
(3) Flags, with insignia of any nation, organization of nations, state, county or city, any religious, civic or fraternal organization, or any educational or cultural facility and/or any one corporate flag per lot.

Based on this information, the American flag is clearly exempt from regulation unless "used in conjunction with a commercial promotion or as an advertising device" as noted in #17 above. It has been this department's understanding that the arrangement of these standards is to ensure that all citizens and business owners enjoy the right to fly the flag but not to the extent that it becomes exploited for commercial gain. It should also be noted that our local standard mirrors the federal standard set forth in Title 4, Chapter 1 which reads, "The flag should never be used for advertising purposes whatsoever."

The challenge for enforcement staff is to determine whether a flag is being "used in conjunction with a commercial promotion or as an advertising device"; in other words, is it a sign or is it a display of patriotism? Determining this can prove to be very difficult and, as a result, staff typically looks to the following guidelines to help them evaluate each situation:

- 1) Is the flag in a position of great prominence or of an excessive, non-standard size so as to "designate or attract attention" per the definition of *Sign* outlined in Article II; is it visible from a public right-of-way?
- 2) Does the appearance of the flag coincide with an advertised sale and/or product?
- 3) Is the flag being flown respectfully and in accordance with federal standards outlined in Title 4, Chapter 1? These standards include:
 - The flag is flown from sunrise to sunset or is properly illuminated at night
 - The flag is removed in inclement weather or is made of an all weather material
 - The flag is not made of a temporary or easily discarded material such as paper or plastic
 - The flag should always be upright and never touch anything beneath it

In the case of the TNT Fireworks site, the flags were:

- 1) Determined to be in a position of prominence (located on the peak of the roof) and were visible from public rights-of-way;
- 2) Appeared in conjunction with a commercial sale - Fourth of July fireworks; and
- 3) Were not being flown in accordance with federal standards – they were left out at all hours without illumination, they were not taken down during inclement weather, and were not maintained at all times in an upright position.

As a result, enforcement officers made the determination that the flags were being used as a "sign" and not a patriotic display and issued the business owner of TNT Fireworks a Notice of Violation (NOV) for having a rooftop sign. Enforcement staff offered the option of removing the flags from the roof and posting them on the ground but the owner refused, stating they did not want to pay a boom truck to come remove the flags.

It is important to note that no violation was issued for flying the flag “in conjunction with a commercial promotion or as an advertising device”; this was due to the Planning department’s recent initiative to adopt a policy of education rather than penalty and instead of citing business owners, officers have been asked to take the opportunity to inform and educate business owners as to the proper method of displaying the flag and not to issue any NOV’s (particularly around holidays). This practice has received some criticism from various citizens for non-enforcement of the City’s standard and allowing for the exploitation of the American flag for commercial profit. No other violations related to flags or rooftop signs were issued to any other business located within the City of Asheville’s jurisdiction during this same time period.

The events of this enforcement action and the media coverage it received has inspired interest in the City of Asheville initiating a change in the zoning ordinance that affect the regulation of signs and the use of flags as signs. There are several options that could be considered:

Option 1

Delete section 7-13-3(a)(17) that prohibits the use of flags in conjunction with a commercial promotion or as an advertising device; maintain existing exemption for American flags.

Pros:

- Allows for a much more liberal application of flags, decorative or otherwise, to be used in conjunction with commercial advertising.
- Exempts businesses from local enforcement actions (although still potentially subject to federal enforcement).

Cons:

- Opens up opportunity for excessive use of flags without local law to control.
- Contrary to Federal standards (with respect to the American flag).

Option 2

Delete section 7-13-3(a)(17); maintain existing exemption for American flags; and amend sign code to allow all flags non-exempt flags as an allowable form of signage and include in sign permit applications.

Pro:

- Regulates and limits the use of flags as signage.

Cons:

- Sign face of flags would have to be included in the total allowance for commercial signs, resulting in less sign area for traditional signs.
- In some cases, this could be contrary to Federal standards.
- Still requires the exercise of judgment from enforcement officers to determine whether flag is a patriotic display vs. a sign.

Option 3

Amend Section 7-13-2(c)(3) to clarify that in order to be considered exempt, American flags shall be displayed in accordance with the federal standards set forth in Title 4, Chapter 1 of the U.S. Code. This can be done in conjunction with a change to the sign application form and process that informs business owners of these requirements.

Pros:

- Fully informs applicants of their right to display the flag and how to do so according to Federal standards.
- Provides information at time of permitting, reduces the need for after-the-fact enforcement.
- Eliminates the need for enforcement officers to use judgment in determining when a flag is being used as a sign.

Con:

- Maintains the prohibition on using the American flag for commercial advertising purposes (supports Federal standard).

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends Option 3 and that Council request a wording amendment to be brought before the Planning & Zoning Commission for consideration.

Attachments:

- (1) TNT Flag Sign Photos
- (2) US Flag Code



Patton Avenue Site, Fallen Flag on June 27, 2007



Patton Avenue Site, Fallen Flag on July 2, 2007



Wal-Mart Site, June 26, 2007, Inclement Weather



Wal-Mart Site, June 27, 2007

United States Code Title 4 Chapter 1 — The Flag

§1. Flag; stripes and stars on

The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall be forty-eight stars [**Note that sec. 2 which follows provides for additional stars. Today the flag has fifty stars representing the fifty states — Webmaster**], white in a blue field

§2. Same; additional stars

On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission

§3. Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag

Any person who, within the District of Columbia, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America; or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or to public view, or give away or have in possession for sale, or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words "flag, standard, colors, or ensign", as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America.

§4. Pledge of allegiance to the flag; manner of delivery

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag: "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.", should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove any non-religious headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute. [[See Congressional Notes re use of "under God."](#)]

§5. Display and use of flag by civilians; codification of rules and customs; definition

The following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States. The flag of the United States for the purpose of this chapter shall be defined according to title 4, United States Code, Chapter 1, Section 1 and Section 2 and [Executive Order 10834](#) issued pursuant thereto.

§6. Time and occasions for display

- a. It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves 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.
- b. The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.
- c. The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all-weather flag is displayed.
- d. The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on
 - o New Year's Day, January 1
 - o Inauguration Day, January 20
 - o Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, third Monday in January
 - o Lincoln's Birthday, February 12
 - o Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February
 - o Easter Sunday (variable)
 - o Mother's Day, second Sunday in May

- o Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May
 - o Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May
 - o Flag Day, June 14
 - o Independence Day, July 4
 - o Labor Day, first Monday in September
 - o Constitution Day, September 17
 - o Columbus Day, second Monday in October
 - o Navy Day, October 27
 - o Veterans Day, November 11
 - o Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November
 - o Christmas Day, December 25
 - o and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States
 - o the birthdays of States (date of admission)
 - o and on State holidays.
- e. The flag should be displayed daily on or near the main administration building of every public institution.
- f. The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.
- g. The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

§7. Position and manner of display

The flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

- a. The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i) of this section.
- b. The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender.
- c. 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, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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. 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.
- g. 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.
- h. When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from

- a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.
- i. 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.
 - j. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.
 - k. 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 to the right of the audience.
 - l. The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.
 - m. 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 a 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. The flag shall be flown at half-staff 30 days from the death of the President or a former President; 10 days from the day of death of the Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives; from the day of death until interment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Secretary of an executive or military department, a former Vice President, or the Governor of a State, territory, or possession; and on the day of death and the following day for a Member of Congress. The flag shall be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day, unless that day is also Armed Forces Day. As used in this subsection —
 - 1. the term "half-staff" means the position of the flag when it is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff;
 - 2. the term "executive or military department" means any agency listed under sections 101 and 102 of title 5, United States Code; and
 - 3. the term "Member of Congress" means a Senator, a Representative, a Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.
 - n. When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.
 - o. When the flag is suspended across a corridor or lobby in a building with only one main entrance, it should be suspended vertically with the union of the flag to the observer's left upon entering. If the building has more than one main entrance, the flag should be suspended vertically near the center of the corridor or lobby with the union to the north, when entrances are to the east and west or to the east when entrances are to the north and south. If there are entrances in more than two directions, the union should be to the east.

§8. Respect for 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. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

- a. 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.

- b. The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.
- c. The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.
- d. The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of the platform, and for decoration in general.
- e. The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.
- f. The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.
- g. The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.
- h. The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
- i. The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.
- j. No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.
- k. The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning

§9. Conduct during hoisting, lowering or passing of flag

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present except those in uniform should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Aliens should stand at attention. The salute to the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes

§10. Modification of rules and customs by President

Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation

United States Code Title 36 Chapter 3 — National Anthem, Motto, Floral Emblem, and March

§301. National anthem; Star-Spangled Banner

- a. The composition consisting of the words and music known as The Star-Spangled Banner is designated the national anthem of the United States of America.
- b. Conduct during playing — During rendition of the national anthem—
 - 1. when the flag is displayed —
 - A. all present except those in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart;
 - B. men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold the headdress at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart; and
 - C. individuals in uniform should give the military salute at the first note of the anthem and maintain that position until the last note; and

2. when the flag is not displayed, all present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed.

§302. National motto

"In God we trust" is the national motto.

§303. National floral emblem

The flower commonly known as the rose is the national floral emblem.

§304. National march

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

How to Display the Flag

PRINTER FRIENDLY VERSION FROM <http://www.ushistory.org/betsy>

1. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.



2. 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 [*that means the viewer's left --Webmaster*], and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



3. 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. By "half-staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.



4. 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. 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 right of the flag of the United States (the viewer's left). When the flag is half-masted, both flags are half-masted, with the US flag at the mid-point and the other flag below.



5. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.



6. When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff.



7. When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.



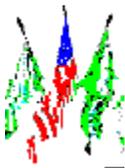
8. When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed in the same way, that is with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes or drapings are desired, bunting of blue, white and red should be used, but never the flag.



9. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag, or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.



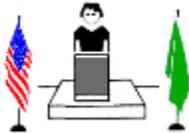
10. The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.



11. 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.



12. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium on or off a podium, 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 (to the right of the audience).



13. When the flag is displayed on a car, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender.



14. When hung in a window where it is viewed from the street, place the union at the head and over the left shoulder.

