



TOWN OF RIVER BEND

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RIVER BEND TOWN COUNCIL PROPOSED AGENDA

Work Session Meeting

September 10, 2026

River Bend Town Hall – 45 Shoreline Drive

5:00 p.m.

1. **VOTE** - Agenda: Additions / Deletions / Adoption
2. Discussion – Flag Policy - Bledsoe
3. Discussion – Address to Council Policy – Leonard
4. Discussion – River Bend Facebook Page - Benton
5. Discussion – Meeting Time Change - Benton
6. Discussion – Grant Application Update – Jackson
7. **VOTE** – Planning Board Appointment - Sheffield
8. Review Agenda - Nobles
9. Adjournment

Pledge Next Week: Leonard

Town of River Bend

Flag Policy

(A) The Town of River Bend will adhere to the Title 4, Chapter 1 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the U.S. Flag Code, in consideration of the flying of the United States and other flags at town-owned facilities and on town-owned property.

(B) Flags shall be flown at half-staff at town-owned facilities and on town-owned property in accordance with Proclamation No. 3044 *Display of Flag at Half-Staff Upon Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials*, as is included in the U.S. Flag Code, and any future amendments thereto.

(C) In addition to Proclamation No. 3044 guidelines, the Town of River Bend may also fly flags at half-staff during special circumstances as determined by the Mayor or Town Council.

(D) Each year, flags are to be flown at half-staff from sunrise to sunset, unless otherwise indicated below, for the following observances:

- National Firefighters Memorial Day
- Peace Officers Memorial Day
- Memorial Day (sunrise to 12 noon)
- Patriot Day
- Pearl Harbor Day

(E) The President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina have the authority to direct the lowering of flags on federal and state property respectively. Flag lowering based on Presidential Proclamations and/or Governor's Orders which are outside of the scope of the United States Flag Code are not applicable to flags flown on town-owned property.

4 USC Ch. 1: THE FLAG**From Title 4—FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES****CHAPTER 1—THE FLAG**

Sec.	
1.	Flag; stripes and stars on.
2.	Same; additional stars.
3.	Use of flag for advertising purposes; mutilation of flag.
4.	Pledge of allegiance to the flag; manner of delivery.
5.	Display and use of flag by civilians; codification of rules and customs; definition.
6.	Time and occasions for display.
7.	Position and manner of display.
8.	Respect for flag.
9.	Conduct during hoisting, lowering or passing of flag.
10.	Modification of rules and customs by President.

EDITORIAL NOTES**AMENDMENTS**

1998—Pub. L. 105–225, §2(b), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1498, added items 4 to 10.

§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, white in a blue field.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642.)

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES**SHORT TITLE OF 2018 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 115–123, div. A, §10101, Feb. 9, 2018, 132 Stat. 64, provided that: "This division [amending section 7 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 7 of this title] may be cited as the 'Honoring Hometown Heroes Act'."

SHORT TITLE OF 2017 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115–15, §1, Mar. 28, 2017, 131 Stat. 79, provided that: "This Act [amending section 6 of this title] may be cited as the 'Vietnam War Veterans Recognition Act of 2017'."

SHORT TITLE OF 2009 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 111–41, §1, July 27, 2009, 123 Stat. 1962, provided that: "This Act [amending section 6 of this title] may be cited as the 'Korean War Veterans Recognition Act'."

SHORT TITLE OF 2007 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 110–41, §1, June 29, 2007, 121 Stat. 233, provided that: "This Act [amending section 7 of this title and provisions set out as a note under section 7 of this title] may be cited as the 'Army Specialist Joseph P. Micks Federal Flag Code Amendment Act of 2007'."

SHORT TITLE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106–252, §1, July 28, 2000, 114 Stat. 626, provided that: "This Act [enacting sections 116 to 126 of this title and provisions set out as a note under section 116 of this title] may be cited as the 'Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act'."

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10798

Ex. Ord. No. 10798, Jan. 3, 1959, 24 F.R. 79, which prescribed proportions and sizes of flags until July 4, 1960, was revoked by section 33 of Ex. Ord. No. 10834, set out as a note under this section.

Ex. ORD. No. 10834. PROPORTIONS AND SIZES OF FLAGS AND POSITION OF STARS

Ex. Ord. No. 10834, Aug. 21, 1959, 24 F.R. 6865, provided:

WHEREAS the State of Hawaii has this day been admitted into the Union; and

WHEREAS section 2 of title 4 of the United States Code provides as follows: "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."; and

WHEREAS the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended [see chapters 1 to 11 of Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, and division C (except sections 3302, 3307(e), 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of Title 41, Public Contracts] authorizes the President to prescribe policies and directives governing the procurement and utilization of property by executive agencies; and

WHEREAS the interests of the Government require that orderly and reasonable provision be made for various matters pertaining to the flag and that appropriate regulations governing the procurement and utilization of national flags and union jacks by executive agencies be prescribed:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended [see Short Title of 1949 Act note under section 101 of Title 41, Public Contracts], it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I—DESIGN OF THE FLAG

SECTION 1. The flag of the United States shall have thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and a union consisting of white stars on a field of blue.

SEC. 2. The positions of the stars in the union of the flag and in the union jack shall be as indicated on the attachment to this order, which is hereby made a part of this order.

SEC. 3. The dimensions of the constituent parts of the flag shall conform to the proportions set forth in the attachment referred to in section 2 of this order.

PART II—REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

SEC. 21. The following sizes of flags are authorized for executive agencies:

Size	Dimensions of Flag	
	Hoist (width)	Fly (length)
	Feet	Feet
(1)	20.00	38.00
(2)	10.00	19.00
(3)	8.95	17.00
(4)	7.00	11.00
(5)	5.00	9.50
(6)	4.33	5.50
(7)	3.50	6.65
(8)	3.00	4.00
(9)	3.00	5.70
(10)	2.37	4.50
(11)	1.32	2.50

SEC. 22. Flags manufactured or purchased for the use of executive agencies:

(a) Shall conform to the provisions of Part I of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24, or except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of section 21, of this order.

(b) Shall conform to the provisions of section 21 of this order, except as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to the provisions of section 24 of this order.

SEC. 23. The exterior dimensions of each union jack manufactured or purchased for executive agencies shall equal the respective exterior dimensions of the union of a flag of a size authorized by or pursuant to this order. The size of the union jack flown with the national flag shall be the same as the size of the union of that national flag.

SEC. 24. (a) The Secretary of Defense in respect of procurement for the Department of Defense (including military colors) and the Administrator of General Services in respect of procurement for executive agencies other than the Department of Defense may, for cause which the Secretary or the Administrator, as the case may be, deems sufficient, make necessary minor adjustments in one or more of the dimensions or proportionate dimensions prescribed by this order, or authorize proportions or sizes other than those prescribed by section 3 or section 21 of this order.

(b) So far as practicable, (1) the actions of the Secretary of Defense under the provisions of section 24(a) of this order, as they relate to the various organizational elements of the Department of Defense, shall be coordinated, and (2) the Secretary and the Administrator shall mutually coordinate their actions under that section.

SEC. 25. Subject to such limited exceptions as the Secretary of Defense in respect of the Department of Defense, and the Administrator of General Services in respect of executive agencies other than the Department of Defense, may approve, all national flags and union jacks now in the possession of executive agencies, or hereafter acquired by executive agencies under contracts awarded prior to the date of this order, including those so possessed or so acquired by the General Services Administration, for distribution to other agencies, shall be utilized until unserviceable.

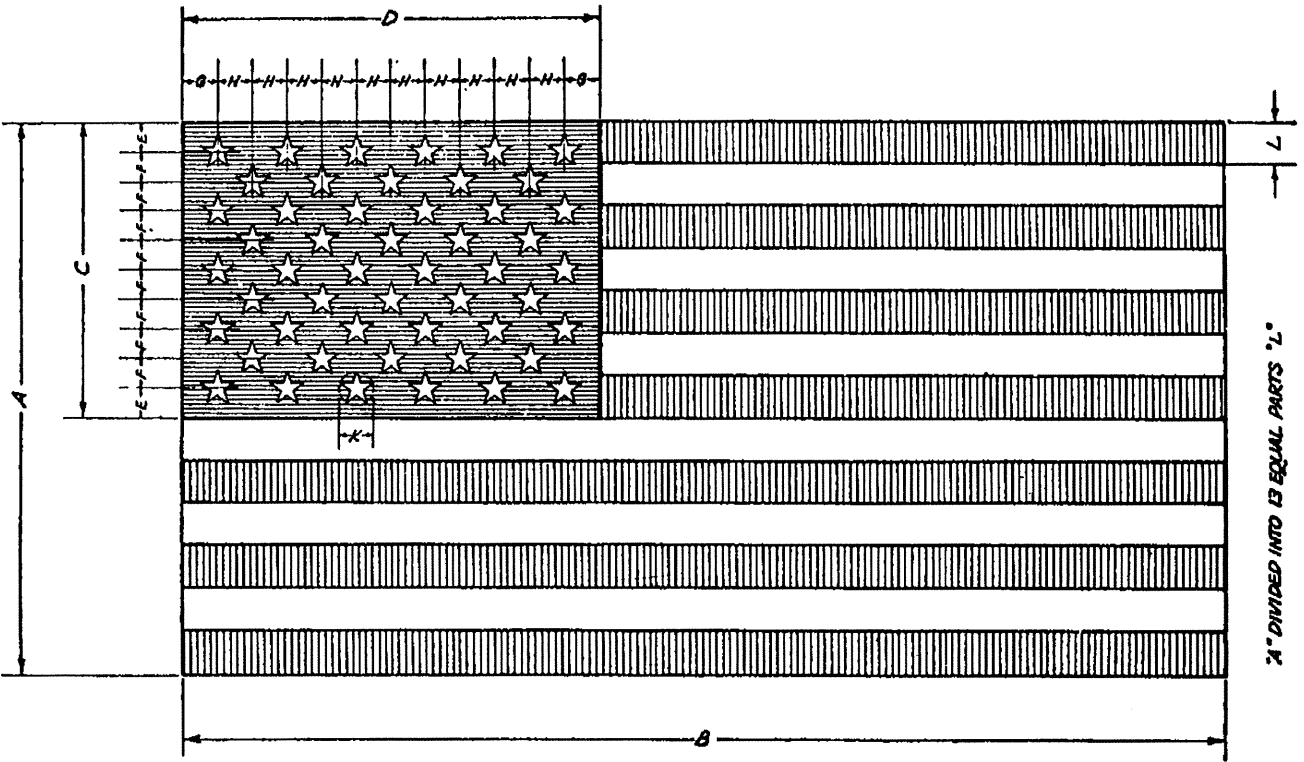
PART III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 31. The flag prescribed by Executive Order No. 10798 of January 3, 1959, shall be the official flag of the United States until July 4, 1960, and on that date the flag prescribed by Part I of this order shall become the official flag of the United States; but this section shall neither derogate from section 24 or section 25 of this order nor preclude the procurement, for executive agencies, of flags provided for by or pursuant to this order at any time after the date of this order.

SEC. 32. As used in this order, the term "executive agencies" means the executive departments and independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government, including wholly-owned Government corporations.

SEC. 33. Executive Order No. 10798 of January 3, 1959, is hereby revoked.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.



Standard proportions

Hoist (width) of flag 1.0	Fly (length) of flag 1.9	Hoist (width) of Union 0.5385 (7/13)	Fly (length) of Union 0.76	0.054	0.054	0.063	0.063	Diameter of star 0.0616	Width of stripe 0.0769 (1/13)
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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L
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§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.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642.)

§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.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 389, 61 Stat. 642; Pub. L. 90–381, §3, July 5, 1968, 82 Stat. 291.)

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

1968—Pub. L. 90–381 struck out "; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, colors, or ensign," after "substance on which so placed".

§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. Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1494; amended Pub. L. 107–293, §2(a), Nov. 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 2060; Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title V, §586, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 777.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
4	36:172.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §7, 56 Stat. 380; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §7, 56 Stat. 1077; Dec. 28, 1945, ch. 607, 59 Stat. 668; June 14, 1954, ch. 297, 68 Stat. 249; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (19), 90 Stat. 813.

EDITORIAL NOTES**CODIFICATION**

Amendment by Pub. L. 107–293 reaffirmed the exact language of the Pledge, see section 2(b) of Pub. L. 107–293, set out as a Reaffirmation of Language note below.

AMENDMENTS

2013—Pub. L. 113–66 inserted at end "Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform."

2002—Pub. L. 107–293 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: "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 their 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."

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES**FINDINGS**

Pub. L. 107–293, §1, Nov. 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 2057, provided that: "Congress finds the following:

"(1) On November 11, 1620, prior to embarking for the shores of America, the Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact that declared: 'Having undertaken, for the Glory of God and the advancement of the Christian Faith and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia,'

"(2) On July 4, 1776, America's Founding Fathers, after appealing to the 'Laws of Nature, and of Nature's God' to justify their separation from Great Britain, then declared: 'We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness'.

"(3) In 1781, Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and later the Nation's third President, in his work titled 'Notes on the State of Virginia' wrote: 'God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the Gift of God. That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever.'

"(4) On May 14, 1787, George Washington, as President of the Constitutional Convention, rose to admonish and exhort the delegates and declared: 'If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God!'

"(5) On July 21, 1789, on the same day that it approved the Establishment Clause concerning religion, the First Congress of the United States also passed the Northwest Ordinance, providing for a territorial government for lands northwest of the Ohio River, which declared: 'Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.'

"(6) On September 25, 1789, the First Congress unanimously approved a resolution calling on President George Washington to proclaim a National Day of Thanksgiving for the people of the United States by declaring, 'a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a constitution of government for their safety and happiness.'

"(7) On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address on the site of the battle and declared: 'It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"(8) On April 28, 1952, in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Zorach v. Clauson*, 343 U.S. 306 (1952), in which school children were allowed to be excused from public schools for religious observances and education, Justice William O. Douglas, in writing for the Court stated: 'The First Amendment, however, does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of Church and State. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways, in which there shall be no

concern or union or dependency one on the other. That is the common sense of the matter. Otherwise the State and religion would be aliens to each other—hostile, suspicious, and even unfriendly. Churches could not be required to pay even property taxes. Municipalities would not be permitted to render police or fire protection to religious groups. Policemen who helped parishioners into their places of worship would violate the Constitution. Prayers in our legislative halls; the appeals to the Almighty in the messages of the Chief Executive; the proclamations making Thanksgiving Day a holiday; "so help me God" in our courtroom oaths—these and all other references to the Almighty that run through our laws, our public rituals, our ceremonies would be flouting the First Amendment. A fastidious atheist or agnostic could even object to the supplication with which the Court opens each session: "God save the United States and this Honorable Court." '

"(9) On June 15, 1954, Congress passed and President Eisenhower signed into law a statute that was clearly consistent with the text and intent of the Constitution of the United States, that amended the Pledge of Allegiance to read: '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.'

"(10) On July 20, 1956, Congress proclaimed that the national motto of the United States is 'In God We Trust', and that motto is inscribed above the main door of the Senate, behind the Chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and on the currency of the United States.

"(11) On June 17, 1963, in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Abington School District v. Schempp*, 374 U.S. 203 (1963), in which compulsory school prayer was held unconstitutional, Justices Goldberg and Harlan, concurring in the decision, stated: 'But untutored devotion to the concept of neutrality can lead to invocation or approval of results which partake not simply of that noninterference and noninvolvement with the religious which the Constitution commands, but of a brooding and pervasive devotion to the secular and a passive, or even active, hostility to the religious. Such results are not only not compelled by the Constitution, but, it seems to me, are prohibited by it. Neither government nor this Court can or should ignore the significance of the fact that a vast portion of our people believe in and worship God and that many of our legal, political, and personal values derive historically from religious teachings. Government must inevitably take cognizance of the existence of religion and, indeed, under certain circumstances the First Amendment may require that it do so.'

"(12) On March 5, 1984, in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Lynch v. Donnelly*, 465 U.S. 668 (1984), in which a city government's display of a nativity scene was held to be constitutional, Chief Justice Burger, writing for the Court, stated: 'There is an unbroken history of official acknowledgment by all three branches of government of the role of religion in American life from at least 1789 . . . [E]xamples of reference to our religious heritage are found in the statutorily prescribed national motto "In God We Trust" (36 U.S.C. 186) [now 36 U.S.C. 302], which Congress and the President mandated for our currency, see (31 U.S.C. 5112(d)(1) (1982 ed.)), and in the language "One Nation under God", as part of the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag. That pledge is recited by many thousands of public school children—and adults—every year . . . Art galleries supported by public revenues display religious paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries, predominantly inspired by one religious faith. The National Gallery in Washington, maintained with Government support, for example, has long exhibited masterpieces with religious messages, notably the Last Supper, and paintings depicting the Birth of Christ, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection, among many others with explicit Christian themes and messages. The very chamber in which oral arguments on this case were heard is decorated with a notable and permanent—not seasonal—symbol of religion: Moses with the Ten Commandments. Congress has long provided chapels in the Capitol for religious worship and meditation.'

"(13) On June 4, 1985, in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Wallace v. Jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38 (1985), in which a mandatory moment of silence to be used for meditation or voluntary prayer was held unconstitutional, Justice O'Connor, concurring in the judgment and addressing the contention that the Court's holding would render the Pledge of Allegiance unconstitutional because Congress amended it in 1954 to add the words 'under God,' stated 'In my view, the words "under God" in the Pledge, as codified at (36 U.S.C. 172) [now 4 U.S.C. 4], serve as an acknowledgment of religion with "the legitimate secular purposes of solemnizing public occasions, [and] expressing confidence in the future." '

"(14) On November 20, 1992, the United States Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit, in *Sherman v. Community Consolidated School District 21*, 980 F.2d 437 (7th Cir. 1992), held that a school district's policy for voluntary recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance including the words 'under God' was constitutional.

"(15) The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals erroneously held, in *Newdow v. U.S. Congress* (9th Cir. June 26, 2002), that the Pledge of Allegiance's use of the express religious reference 'under God' violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, and that, therefore, a school district's policy and practice of teacher-led voluntary recitations of the Pledge of Allegiance is unconstitutional.

"(16) The erroneous rationale of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in *Newdow* would lead to the absurd result that the Constitution's use of the express religious reference 'Year of our Lord' in Article VII violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, and that, therefore, a school district's policy and practice of teacher-led voluntary recitations of the Constitution itself would be unconstitutional."

REAFFIRMATION OF LANGUAGE

Pub. L. 107–293, §2(b), Nov. 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 2060, provided that: "In codifying this subsection [probably should be "section", meaning section 2 of Pub. L. 107–293, which amended this section], the Office of the Law Revision Counsel shall show in the historical and statutory notes that the 107th Congress reaffirmed the exact language that has appeared in the Pledge for decades."

§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 is 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 sections 1 and 2 of this title and Executive Order 10834 issued pursuant thereto.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1494.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
5	36:173.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §1, 56 Stat. 377; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §1, 56 Stat. 1074; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (1), 90 Stat. 810.

EDITORIAL NOTES

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Executive Order 10834, referred to in text, is set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

FREEDOM TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG

Pub. L. 109–243, July 24, 2006, 120 Stat. 572, provided that:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Freedom to Display the American Flag Act of 2005'.

"SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this Act—

"(1) the term 'flag of the United States' has the meaning given the term 'flag, standard, colors, or ensign' under section 3 of title 4, United States Code;

"(2) the terms 'condominium association' and 'cooperative association' have the meanings given such terms under section 604 of Public Law 96–399 (15 U.S.C. 3603);

"(3) the term 'residential real estate management association' has the meaning given such term under section 528 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 528); and

"(4) the term 'member'—

"(A) as used with respect to a condominium association, means an owner of a condominium unit (as defined under section 604 of Public Law 96–399 (15 U.S.C. 3603)) within such association;

"(B) as used with respect to a cooperative association, means a cooperative unit owner (as defined under section 604 of Public Law 96–399 (15 U.S.C. 3603)) within such association; and

"(C) as used with respect to a residential real estate management association, means an owner of a residential property within a subdivision, development, or similar area subject to any policy or restriction adopted by such association.

"SEC. 3. RIGHT TO DISPLAY THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

"A condominium association, cooperative association, or residential real estate management association may not adopt or enforce any policy, or enter into any agreement, that would restrict or prevent a member of the association from displaying the flag of the United States on residential property within the association with respect to which such member has a separate ownership interest or a right to exclusive possession or use.

"SEC. 4. LIMITATIONS.

"Nothing in this Act shall be considered to permit any display or use that is inconsistent with—

"(1) any provision of chapter 1 of title 4, United States Code, or any rule or custom pertaining to the proper display or use of the flag of the United States (as established pursuant to such chapter or any otherwise applicable provision of law); or

"(2) any reasonable restriction pertaining to the time, place, or manner of displaying the flag of the United States necessary to protect a substantial interest of the condominium association, cooperative association, or residential real estate management association."

§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 flagstaffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed 24 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 New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, third Monday in January; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February; National Vietnam War Veterans Day, March 29; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May; Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May; Flag Day, June 14; Father's Day, third Sunday in June; Independence Day, July 4; National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, July 27; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, second Monday in October; Navy Day, October 27; Veterans Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (date of admission); 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.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1494; amended Pub. L. 106–80, §1, Oct. 25, 1999, 113 Stat. 1285; Pub. L. 110–239, §1, June 3, 2008, 122 Stat. 1559; Pub. L. 111–41, §2, July 27, 2009, 123 Stat. 1962; Pub. L. 115–15, §2, Mar. 28, 2017, 131 Stat. 79.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
6	36:174.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §2, 56 Stat. 378; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §2, 56 Stat. 1074; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (2)–(5), 90 Stat. 810.

In subsection (d), the words "Veterans Day" are substituted for "Armistice Day" because of the Act of June 1, 1954 (ch. 250, 68 Stat. 168).

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 115–15 inserted "National Vietnam War Veterans Day, March 29;" after "third Monday in February;"

2009—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 111–41 inserted "National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, July 27;" after "July 4;"

2008—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 110–239 inserted "Father's Day, third Sunday in June;" after "Flag Day, June 14;"

1999—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 106–80 inserted "Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, third Monday in January;" after "January 20;"

§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 death of a member of the Armed Forces from any State, territory, or possession who dies while serving on active duty, or the death of a first responder working in any State, territory, or possession who dies while serving in the line of duty, the Governor of that State, territory, or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff, and the same authority is provided to the Mayor of the District of Columbia with respect to present or former officials of the District of Columbia, members of the Armed Forces from the District of Columbia, and first responders working in the District of Columbia. When the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, or the Mayor of the District of Columbia, issues a proclamation under the preceding sentence that the National flag be flown at half-staff in that State, territory, or possession or in the District of Columbia because of the death of a member of the Armed Forces, the National flag flown at any Federal installation or facility in the area covered by that proclamation shall be flown at half-staff consistent with that proclamation. 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;

(3) the term "Member of Congress" means a Senator, a Representative, a Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico; and

(4) the term "first responder" means a "public safety officer" as defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284).

(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.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1495; amended Pub. L. 110–41, §3, June 29, 2007, 121 Stat. 233; Pub. L. 115–123, div. A, §10102(a), (b), Feb. 9, 2018, 132 Stat. 64.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
7	36:175.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §3, 56 Stat. 378; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §3, 56 Stat. 1075; July 9, 1953, ch. 183, 67 Stat. 142; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (6)–(11), 90 Stat. 811; Sept. 13, 1994, Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXII, §320922(b), 108 Stat. 2131.

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

2018—Subsec. (m). Pub. L. 115–123, §10102(a), in sixth sentence of introductory provisions, substituted "possession of the United States," for "possession of the United States or" and "former officials of the District of Columbia," for "former officials of the District of Columbia and" and inserted "or the death of a first responder working in any State, territory, or possession who dies while serving in the line of duty," after "while serving on active duty," and ", and first responders working in the District of Columbia" before the period.

Subsec. (m)(2). Pub. L. 115–123, §10102(b)(1), substituted a semicolon for ", United States Code; and".

Subsec. (m)(4). Pub. L. 115–123, §10102(b)(2), (3), added par. (4).

2007—Subsec. (m). Pub. L. 110–41, in sixth sentence, inserted "or the death of a member of the Armed Forces from any State, territory, or possession who dies while serving on active duty" after "present or former official of the government of any State, territory, or possession of the United States" and substituted ", and the same authority is provided to the Mayor of the District of Columbia with respect to present or former officials of the District of Columbia and members of the Armed Forces from the District of Columbia. When the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, or the Mayor of the District of Columbia, issues a proclamation under the preceding sentence that the National flag be flown at half-staff in that State, territory, or possession or in the District of Columbia because of the death of a member of the Armed Forces, the National flag flown at any Federal installation or facility in the area covered by that proclamation shall be flown at half-staff consistent with that proclamation." for period at end.

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115–123, div. A, §10102(c), Feb. 9, 2018, 132 Stat. 64, provided that: "The amendments made by this section [amending this section] shall apply with respect to deaths of first responders occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act [Feb. 9, 2018]."

FINDING

Pub. L. 110-41, §2, June 29, 2007, 121 Stat. 233, provided that: "Congress finds that members of the Armed Forces of the United States defend the freedom and security of the United States."

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PROC. NO. 3044. DISPLAY OF FLAG AT HALF-STAFF UPON DEATH OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS AND FORMER OFFICIALS

Proc. No. 3044, Mar. 1, 1954, 19 F.R. 1235, as amended by Proc. No. 3948, Dec. 12, 1969, 34 F.R. 19699, provided:

WHEREAS it is appropriate that the flag of the United States of America be flown at half-staff on Federal buildings, grounds, and facilities upon the death of principal officials and former officials of the Government of the United States and the Governors of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States as a mark of respect to their memory; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that rules be prescribed for the uniform observance of this mark of respect by all executive departments and agencies of the Government, and as a guide to the people of the Nation generally on such occasions:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following rules with respect to the display of the flag of the United States of America at half-staff upon the death of the officials hereinafter designated:

1. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions for the period indicated upon the death of any of the following-designated officials or former officials of the United States:

(a) The President or a former President: for thirty days from the day of death.

The flag shall also be flown at half-staff for such period at all United States embassies, legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

(b) The Vice President, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives: for ten days from the day of death.

(c) An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, a former Vice President, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, or the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives: from the day of death until interment.

2. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia on the day of death and on the following day upon the death of a United States Senator, Representative, Territorial Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and it shall also be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the State, Congressional District, Territory, or Commonwealth of such Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Commissioner, respectively, from the day of death until interment.

3. The flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings and grounds of the Federal Government in a State, Territory, or possession of the United States upon the death of the Governor of such State, Territory, or possession from the day of death until interment.

4. In the event of the death of other officials, former officials, or foreign dignitaries, the flag of the United States shall be displayed at half-staff in accordance with such orders or instructions as may be issued by or at the direction of the President, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law.

5. The heads of the several departments and agencies of the Government may direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff on buildings, grounds, or naval vessels under their jurisdiction on occasions other than those specified herein which they consider proper, and that suitable military honors be rendered as appropriate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

§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, except as may be necessary in limited circumstances and done in a respectful manner as part of a military or patriotic observance.

(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.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1497; amended Pub. L. 118–159, div. A, title XVII, §1703(a), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2208.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
8	36:176.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §4, 56 Stat. 379; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §4, 56 Stat. 1076; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (12)–(16), 90 Stat. 812.

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

2024—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 118–159 inserted ", except as may be necessary in limited circumstances and done in a respectful manner as part of a military or patriotic observance" after "aloft and free".

STATUTORY NOTES AND RELATED SUBSIDIARIES

MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY

Pub. L. 118–159, div. A, title XVII, §1703(b), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2208, provided that: "The Secretary of Defense shall—

"(1) rescind the February 10, 2023, Department of Defense memorandum entitled, 'Clarification of Department of Defense Community Engagement Policy on Showing Proper Respect to the United States Flag'; and

"(2) support military recruitment through public outreach events during patriotic and military observances, including the display of the United States flag regardless of size and position, including horizontally, provided that, in accordance with section 8(b) of title 4, United States Code, the flag never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise."

§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 in uniform should render the military salute. Members of the Armed Forces and veterans who are present but not in uniform may render the military salute. All other persons present should face the flag and stand at attention with their right hand over the heart, or if applicable, remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Citizens of other countries present should stand at attention. All such conduct toward the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1498; Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title V, §594, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 138.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
9	36:177.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §5, 56 Stat. 380; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §5, 56 Stat. 1077; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (17), 90 Stat. 812.

EDITORIAL NOTES

AMENDMENTS

2008—Pub. L. 110–181 substituted "all persons present in uniform should render the military salute. Members of the Armed Forces and veterans who are present but not in uniform may render the military salute. All other persons present should face the flag and stand at attention with their right hand over the heart, or if applicable, remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Citizens of other countries present should stand at attention. All such conduct toward the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes." for "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.

(Added Pub. L. 105–225, §2(a), Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1498.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
10	36:178.	June 22, 1942, ch. 435, §8, 56 Stat. 380; Dec. 22, 1942, ch. 806, §8, 56 Stat. 1077; July 7, 1976, Pub. L. 94–344, (20), 90 Stat. 813.

EDITORIAL NOTES

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Herein, referred to in text, means sections 4 to 10 of this title.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS**PROC. NO. 2605. THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES**

Proc. No. 2605, Feb. 18, 1944, 9 F.R. 1957, 58 Stat. 1126, provided:

The flag of the United States of America is universally representative of the principles of the justice, liberty, and democracy enjoyed by the people of the United States; and

People all over the world recognize the flag of the United States as symbolic of the United States; and

The effective prosecution of the war requires a proper understanding by the people of other countries of the material assistance being given by the Government of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, particularly by the Joint Resolution approved June 22, 1942, as amended by the Joint Resolution approved December 22, 1942 [now sections 4 to 10 of this title], as President and Commander in Chief, it is hereby proclaimed as follows:

1. The use of the flag of the United States or any representation thereof, if approved by the Foreign Economic Administration, on labels, packages, cartons, cases, or other containers for articles or products of the United States intended for export as lend-lease aid, as relief and rehabilitation aid, or as emergency supplies for the Territories and possessions of the United States, or similar purposes, shall be considered a proper use of the flag of the United States and consistent with the honor and respect due to the flag.

2. If any article or product so labelled, packaged or otherwise bearing the flag of the United States or any representation thereof, as provided for in section 1, should, by force of circumstances, be diverted to the ordinary channels of domestic trade, no person shall be considered as violating the rules and customs pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States, as set forth in the Joint Resolution approved June 22, 1942, as amended by the Joint Resolution approved December 22, 1942 (U.S.C., Supp. II, title 36, secs. 171–178) [now sections 4 to 10 of this title] for possessing, transporting, displaying, selling or otherwise transferring any such article or product solely because the label, package, carton, case, or other container bears the flag of the United States or any representation thereof.

North Carolina State Government Flag Guide



About this Guide

This guide is designed to direct state agencies regarding the flying of the North Carolina and United States flags on state-owned buildings or properties. It also may be used by citizens who wish to make informed decisions about flying flags on private property.¹ The protocols for flying the flags at state facilities are a combination of state and federal statutes and policies.

In this guide you will find:

- Flag Display Guidelines for Internal and External Use
- Processions
- Flying Flags at Half-Staff- Authority, Protocol and Notifications
- Proper Disposal
- Flag Orders

¹ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 5: Display and use of flag by civilians; codification of rules and customs; definition](#)

Displaying Flags

The United States and North Carolina flag must be flown each day, and especially on all state and federal holidays.²

For External Display

It is custom to display the United States and North Carolina flags only from sunrise to sunset on state buildings and stationary flagstaffs in front of state buildings. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flags may be displayed 24-hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.³

Neither the United States nor the North Carolina flag should be displayed in inclement weather unless an all-weather flag is used.⁴

The North Carolina flag should never be placed above the United States flag; if on the same level, the North Carolina flag should be placed to the right of the United States flag.⁵

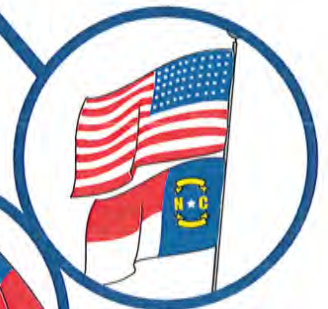
When the North Carolina flag is flown on the same halyard with the United States flag, it should always be under the national flag. When the North Carolina flag is flown from adjacent staffs, the United States flag should always be hoisted first and lowered last.⁶

For Internal Display

When the North Carolina flag is displayed with the United States flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the North Carolina flag should be on the left (the NC flag's own left), and its staff should be behind the staff of the United States flag.⁷

Processions

The North Carolina flag, when carried in a procession with the United States flag, should be on the marching left; that is, to the left of the United States flag.⁸



² [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 6\(d\): Time and occasions for display](#)

³ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 6\(a\): Time and occasions for display](#)

⁴ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 6\(c\): Time and occasions for display](#)

⁵ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7\(c\): Position and manner of display](#)

⁶ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7\(f\): Position and manner of display](#)

⁷ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7\(d\): Position and manner of display](#)

⁸ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7: Position and manner of display](#)

Flying Flags at Half-Staff

President and Governor Authority



Flags may be flown at half-staff by Presidential proclamation or by the Governor's order for government properties. Only the President of the United States and Governors of states, territories or possessions have the authority to issue such proclamations and orders. The President has authority to lower flags on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the federal government. The Governor has authority over all flags at North Carolina facilities. In this capacity, the Governor may order the flags at state facilities to be flown at half-staff.⁹

Annual Half-Staff Proclamations

Each year, flags are lowered to half-staff for the following observances.

- National Firefighters Memorial Day, First Sunday in May (sunrise to sunset)
- Peace Officers Memorial Day, May 15 (sunrise to sunset)
- Memorial Day, Last Monday in May (sunrise to 12 noon)
- Patriot Day, September 11 (sunrise to sunset)
- Pearl Harbor Day, December 7 (sunrise to sunset)

Protocol for Flying Flags at Half-Staff

The duration that flags shall be displayed at half-staff shall be determined by the Presidential proclamation or Governor's order, or in the absence of any order or instruction, as defined in the U.S. Flag Code.¹⁰

The flag of the state of North Carolina shall be displayed at half-staff for the same period as the flag of the United States.

At no time shall an order be given that would result in the flag of the state of North Carolina being displayed in a manner inconsistent with the various policies governing the display of both the United States and North Carolina flags. As an example, since no flag may ever be flown above the flag of the United States, it shall never be possible for the flag of North Carolina to be displayed at full staff while the United States flag is at half-staff.¹¹

The above North Carolina State Flag policy will always apply unless otherwise

⁹ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7\(m\): Position and manner of display](#)

¹⁰ [PROC. No. 3044, Display of Flag at Half-Staff Upon Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials](#)

¹¹ [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7\(c\): Position and manner of display](#)

¹² [U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 7\(m\): Position and manner of display](#)

ordered by the President of the United States or the Governor of North Carolina. 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 again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.¹²

Half-Staff Notifications/Alerts

Any communications to be sent throughout the state regarding the lowering of flags to half-staff will be managed by the NC Department of Administration in the following manner:

Upon receipt of an order from the Governor, the Secretary of Administration shall notify the members of the Governor's Cabinet and selected state agencies. The list shall be maintained by the Department of Administration. State agencies not contacted by the Secretary of Administration shall be notified by their respective cabinet member.

A decision to fly the flag or flags at half-staff throughout the state shall be made known to the public by website, social media or via email from the North Carolina Flag Alert Listserv. To receive notifications, visit the North Carolina Flag Alert [Registration page](#) to subscribe.

All such orders to fly the flag at half-staff will be issued by the Governor in written form indicating the occasion being observed, the flag(s) to be lowered (North Carolina or North Carolina and United States), and the length of time the flag(s) should be at half-staff. In the absence of the Governor, the Secretary of Administration will issue such orders.

Special Circumstances

State and Federal Holidays

For state government agencies, whenever the public holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday is the public holiday.

Local Governments and Municipalities

Local government officials may also lower the United States and North Carolina flag on local government buildings upon the death of a current or former locally elected official (i.e., former mayor, city councilmember, etc.).¹³

¹³ PROC. No. 3044. Display of Flag at Half-Staff Upon Death of Certain Officials and Former Officials

¹⁴ North Carolina General Statute 143-345.9: Official "Prisoner of War/Missing in Action" flag to be flown over the State Capitol

¹⁵ U.S. Flag Code, Chapter 1, Statute 8(k): Respect for flag

POW/MIA Flag

In honor of their service and in remembrance of their sacrifice, the Department of Administration is authorized by statute to fly the official "Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA)" flag over the State Capitol.¹⁴

Proper Flag Disposal

Dry cleaning a soiled flag is not prohibited, but when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should be destroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by burning. Many veterans' and scouting organizations collect tattered flags for ceremonial disposal.¹⁵

How to Order a Flag

A United States and/ or North Carolina flag may be ordered from the NC Department of Administration's Division of Facility Management. The flag request form can be accessed [here](#).

For inquiries or to request additional information, please visit the Division of Facility Management's [website](#) or call 919-733-3514 for details.

DRAFT

Town of River Bend

Address to Council Policy

The Address to Council period shall be reserved as an item of business on the agenda for the Council's regular session, which is currently held on the 3rd Thursday of each month. All Addresses to the Council during this period shall be subject to the terms of this policy. The purpose of an agenda is twofold. They are: 1) To inform each Council member of the items that will be discussed during the meeting, and 2) To allow each Council member an equal opportunity to review those items in advance of the meeting where they will be discussed. This process allows Council members to be equally informed of agenda items and to have a reasonable amount of time to prepare for discussions related to those items.

1. In accordance with the town's Agenda Policy, all persons who wish to address the Council at the regular meeting must submit their request form to the Town Clerk's office no later than 9:00 a.m. two business days prior to the scheduled meeting. Generally, each requestor will be allotted five minutes to speak. However, in cases where more than three (3) people have requested to address the Council, the allotted time may be reduced. In such cases, the Mayor will determine the time allotment for each speaker and make that announcement before the addresses begin. The time limit will be the same for all speakers.
2. Once the request has been approved, the speaker will be notified and informed of their anticipated maximum time limit.
3. Each speaker shall be limited to a maximum time of five (5) minutes. Each speaker will only be allowed to speak once during the period. A staff member shall serve as timekeeper and will promptly announce when the speakers' time has expired.
4. No time may be yielded or transferred from one speaker to another. In order to avoid repetition and delay, groups of people supporting the same position are encouraged to designate a spokesperson for the group, if possible.
5. If the speaker has information, data, documents, maps, etc. they plan to use during the Address, they shall provide a copy of all such data to the Town Clerk when they submit their request so that it can be included in the agenda packet.
6. The Address to Council period is not intended to require the Council and/or any staff to answer any impromptu questions. After the speaker's time has expired, the Council may refer inquiries made during the Address to the Town Manager or an appropriate staff member. If necessary, the item may be added to the agenda of a future meeting, thereby providing the staff an opportunity to research the item and provide data to the Council for consideration and review.

7. Speakers will address comments to the entire Council as a whole and not one individual member. Discussions between speakers and members of the audience will not be permitted during the Address to Council period.

8. Speakers who have prepared written remarks are encouraged to leave a copy of such remarks with the Town Clerk.

9. Speakers shall be courteous in their language and presentation. Profanity or other inappropriate language or gestures will not be tolerated.

10. In order to provide for the maintenance of order and decorum in the conduct of the meeting, the Mayor may declare "out-of-order" any person who fails to comply with this policy. The Mayor shall caution any such person to abide by the provisions of this policy. Refusal to do so shall be grounds for removal of the speaker from the meeting.

- Adopted _____

Town of River Bend

AGENDA POLICY

Overview- The purpose of an agenda is twofold. They are: 1) To inform each Council member of the items that will be discussed during the next meeting and 2) To allow each Council member an equal opportunity to review those items in advance of the meeting where they will be discussed. This process allows Council members to be equally informed of agenda items and to have a reasonable amount of time to prepare for discussions related to those items. In addition to the town's policy related to agenda items, the Council must adhere to all requirements of the Open Meetings Law and other applicable state statutes related to Council meetings.

Section I- For Council Member Requests

1. Any requests for items to be placed on the agenda must be in the Town Clerk's office no later than 9:00 a.m. three (3) business days prior to the scheduled meeting. This does not include Advisory Board Reports for meetings that take place after the deadline.
2. Any agenda requests that requires typing, staff research or other staff input must be in the Town Clerk's office by 9:00 a.m. five (5) business days prior to the scheduled meeting.
3. Emergency additions to the agenda must be in the Town Manager's office as soon as reasonably possible and must be approved by the Council as an addition to the agenda at the scheduled meeting. Emergencies are defined as items or issues, which arose suddenly and must be acted on at the next scheduled meeting of the Council.
4. Emergency and Special meetings are excluded from these rules.

Section II- For Public Requests

1. All persons who wish to address the Council at the Regular meeting must submit their request form to the Town Clerk's office no later than 9:00 a.m. two business days prior to the scheduled meeting. Generally, each requestor will be allotted five minutes to speak. However, in cases where more than three (3) people have requested to address the Council, the allotted time may be reduced. In such cases, the Mayor will determine the time allotment for each speaker and make that announcement before the addresses begin. The time limit will be same for all speakers.
2. Individuals may address the Council during the public comment period without submitting a request form prior to the meeting. The time limit during the public comment period will be three (3) minutes per speaker (See specific public comment period policy).
3. During either the Addresses to Council or Public Comment period, individuals will only be allowed to address the Council once and will not be allowed to transfer unused time to another speaker.
4. Any individual wishing to place an item on the agenda for Council consideration shall meet with the Town Manager to discuss that issue at least five (5) business days prior to the date of the next work session. The Manager shall try to resolve the issue with the individual. If resolution cannot be achieved, the individual may complete a form requesting to have the item placed on the agenda for Council consideration at the next work session.

- Adopted March 19, 2015

Rule 5. Public Address to the Council

(a) Any individual or group who wishes to address the Council can make a request, to the Clerk, at least two days in advance of the regular meeting to be on the agenda. Unless determined otherwise by the Council, each speaker will have a maximum of five minutes to address the Council.

(b) The Council shall provide a public comment period during its regular Council meeting, which is the third Thursday of each month. The Town's public comment policy will be followed.

Rule 6. Order of Business

Items shall be placed on the agenda according to the order of business. The order of business for each regular meeting shall be as follows:

- Discussion and revision of the proposed agenda; adoption of an agenda
- **Addresses to the Council**
- Public comment
- Public hearings
- Approval of the minutes
- Administrative reports
- Committee reports
- Unfinished business
- New business

By general consent of the Council, items may be considered out of the order prescribed above.

Rule 7. Presiding Officer

The Mayor shall preside at Council meetings if he or she is present, unless he or she becomes actively engaged in debate on a particular matter. The Mayor may only vote to break a tie. In order to address the Council, a member must be recognized by the Mayor.

If the Mayor is absent, the Mayor Pro Tem shall preside. If both the Mayor and the Mayor Pro Tem are absent, another member designated by vote of the Council shall preside. The Mayor Pro Tem or other member who is temporarily presiding retains all of his or her rights as a member, including the right to make motions and the right to vote.

If the presiding person becomes actively involved in debate on a particular matter, he or she may designate another Council member to preside over the debate. The presiding individual shall resume presiding as soon as action on the matter is concluded.

The presiding officer shall have the following powers:

- To rule motions in or out of order, including any motion patently offered for obstructive or dilatory purposes;
- To determine whether a speaker has gone beyond reasonable standards of courtesy in his remarks and to entertain and rule on objections from other members on this grounds;

Delane Jackson

From: Lisa Benton
Sent: Wednesday, August 26, 2026 3:04 PM
To: Webpage contact us; Delane Jackson
Subject: Social media

Council Members and Town Manager Jackson,

The flag situation this week is a good example of a broader gap: residents want quick, direct answers, and right now the only way to get one is by emailing individual Council members or the Town Manager directly — which is neither sustainable nor fair to any of us.

This isn't about replacing the town website; it's about speed. A website update can take days to get posted. A social media post takes minutes. For time-sensitive matters — weather closures, road work, public safety notices, or decisions like this week's — residents deserve to get accurate information from the Town itself, quickly, rather than piecing it together from rumors or reaching out to us personally.

Worth noting: River Bend already maintains Facebook pages for Parks & Recreation, the Community Organic Garden, the Community Appearance Commission, and the Police Department.

A general Town of River Bend page would simply extend something we're already doing in pieces. For context, statewide data from UNC's School of Government found that 96% of North Carolina's 50 largest cities are on social media, though adoption drops significantly for towns under 2,500 in population — so this is a common gap for small towns, not a River Bend-specific failing, but it's one we can close.

I'd like to formally propose we discuss adding an official Town of River Bend social media page at our next work session.

Thank you,

Lisa Benton
River Bend Town Council

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

**TOWN OF RIVER BEND**

45 Shoreline Drive
River Bend, NC 28562

T 252.638.3870
F 252.638.2580

www.riverbendnc.org

**MEETINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF
THE TOWN OF RIVER BEND**

2026

Work Sessions

2nd Thursday
5:00 p.m.

Regular Meetings

3rd Thursday
5:00 p.m.

January 8	January 15
February 12	February 19
March 12	March 19
April 9	April 16
May 14	May 21
June 11	June 18
July 9	July 16
August 13	August 20
September 10	September 17
October 8	October 15
November 12	November 19
***December 3	***December 10

All Council Work & Regular Sessions will be held in the River Bend Town Hall, located at 45 Shoreline Drive, beginning at the time stated above.

*** Changed due to holiday.

Meeting date, time and location are subject to change due to unforeseen circumstances. In such event, public notice will be given prior to the meeting.

The public is invited and encouraged to attend all Council meetings.

The Town's Rules of Procedure, Agenda Policy, Public Comment Policy and Public Hearing Policy will be enforced at all Council Meetings. All are available on the town's website for review at www.riverbendnc.org

If you have any questions about this information, call the clerks office 252-638-3870 ext 202

Kristie Nobles
Town Clerk



TOWN OF RIVER BEND
 45 Shoreline Drive, River Bend, NC 28562-8970
 Phone (252)638-3870 Fax (252)638-2580
 Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 mail@riverbendnc.org • www.riverbendnc.org

RECEIVED

NOV 20 2025

TOWN OF RIVER BEND

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT TO BOARDS OR COMMISSIONS

Planning Board

BOARD/COMMISSION FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING

Barbara Maurer

NAME

300 Shoreline Drive

ADDRESS

E-MAIL ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

If you listed a post office box, do you live in the Town of River Bend? ☐ Yes ☐ No

PLEASE LIST ANY EDUCATION, SPECIAL SKILLS, OR EXPERIENCE YOU HAVE THAT WOULD BE OF USE TO THE TOWN COUNCIL IN CONSIDERING YOUR APPLICATION (Please include any committees you have belonged to and offices held that would be helpful in considering your application):

Twenty-two year history of service to River Bend (See below)

Planned, developed, coordinated numerous programs during 32.5 year career in county government and 30 year academic (college-level) career.

IF YOU NOW SERVE OR HAVE SERVED ON ANY TOWN COMMITTEES, PLEASE LIST DATES:

Town Council 2011-2015, June-Dec 2017, 2021-2024; EWAB 2004-2005, CAC 2003-2011 (Secy) + Council liaison 2011-15 & 2021-24, Parks & Recreation 2004-2011 (Secy, Chair) + Council liaison 2011-2015 & 2021-2022, RB 25TH Anniv.Comm., Search Committees for Town Manager (Delane Jackson), Police Chief (Ryland Matthews), Fourth of July Comm.- 2004-2022, RB Community Organic Garden (founding member) – 2012-present

This information will be used by the Town Council in making appointments to Boards and Commissions, and in the event you are appointed, it may be used as a news release to identify you to the community. This form will be retained by the Town for two years after its submission. If after two years, you have not been appointed and wish to be considered for future appointments, you must resubmit your application

SIGNATURE

DATE

Please submit application to
 townclerk@riverbendnc.org



TOWN OF RIVER BEND

45 Shoreline Drive
River Bend, NC 28562

T 252.638.3870

F 252.638.2580

www.riverbendnc.org

**RIVER BEND TOWN COUNCIL
PROPOSED AGENDA
September 17, 2026
River Bend Town Hall – 45 Shoreline Drive
5:00 p.m.**

Pledge: Leonard

1. Call to Order (Mayor Bledsoe Presiding)
2. Invocation / Pledge
3. Recognition of New Residents
4. Additions/Deletions to Agenda
5. Addresses to the Council - NONE

6. Public Comment

The public comment period is set aside for members of the public to offer comments to the Council. It is the time for the Council to listen to the public. It is not a Question & Answer session between the public and the Council or Staff. All comments will be directed to the Council. Each speaker may speak for up to 3 minutes. A member of staff will serve as timekeeper. A sign-up sheet is posted by the meeting room door and will be collected prior to the start of the Public Comment Period. Speakers will be called on by the Clerk in the order that they signed up. In order to provide for the maintenance of order and decorum, the Council has adopted a policy for this section of the meeting. A copy of the policy is posted by the door for your review. Please follow the policy. If you have a specific question for staff, you are encouraged to contact the Town Manager or the appropriate Department Head at another time.

7. Public Hearings - NONE

8. Consent Agenda

All items listed under this section are considered routine by the Council and will be enacted by one motion in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion of these items. If discussion is desired, that item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and will be considered separately.

A. Approve:

Minutes of August 13, 2026 Work Council Meeting

Minutes of August 20, 2026 Regular Council Meeting

9. Town Manager's Report – Delane Jackson

Activity Reports

- A. *Monthly Police Report* by Chief Joll
- B. *Monthly Water Resources Report* from Director of Public Works Mills
- C. *Monthly Work Order Report* from Director of Public Works Mills
- D. *Monthly Zoning Report* from Assistant Zoning Administrator McCollum

Administrative Reports:

10. Planning Board – Councilman Sheffield
 - A. Planning Board Report
11. Public Safety – Councilwoman Noonan
 - A. Community Watch

12. Parks & Recreation – Councilman Weaver
 - A. Parks and Rec Report
 - B. Organic Garden Report
13. Finance – Councilman Leonard
 - A. Financial Report - Finance Director
14. CAC – Councilwoman Benton
 - A. CAC Report
15. Environment & Waterways – Councilman Leonard
 - A. EWAB Report
16. Mayor's Report
17. Adjournment