

PUBLIC COMMENT SIGNUP SHEET

Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §153A-52.1, the Henderson County welcomes public comment at its meetings. Please note that each speaker is limited to three (3) minutes, unless a different time limit is announced. Also, the Board may adopt rules limiting the number of persons speaking taking the same position on a given issue, and other rules regarding the maintenance of good order.

Each speaker should be aware and by their signatures hereto they agree that their comments may be recorded (by audio-visual recordings, photography or other means), and may be (but are not required to be) broadcast by the County as a part of the broadcast of this meeting, or as a part of the County's programming on its local video channel(s). By their signature they further agree that Henderson County is and will be the sole owner of all rights in and to such programming. The undersigned hereby indemnifies Henderson County, its employees and agents, against any and all claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses arising out of the use of the undersigned's images and words in connection therewith.

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Topic

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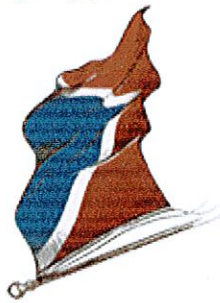
10.

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Topic

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North American Vexillological Association

Focused on Flags – The Shorthand of History

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The 5 Basic Principles of Flag Design

1. **Keep It Simple**

The flag should be so simple that a child can draw it from memory...

2. **Use Meaningful Symbolism**

The flag's images, colors, or patterns should relate to what it symbolizes...

3. **Use 2–3 Basic Colors**

Limit the number of colors on the flag to three, which contrast well and come from the standard color set...

4. **No Lettering or Seals**

Never use writing of any kind or an organization's seal...

5. **Be Distinctive or Be Related**

Avoid duplicating other flags, but use similarities to show connections...

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Password*

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Handout # 1

1. Keep It Simple

The flag should be so simple that a child can draw it from memory...

Flags flap. Flags drape. Flags must be seen from a distance. Under these circumstances, only simple designs make effective flags. Furthermore, complicated flags cost more to make, which often can limit how widely they are used.

Most poor designs have the elements of a great flag in them—simplify them by focusing on a single symbol, a few colors, large shapes, and no lettering. Avoid the temptation to include a symbol for everybody.

Ideally the design will be reversible or at least recognizable from either side. Don't put a different design on the back.

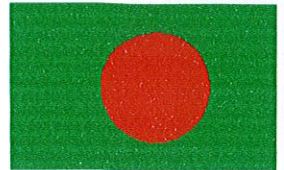
GOOD



Congo

With bold, contrasting colors, large shapes, and parallel lines, this flag is also easily recognized when reversed.

GOOD



Bangladesh

With two strong colors and a single symbol—the rising sun of independence (slightly offset to the hoist), this flag succeeds well.

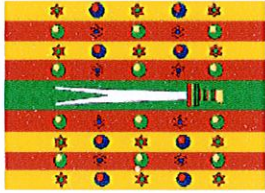
GOOD



Alaska (USA)

The stars, a standard U.S. symbol, combine into the Big Dipper constellation and the North Star, representing the northernmost U.S. state.

BAD



Bey of Tunisia

Replete with stars, crescents, and the Sword of Ali, this 19th-century design's overwhelming complexity defeats its purpose.

BAD



Turkmenistan

This very complicated rug contains 5 traditional patterns! Better to leave it off and keep the moon and stars.

BAD



West Virginia (USA)

The seal itself is complex, the white background is boring, and the overall design differs from other state flags only in its blue border.

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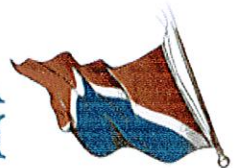
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Password

Username



2. Use Meaningful Symbolism

The flag's images, colors, or patterns should relate to what it symbolizes...

Symbolism can be in the form of the *charge*, or main graphic element, in the colors used, or sometimes even in the shapes or layout of the parts of the flag.

Usually a single primary symbol is best—avoid those that are less likely to be representative or unique. Colors often carry meanings: Red for blood or sacrifice, white for purity, blue for water or sky.

Diagonal stripes are often used by former colonies as an alternative to the generally horizontal and vertical stripes of European countries.

GOOD



Iroquois Confederacy (USA)

"Hiawatha's Belt", a symbol for five tribes since before 1600, appears on the traditional purple of wampum shell beads.

GOOD



Italy

Based on the revolutionary flag of France, the vertical orientation of Italy's stripes represented a challenge to the typical horizontal stripes of the ruling kingdoms of Europe.

GOOD



Ukraine

The light blue and yellow represent the sky over wheat fields+both the color and the direction of the stripes carry the meaning.

BAD



Navajo Nation (USA)

Over 20 graphic elements overwhelm the viewer and none are large enough to be seen easily.

BAD



Libya

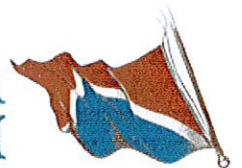
Although Libya's green field was chosen for its Islamic symbolism, a solid-color flag is too simple to represent a country, and its meaningless when depicted in grayscale.

BAD



Organization of American States

Believe it or not, this flag depicts the flags of all the member countries, and must be changed each time one joins, drops out, or changes its flag!



3. Use 2-3 Basic Colors

Limit the number of colors on the flag to three, which contrast well and come from the standard color set...

The basic flag colors are red, blue, green, black, yellow, and white. They can range from dark to light. Occasionally other colors are also used, such as purple, gray, and orange, but they are seldom needed in a good design. Separate dark colors with a light color, and light colors with a dark color, to help them create effective contrast. A good flag should also reproduce well in gray-scale (black and white shades).

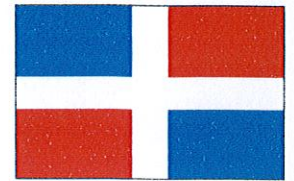
More than four colors are hard to distinguish and make the flag unnecessarily complicated and expensive. Flag fabric comes in a relatively limited number of colors—another reason to stick to the basics.



Amsterdam (Netherlands)

GOOD

These colors contrast well, even though the red and black are not separated by a light color.



Dominican Republic

GOOD

These colors provide balance and contrast, leaving a white cross as negative space in the middle of the flag.



New Mexico (USA)

GOOD

Red and yellow recall the state's Spanish heritage, while the sun symbol comes from the Zia Indians. This design was voted the best U.S. state flag in 2001 poll conducted by the Association.



Chinese Admiral (1882)

BAD

Too many colors! At the least, the yellow and white should be separating the dark colors. While the dragon is the in the position of honor, it is very hard to distinguish.



Dominica

BAD

By using all six basic flag colors, this flag creates unnecessary cost and complexity. Who can see the parrot's red and black eye?



Virginia (USA)

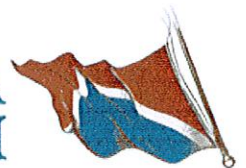
BAD

Imagine, 18 different colors in the official flag specifications! Not only are they difficult to distinguish, but having that many colors drives up the manufacturing cost.

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4. No Lettering or Seals

Never use writing of any kind or an organization's seal...

Words defeat the purpose: why not just write "U.S.A." on a flag? A flag is a *graphic* symbol. Lettering is nearly impossible to read from a distance, hard to sew, and difficult to reduce to lapel-pin size. Words are not reversible—this forces double- or triple-thickness fabric.

Don't confuse a flag with a banner, such as what is carried in front of a marching band in a parade, or draped behind a speaker's platform—such banners don't flap, they are seen from only one side, and they're usually seen closer-up.

Seals were designed for placement on paper to be read at close range. Very few are effective on flags—too detailed. Better to use some element from the seal as a symbol. Some logos work; most don't.

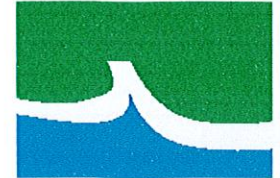
GOOD



South Carolina (USA)

The palmetto tree represents "Palmetto State" far better than the state's seal could. The crescent moon is in the position of honor.

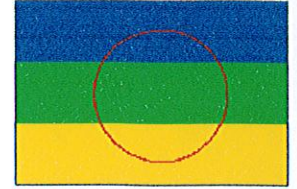
GOOD



Cotes d'Armor (France)

Rather than the logo style frequently used by French departments and regions, Cotes d'Armor uses a stylized seagull in the shape of its coastline.

GOOD



Peguis Nation (Canada)

The contrasting colors with a single central symbol represent this Indian nation far better than could any seal.

BAD



Fort Providence, NWT (Canada)

All those words, plus an indistinguishable gray shape... Better to have used the stylized dragon on a more interesting background color.

Loir-et-Cher (France)



BAD

This flag uses a seal AND lettering! The name of the state actually appears twice.

South Dakota (USA)



BAD

5. Be Distinctive or Be Related

Avoid duplicating other flags, but use similarities to show connections...

This is perhaps the most difficult principle, but it is very important. Sometimes the good designs are already "taken." However, a flag's symbols, colors, and shapes can recall other flags—a powerful way to show heritage, solidarity, or connectedness. This requires knowledge of other flags.

Often the best way to start the design process can be looking to one's "roots" in flags—by country, tribe, or religion.



GOOD

Ghana

Using the same colors used by many countries in Africa, this flag shows a strong connection to its neighbors' flags.



GOOD

Acadia (Canada)

French-speaking Acadians in Canada place a yellow star for St. Mary, their national symbol and patron saint of mariners on the flag of France.



GOOD

Liberia

Founded by freed slaves from the U.S., Liberia reflects that heritage with a similar yet distinctive flag.



BAD

Indonesia

Except for its proportions, this flag is exactly the same as Monaco's (which had it first), but there is no connection between the two countries. Upside-down it is the same as Poland or as Cantabria, Spain!

BAD



Manitoba (Canada)

While the British "Red Ensign" signifies connectedness within the Commonwealth, the distinguishing feature is the small seal. Better to have used the bison as the main flag symbol.

BAD



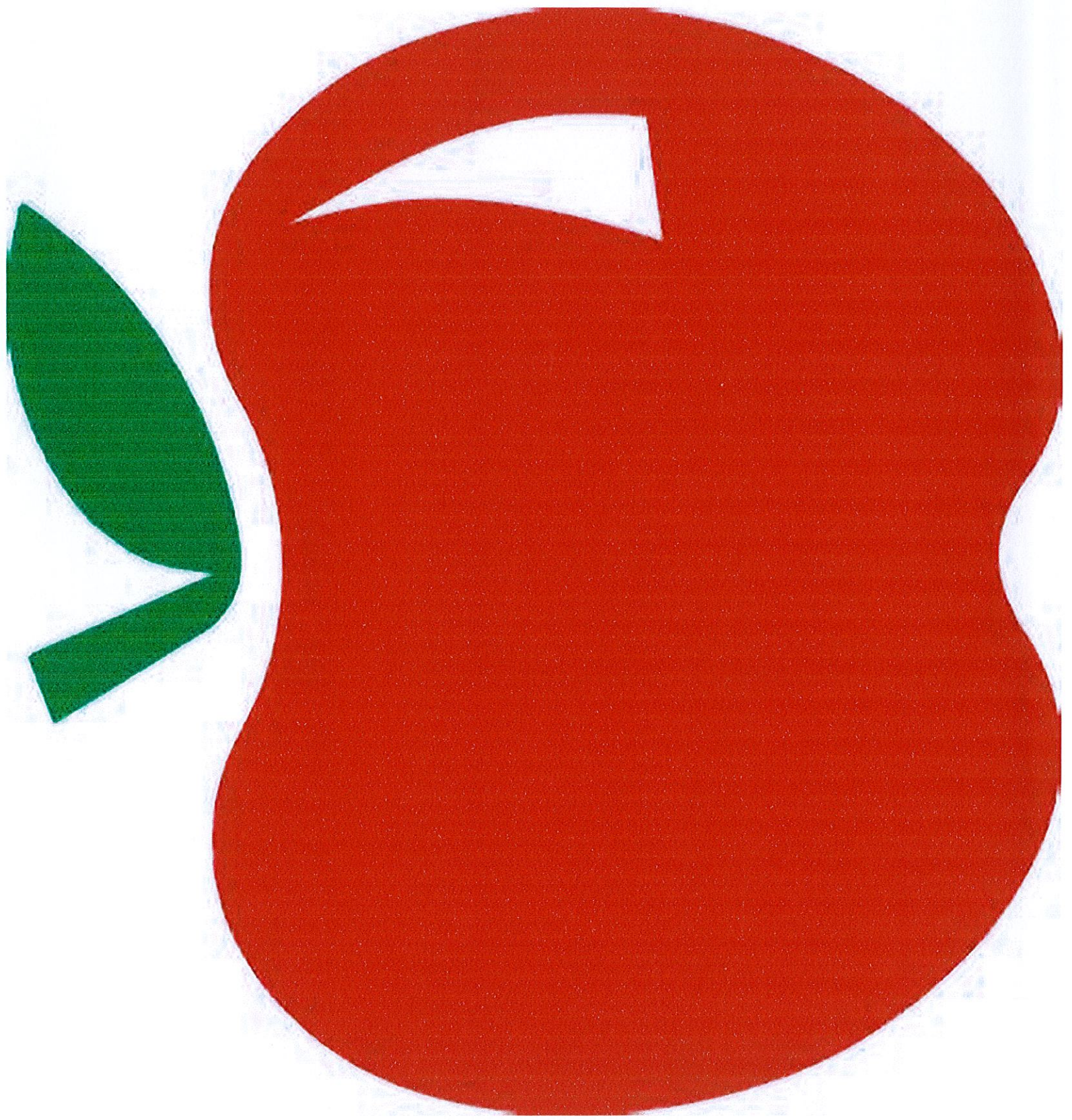
Vermont (USA)

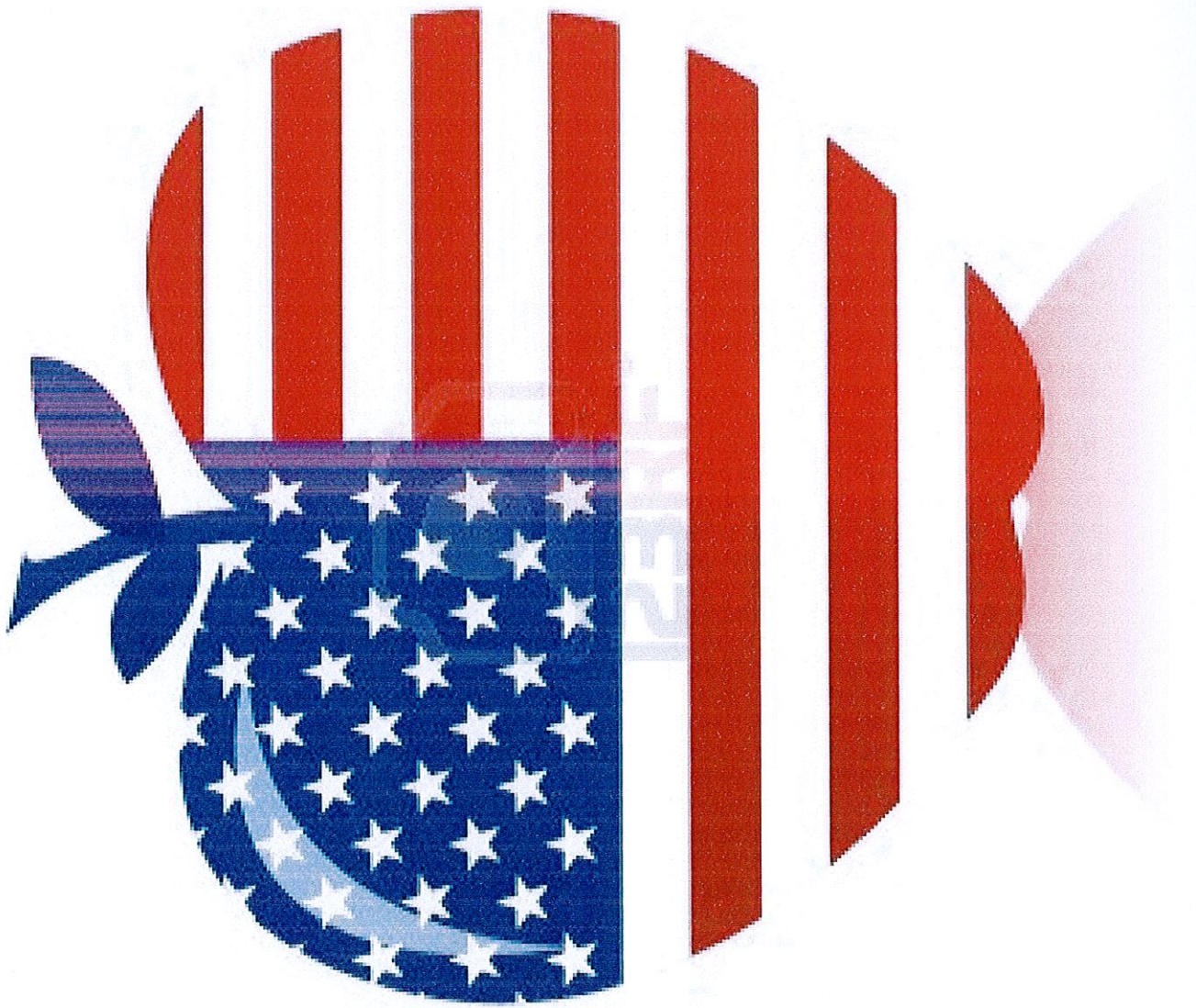
This flag is virtually indistinguishable from 20 other U.S. state flags, all with a seal on a blue field.

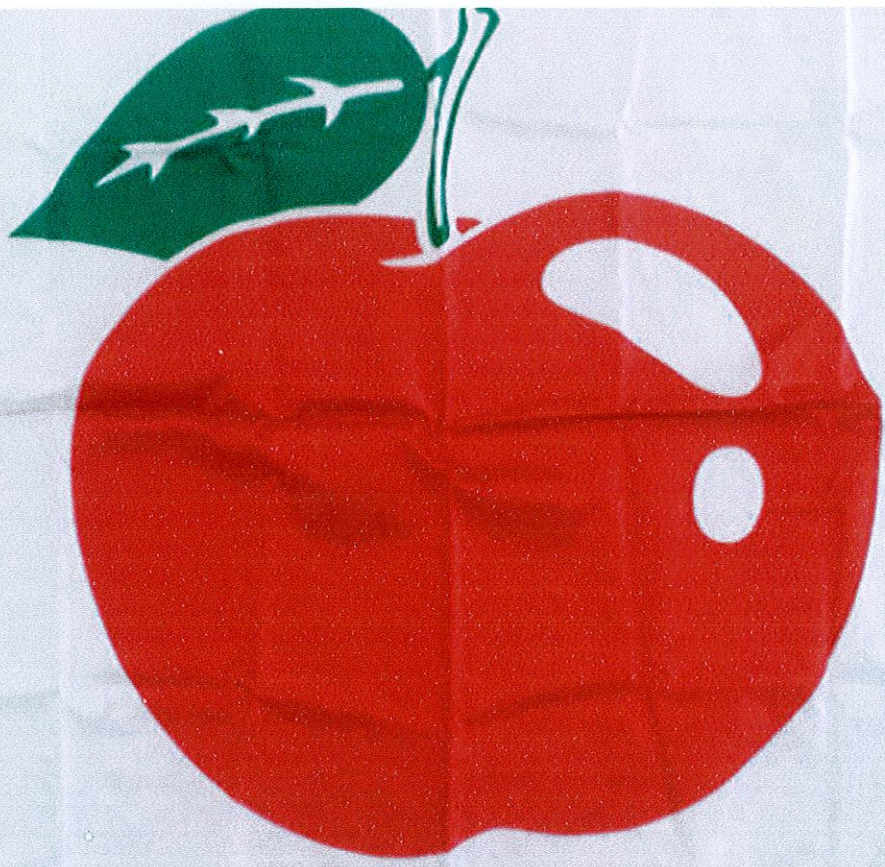
“A flag should be simple, readily made, and capable of being made up in bunting; it should be different from the flag of any other country, place or people; it should be significant; it should be readily distinguishable at a distance; the colors should be well contrasted and durable; and lastly, and not the least important point, it should be effective and handsome.”

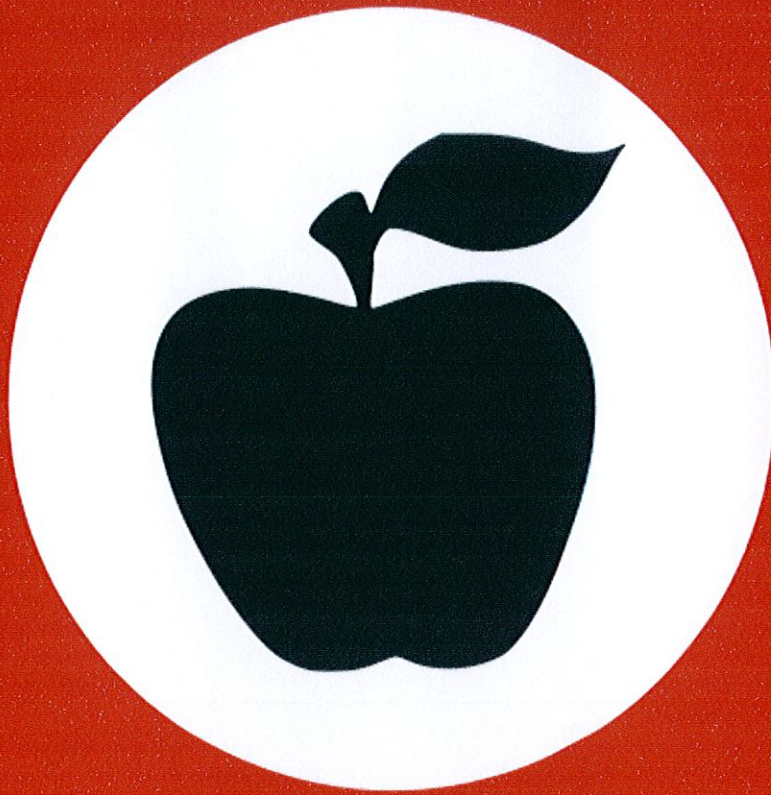
----- National Flag Committee of the Confederate States of America,

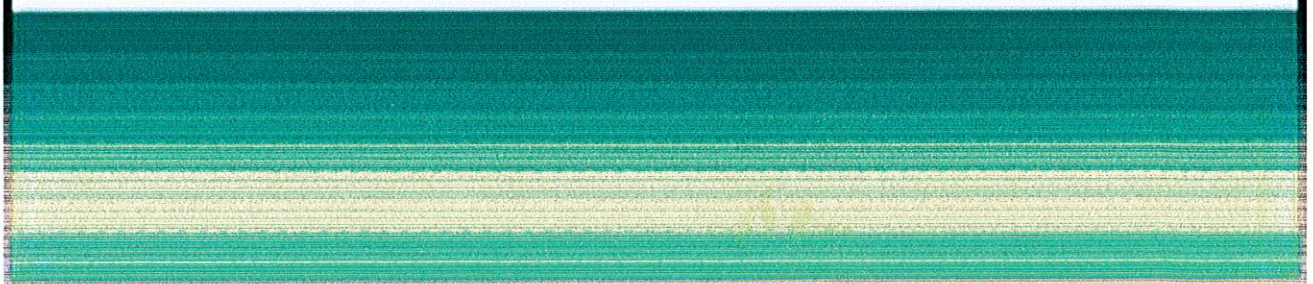
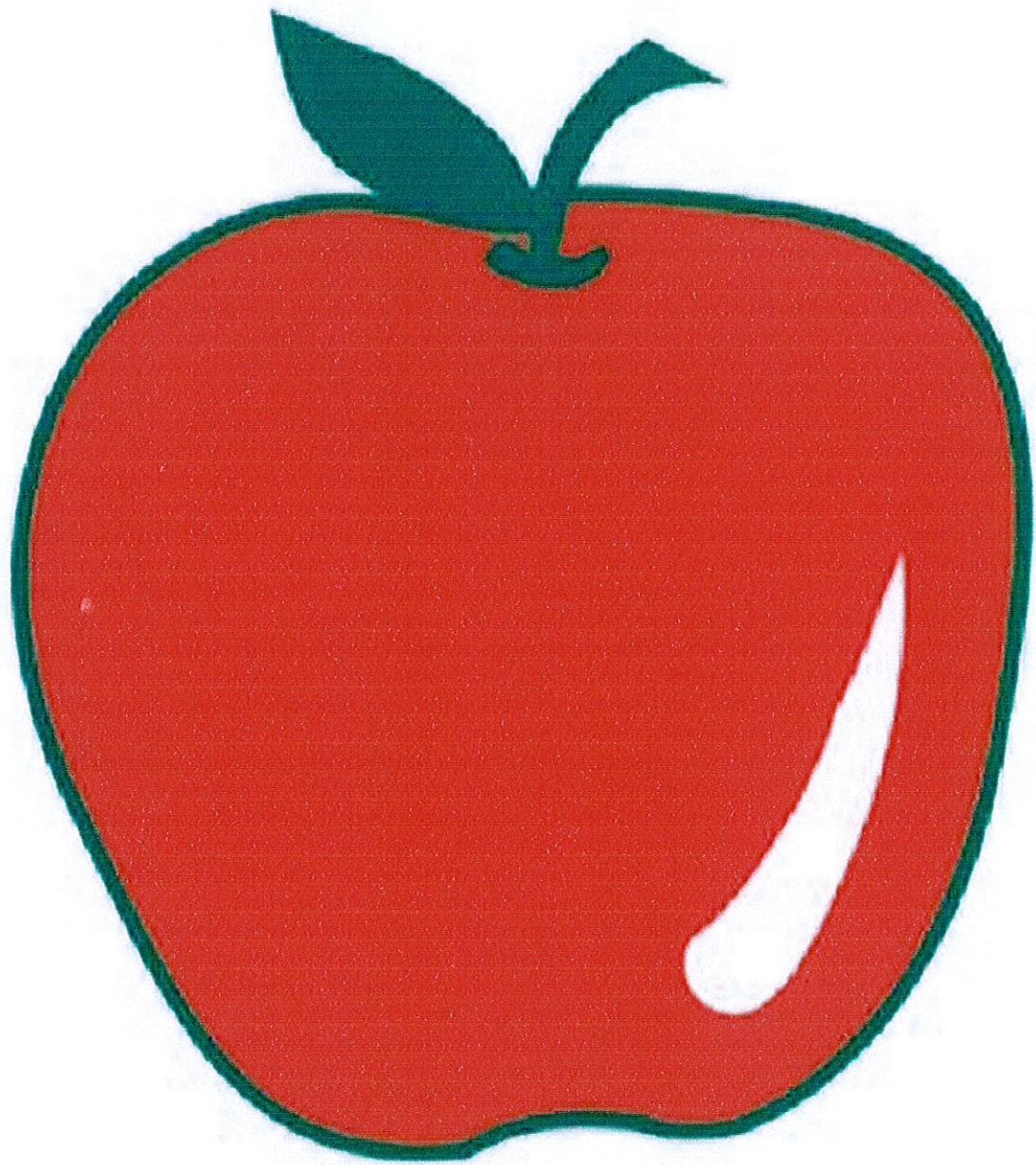
1861

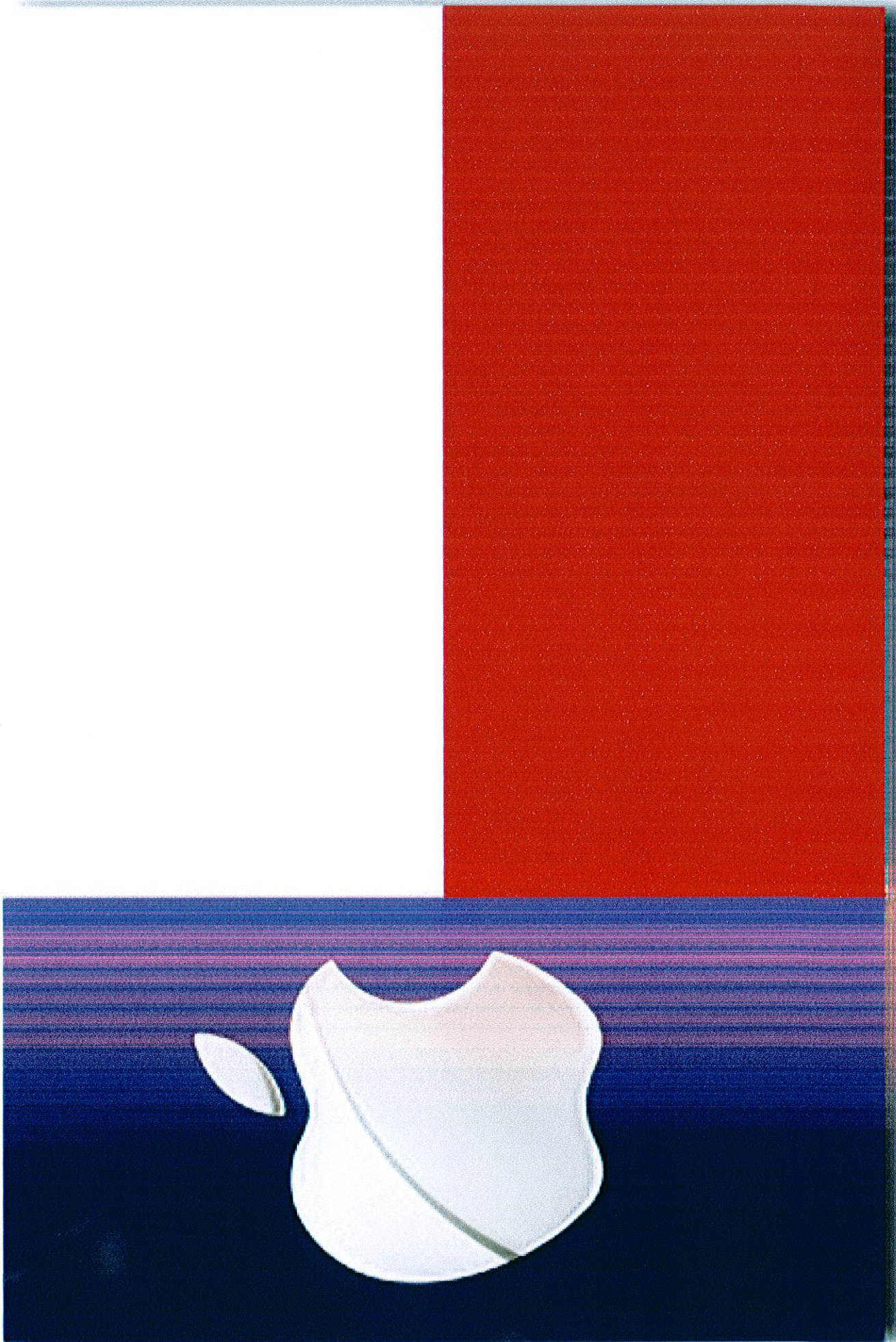




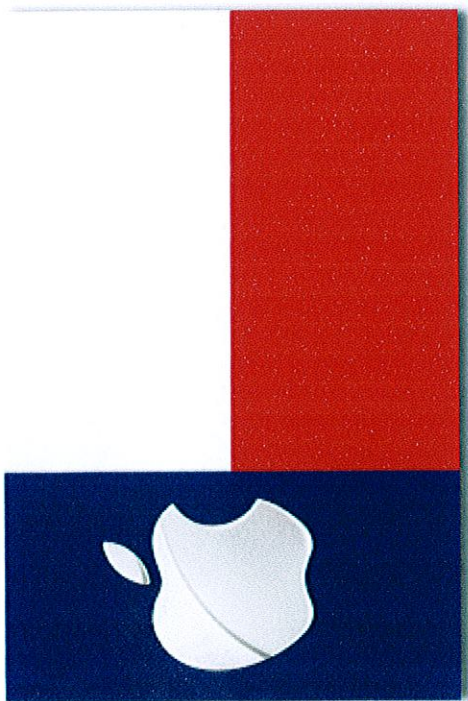


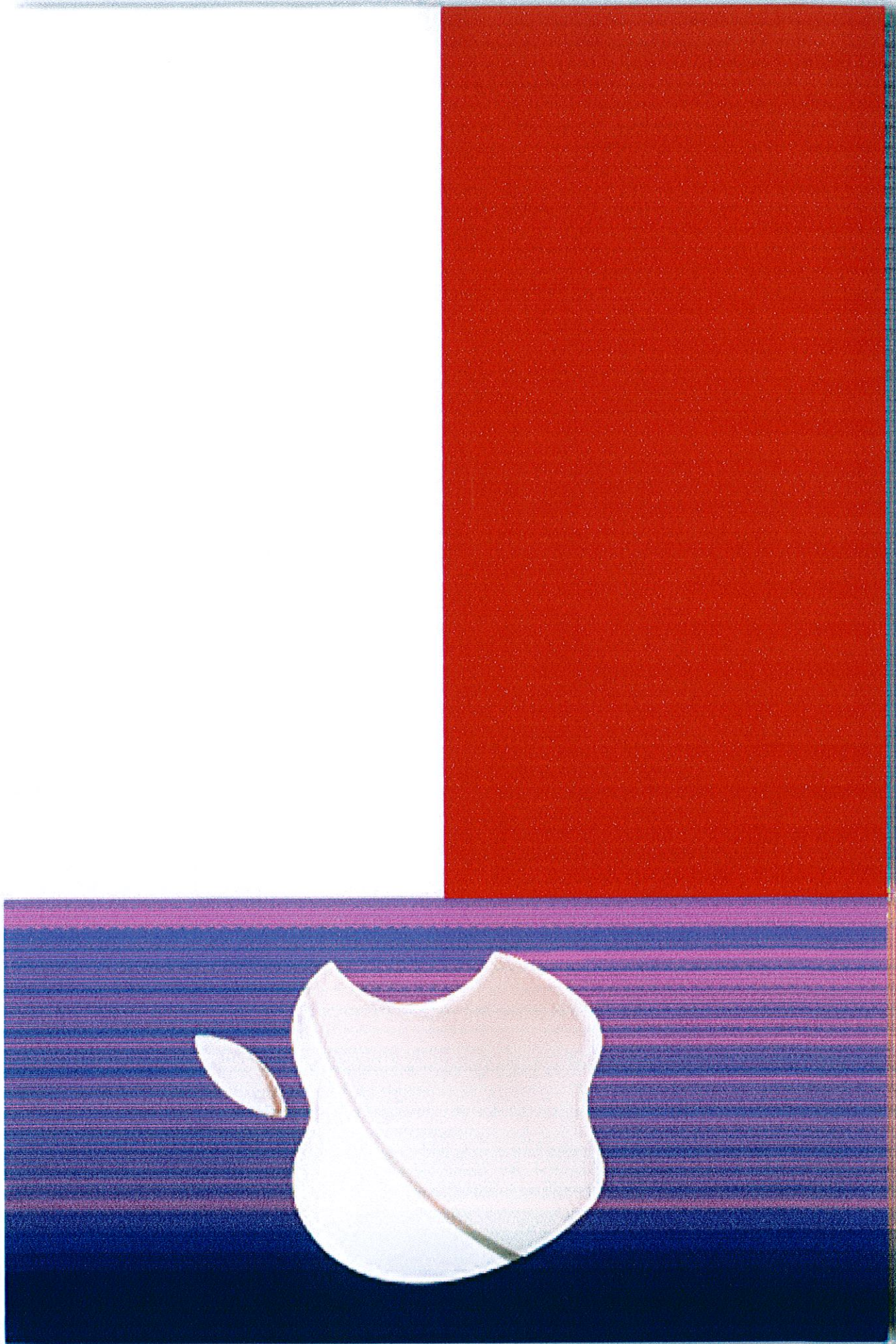












Office of the Henderson County Tax Collector

200 NORTH GROVE STREET, SUITE 66
HENDERSONVILLE, NC 28792
PH: (828) 697-5595 | FAX: (828) 698-6153

Henderson County Board of Commissioners
1 Historic Courthouse Square, Suite 1
Hendersonville, NC 28792

Monday, February 03, 2014

Re: Tax Collector's Report to Commissioners - Meeting Date 03 February 2014

Please find outlined below collections information through 02 February 2014 for the 2013 real and personal property bills mailed out on 08 August 2013, as well as registered motor vehicles billed and collected by our office. As a point of reference, we also have included collections information as of the same date last year.

Annual Bills G01 Only:

2013 Beginning Charge:	\$58,588,391.50	2012 Beginning Charge:	\$57,948,385.02
Discoveries & Imm. Irreg.:	\$279,373.87	Discoveries & Imm. Irreg.:	\$302,572.20
Releases & Refunds:	(\$215,448.39)	Releases & Refunds:	(\$104,394.27)
Net Charge:	\$58,652,316.98	Net Charge:	\$58,146,562.95
Unpaid Taxes:	\$3,348,998.68	Unpaid Taxes:	\$3,565,292.87
Amount Collected:	\$55,303,318.30	Amount Collected:	\$54,581,270.08
Percentage Collected:	94.29%	Percentage Collected:	93.87%
Through: 2-Feb-2014		Through: 2-Feb-2013	

Motor Vehicle Bills G01 Only:

2013 Beginning Charge:	\$2,601,880.39	2012 Beginning Charge:	\$3,097,062.95
Discoveries & Imm. Irreg.:	\$1,815.92	Discoveries & Imm. Irreg.:	\$2,459.31
Releases & Refunds:	(\$50,513.89)	Releases & Refunds:	(\$56,930.36)
Net Charge:	\$2,553,182.42	Net Charge:	\$3,042,591.90
Unpaid Taxes:	\$490,214.95	Unpaid Taxes:	\$639,073.38
Amount Collected:	\$2,062,967.47	Amount Collected:	\$2,403,518.52
Percentage Collected:	80.80%	Percentage Collected:	79.00%
Through: 2-Feb-2014		Through: 2-Feb-2013	

Fire Districts All Bills:

2013 Beginning Charge:	\$6,867,853.64	2012 Beginning Charge:	\$6,774,728.71
Discoveries & Imm. Irreg.:	\$45,306.92	Discoveries & Imm. Irreg.:	\$45,489.04
Releases & Refunds:	(\$33,590.83)	Releases & Refunds:	(\$22,520.58)
Net Charge:	\$6,879,569.73	Net Charge:	\$6,797,697.17
Unpaid Taxes:	\$487,964.68	Unpaid Taxes:	\$520,321.33
Amount Collected:	\$6,391,605.05	Amount Collected:	\$6,277,375.84
Percentage Collected:	92.91%	Percentage Collected:	92.35%
Through: 2-Feb-2014		Through: 2-Feb-2013	

Respectfully submitted,

Luke Small
Collections Specialist

Stan C. Duncan
Tax Collector

NOV 20 10 2.

AMENDMENT TO CONSENT ITEM G.

Addition of Fees for HCSO storage of vehicles

Requested by Commissioner Edney

The following would be added to this item, to clarify County policy regarding when this fee would be charged:

However, the first day such fee is allowed to be charged (unless imposed by a Court of competent jurisdiction) is the second day after the owner of the vehicle is notified, in writing, that they are lawfully entitled to retrieve the vehicle from the County's impound area. Written notice shall be presumed to have been received three business days after a letter has been mailed to the registered owner's address as maintained by the Department of Motor Vehicles.