**Homecoming Parade Application for Departments**

Homecoming Parade Registration Form

Department Name:

Point of Contact

Cell Phone:

Which category will your organization be participating in:

Would you like a parade starter kit for your entry?

Approximately how many people will be participating with your Department’s unit?

E-mail Address:



Walkers and Bikers

Vehicles

Floats



Yes No

I have read and agree to comply with the guidelines of the Homecoming Parade and understand that I am responsible for communicating them to my organization.

Point of Contact’s:

Signature

**fau homecoming parade**

**Owls:Agents of Change**

Creativity, originality, overall appearance, theme integration and -- above all -- showing off your FAU spirit are all important elements to consider when creating your float. Showcasing heroes and superheroes.

There will be three different parade categories from which you and your group can choose. Your organization can only choose to participate in one category. The categories are as follows:

**CATEGORY**

1) Walkers and Bikers

2) Spirit Vehicles (cars/vans/trucks)

3) Traditional Floats

**homecoming float safety standards**

**Construction and Materials**

* Floats, displays and decorations should be structurally sound and designed to withstand adverse weather conditions.
* No devices employing flames or heating devices (e.g., candles, kerosene or gasoline lanterns, torches, space heaters, heat blowers) will be permitted on floats.
* There shall be no open contacts, exposed wires or unprotected, exposed bulbs on the float.
* No decoration, deck or display shall be erected or stored in such a manner that it will block or impede any exit from a building, hall, etc.

**Fire Safety**

* When choosing materials for constructing a float, we suggest:
* Using materials that are flame resistant or flame retardant whenever possible.
* Using non-flammable finishes such as latex and watercolor paints. Oil-based paints, lacquers and enamels are much more flammable.
* Using tag board or poster board instead of materials containing inner voids such as corrugated cardboard, cornstalks and straw.
* No part of the float should drag or touch the ground or street, which could result in items getting entangled in the wheels and/or potential fire hazards. All parts of the float should be a reasonable and safe distance from the ground, wheels, and/or any other part of the float that could entangle them.

**Towing Unit**

* The float unit must be securely hitched to the towing unit; the attachment will include an approved hitch or safety pin which is to be secured to assure that it cannot fall out or become loose.
* Float height and the height of the towing vehicle must not exceed 13 feet as measured from the ground to the highest point on the float and/or towing vehicle
* Ball hitches should be secured by at least two welded link safety chains and attached in a manner that will prevent its accidental release
* Pin hitches should be secured by the pin and a retaining clip to prevent its accident release.
* No one is permitted to stand or ride on the float tongue, tractor bars or hitch assembly.
* Windshields of any vehicle being used as a towing unit must be clear and unobstructed.
* The driver of the towing unit must have a valid driver’s license and proof of insurance coverage at the time of float inspection on the day of the parade.

**Entry Inspection**

* Inspection of the entries will be conducted throughout the day of the parade and immediately prior to the parade. Any entry not meeting the safety requirements or deemed unsafe will not be permitted to participate in the parade until and unless requirements are met.
* At the time of inspection (3:30 pm the day of the parade), the float platform must be completely constructed with the exception of finishing touches and staging elements (i.e. props).
* If there are any questions regarding these standards, contact the Office of Student Involvement at (561) 297-3735.

**building a parade float**

When most people think of parades, they envision expensive mega-ton tractors pulling trailers covered with roses and people who look like they make a living smiling from atop these structures. In reality, most parades outside Los Angeles or Disney World consist of fun, less-expensive affairs, ranging from paper-covered chicken wire frames on a pickup truck to a group happily waving their organization’s banner. You may find that even after dedicating hours of blood, sweat and tears, your group may find itself staying up all night on the eve of the parade putting the final touches on your float. Keep in mind that your float is a labor of love that proudly displays your group’s school spirit and creativity. Take this opportunity to work hard, have fun and build morale and team unity among group members, as it will be a memorable experience you will not soon forget.

There is a variety of float types both appropriate and necessary for an entertaining parade. Your organization has a choice of several different ways to participate in the Annual Homecoming Parade. Your organization can choose to participate in one of the following categories – Walkers and Bikers, Golf Carts and Vehicles, or Traditional Floats.

The three main types of floats are:

1. Traditional Float
2. Flatbed Float
3. Walking Float

The next three sections in this guide will give you an idea of what each type of float entails as far as building time, cost and resources needed. Once you assess what your group is able to do (i.e., how much money you want to spend, the spirit of your presentation, how big you want to make your float and how much time you have), you should pick a float type that matches your group’s resources and intended message.

**The Traditional Float**

The traditional float is constructed of a wood frame covered with chicken wire and colored or spray-painted tissue. Often, these floats are placed on the back of a pickup or flatbed truck. This type of float usually takes the longest to build and is the most expensive. The traditional float can be elaborate and often involves construction of scenery or props not unlike what is done in theatrical stagecraft.

**Building time:** A large group of students (or a very dedicated smaller group) might take only a few days to build a float of this type. Since few students have time to plan and begin construction of their float in September, it is important to have good teamwork, time management and construction plans. In budgeting time for a traditional float, keep in mind that you will need lots of it just to build the wooden frame, encase it in wire mesh and stuff the mesh holes with tissue or toilet paper (we haven’t even gotten to painting yet!). The frame will take the most skill, while the tissue stuffing will take the greatest amount of time. The more stuffers you have, the better!

**Cost:** Costs for floats vary, but traditional floats are often built for about $500, with the cost fluctuating depending on the quality of materials and the resourcefulness of your crew.

**Resources needed:** Depending on the size and complexity of the float, you may need some of the items listed below. Most of them are readily available in this area:

* Wood (2x4s): used to construct the frame, or skeleton, of the float.
* Chicken wire: used to surround the wooden frame to form the body of the float.
* Pomps (tissue or toilet paper): used to fill holes in chicken wire to form the “skin” of the float.
* Nails: to secure the wire to the wood frame.
* Paint (spray and house): used to paint the float.
* Mode of transportation: can be, but not limited to, a truck and trailer, flatbed or pickup truck used to move your float along the parade route.
* Sheets: used as part of the float, to cover the sides of your truck or trailer or for making a banner. Sheets also protect the driveways and grass where you will be painting (although newspaper is a less expensive method). Sheets, cut into strips, may also be used as a substitute for tissue to develop the “skin” of your float.

**Tip:** To keep float structures upright throughout the entire parade, double-pomp (stuff twice the amount of tissue through the chicken wire holes) and use wood underneath the chicken wire to create a sturdy frame.

**The Flatbed Float**

You may have difficulty distinguishing between a flatbed float and a traditional float because a traditional float can be transported on the back of a flatbed. A significant difference, however, is that the flatbed float does not usually involve the elaborate construction that characterizes a traditional float. One form of flatbed float consists of several people dressed in costumes to represent an event or team or depict some significant scene riding on a simply decorated truck.

This type of float makes it easy to include either a large sign or banner with your group’s name on it and signs with slogans on them that match the parade theme.

**Building time:** Again, depending on the float’s complexity, a group might spend as little as one afternoon or as many as three or four weeks working on it. Allocate more time to create and perfect a skit or some actions to take place aboard the float since it focuses more on originality and improvisational performance than on decoration and pomp. Other considerations include costume design and construction.

**Cost:** Generally the costs for a flatbed float should be far less than for a traditional float, both financially and time- wise. Instead of buying all the construction supplies, you generally need only pay for special costumes (when necessary) or materials to make your group’s banner or sign. By using the resource guide and asking for donations, you can very often acquire the necessary materials without any great expenditure.

**Resources needed:**

• Costumes for each member participating in the float.

• Flatbed truck or trailer.

• Building materials for staging the float and for minor construction of props, etc.

**The Walking Float**

The least expensive and simplest of floats, the walking float, can also be the most popular and entertaining in the parade. The success of this type of unit depends on the creativity and sense of humor the group incorporates. Often a skit or routine is performed several times throughout the course of the parade. The walking parade unit presents an excellent opportunity for groups with little time or money to participate in the parade. With a bit of creativity and some time to rehearse, any group is quite capable of putting forth a superb parade entry.

Another well-known example of the walking float is the dragon often seen in Asian festivals. Still another very popular form of the walking float is performing groups. Choral or military groups that develop some sort of synchronized movements often create very impressive and popular walking entries.

**Building time:** There is no required building time unless the group is going to make use of props. With such an entry, participants have the chance to utilize the whole parade corridor as a stage, allowing for closer interaction with the crowd.

**Cost:** Cost for a walking float can be minimal depending on your plans. As with the other varieties of float, costs will include any costumes and props rented or purchased, but construction will be minimal and no vehicle is needed for transport.

**Resources:** If your group is going to have some sort of choreographed routine, you’ll probably need a room for rehearsal. If costumes or coordinated outfits are to be used, they and/or the material from which to make them will be needed.

**Locating Resources**

Throughout the guide we have repeatedly mentioned the need to be creative and resourceful in your float building. It is important to be equally creative in locating materials for the construction of your float. While some materials will need to be purchased, your float cost will be a function of how creative you are in acquiring necessary resources. To help you with your search, we’ve compiled an alphabetical list of some the most common materials used in building floats.

• **Chicken wire**: Stores like Lowes, Home Depot and Wal-Mart are good sources.

**• Cloth/fabric:** Local fabric stores (check the Yellow Pages) may be able to make a donation. In addition, check with businesses that manufacture items that require cloth (e.g., craft stores). They may be willing to donate their remnants.

**• Truck:** A flatbed or pickup truck is recommended. A flatbed trailer or truck has no sides or stakes to present construction or viewing complications like a pickup would. Of course, a pickup is a lot easier to come by than a flatbed truck. Local garages may be willing to loan or rent out a flatbed, but you will have to do some searching.

**• Lumber and hardware:** Hardware stores or home-building stores are, of course, likely sources for lumber. Look especially for stores that sell used and scrap lumber. Another good source is local contractors (see Yellow Pages).

**• Paint and paint brushes**: Paint and painting supplies are expensive but necessary float building materials. You can begin by asking for donations at hardware and paint stores, but if you don’t start early someone else may beat you to it; most stores will only donate once. Contractors are another good source; check the Yellow Pages for house painting crews and the like.

**• Sheets and linens:** Local hotel properties regularly throw away bed linens that have small rips or holes. Because they cannot use sheets that are damaged in any way, they may be happy to contribute the used linens to groups like yours. Second, many other hotels and inns and therefore regularly dispose of perfectly float-worthy linens. Starting with the finer hotels and working your way down will probably provide the best results.

**• Tissue and Toilet Paper**: START EARLY. Hotels are a great source for toilet paper and tissue as long as you receive the hotel’s permission to take it. They stock a great deal of this material and will often spare some for a good cause. It is important to go through proper channels to get supplies, though. Do not take toilet paper from campus buildings; you may find yourself in front of the Dean if you do so.

Reminder: Stores like K-Mart, Wal-Mart, Lowe’s and Target are generally great places to begin your resource- hunting. You can probably find all the miscellaneous items you will need in one store.

**Tip:** Few people realize that hair spray is a handy float-building resource. Yes, hair spray. Spraying some Aqua Net on the pom-poms, tissues or toilet paper (depending on whichever you use) helps to keep the paper together and create an overall coat that is shiny and more attractive.

**Parade Resource List**

Although the Homecoming Committee will provide limited supplies to student organizations, this resource list is intended to help teams make the best float possible. The list is intended as a starting point and can lead your group in the right direction. Often times, finding the proper items and equipment is harder than actually building your float when it should be the other way around. Good luck!!!

**Construction Equipment and Supplies**

These are the local home improvement stores in the area. You can call them to see if they can give you a donation in product but you need to call them early. Ex: Home Depot, Lowes

**Float Decoration**

The following websites sell parade float supplies

Anderson’s School Events – [http://www.AndersonsEvents.com](http://www.andersonsevents.com/)

Stumps Homecoming – [http://www.StumpsSpirit.com](http://www.stumpsspirit.com/)

Walt Evans Decorators, Inc – [http://www.paradefloatstuff.com](http://www.paradefloatstuff.com/)

**Party Supply Stores:** Party City