What Constitutes A Good Fair Organization?

Pennsylvania State Association of County Fairs

Convention Hershey, PA

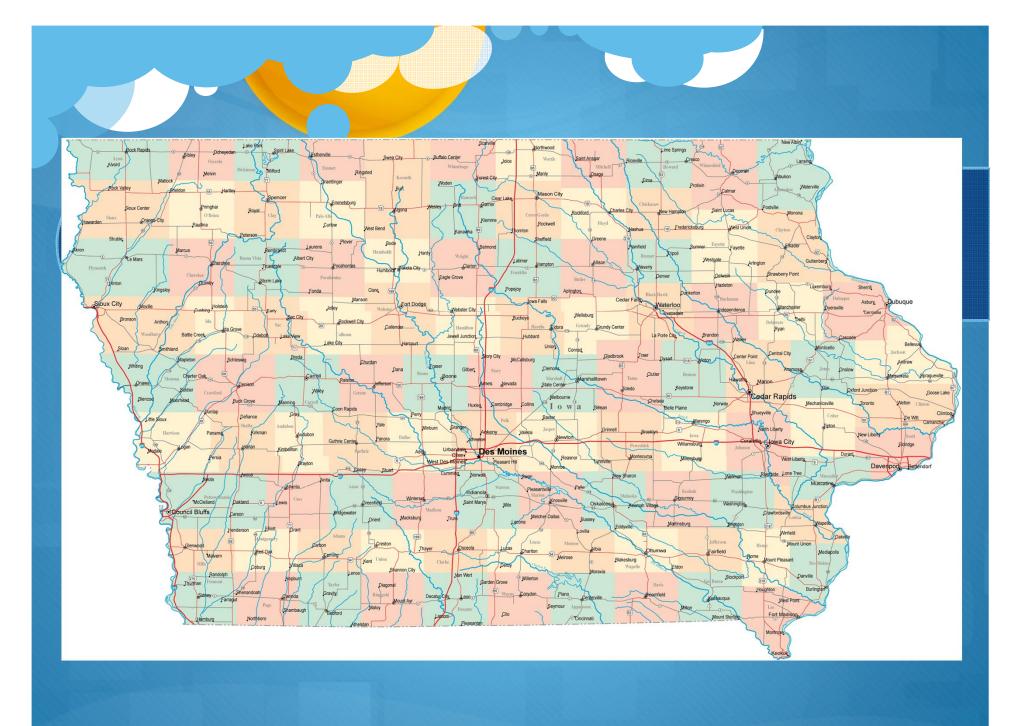
January, 2015

Why Settle for Good When Great is Attainable?

- Assumption will be made, today, that you have a good fair organization now in place.
- O If we want to achieve the next level of a great fair organization, where is the starting point?

CREATING THE BEST

- O STARTING A NEW FAIR ORGANIZATION FROM GROUND ZERO
- O WHAT IS YOUR STARTING POINT; BASE TO BEGIN WITH?
- **O GEOGRAPHIC SITE**
- O LOCATION, LOCATION!



GREAT LOCATION 4 FAIR

- CENTRALLY LOCATED
- POPULATION BASE LARGE(ST)
- **O GOVERNMENTAL BASE**
- O CAPITOL / COUNTY SEAT / REGIONAL CENTER
- ADEQUATE PROPERTY MASS / ACREAGE; WITH EASE OF ACCESS; ADEQUATE PARKING

GOVERNANCE

- O TYPES OF BOARDS * Models of Governance
- 01) ADVISORY Board
- O Generally do not have the formal authority to govern an organization.
 - Oversees and advises management.
 - Can provide personnel support.

GOVERNANCE

- o 2) POLICY Board
- Responsible for governance.
- Sets policies for management and delegates the responsibility for implementation to management (fair manager / director).

GOVERNANCE

- o 3) ADMINISTRATIVE Board
- Responsible for governance functions.
- O Sets policy for management and assigns implementation responsibility to Board committees and / or Board members.
- WHICH BOARD MODEL WOULD BE IDEAL?

Board Members

O DESIRED CHARACTERISTICS?

GREAT VOLUNTEER: Loyal, Caring, Passionate, Investor, Active Participant, Recruiter, and an Advocate. 40 under 40; 50 under 30.

Board Member Selection Process?

Guidelines/ Expectations of the position in a written format for easy reference. Legal representation.

THE FAIR ORGANIZATION

- ORGANIZATIONAL CHART shows the layout of who answers to who and lists the departments / divisions of the organization.
- MISSION STATEMENT: puts in words why the organization exists and the need, while providing a focal point of service.

THE FAIR ORGANIZATION

- "To support Fremont County agriculture, youth and community events, by providing an annual county fair and to maintain quality facilities for year around use."
- O CORE VALUES of the organization; what is important, values to hold.
- O EY-LAWS are necessary guidelines for operational procedures. The BY-LAWS have a direct impact on the organization, board members and staff.
- O The Mission Statement and By-Laws need to be reviewed every set few years to maintain clarity, value and relevance.

THE FAIR ORGANIZATION

- O TAX EXEMPT STATUS FOR AN ORGANIZATION THAT IS NON-GOVERNMENTAL. A BENEFIT FOR FAIR SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS A FOUNDATION.
- O IRS Publication 557 provides an overview and a reference chart for the various types of 501 (c) categories, of which there are 27 plus.

TAX EXEMPT STATUS

- In general terms, the 501 © 3; 4; 5; 6; 7 will most closely fit a fair organization. Know where your organization wants or can fit.
- A fair organization can benefit greatly from a not for profit support group, that is tax exempt. A prime example is the BLUE RIBBON FOUNDATION of IOWA.

- To some people, P & P are a necessary "evil", but for fair organizations that should not be a consideration!
- O P & P can be very beneficial as organizational, board and personnel guidelines if utilized properly!
- P & P can be works in progress and need to be updated!

- Remember that P & P may not be the same for governmental versus independent fairs.
- O Generally Policies are needed for:
- 1. Documentation of meetings (minutes), committee actions, written actions needed
- 2. Meetings: agenda, previous meeting minutes, time management; patrons; difficult behavior

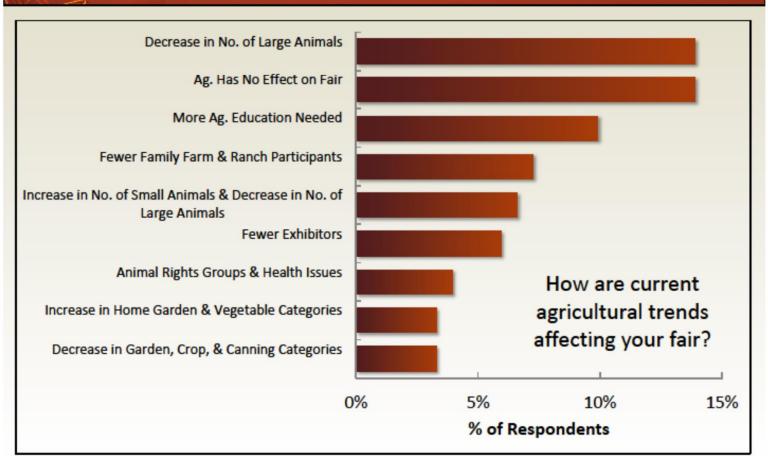
- 3. Conflict of Interest for personnel (board & staff)
- 4. Gifting policy for verification of gifts of \$ XXX in value with noted consequences (board & staff)
- 5. Public Information: IRS Form 990
- 6. Plans: Disaster; Emergency; Facility usage; MASTER Plan for review

- 7. Personnel (Board & Staff): Job Descriptions (board; staff; volunteers); Compensation; Expense reimbursement / mileage; Performance appraisal; Dress code; Political activities / lobbying; succession plan; plus many others.
- 8. Agreements / Contracts / Legal Documents: Long / Short term contracts (Encumbrances) (Renewals); Exclusivity; Facility fees rental fees (be relevant and compare); Equipment lease agreements; Website domain; Insurance policies; Trademarks, logos, names

- 9. Financial: Budgets (annual; process); Audits; Financial analysis, trends, reports, etc.; Capital improvement plan; future projections; Revenue increases/ sources
- 10. Junior Fair Boards: guidelines; future guests;
- 11. Fair Programming:

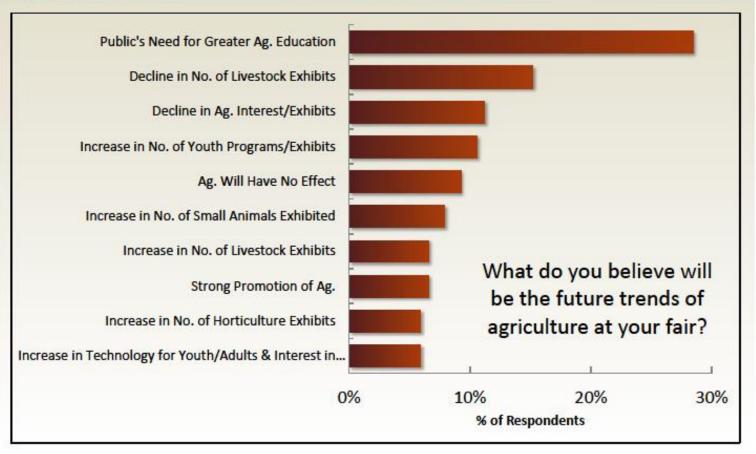


Influence of current agricultural trends





Future influence from trends in agriculture



FACILITIES

Today fair facilities must be: multi-purpose, year around use; climate controlled, featuring amenities for guest comfort. Avoid one dimensional facilities!



FAIR ORGANIZATION

2015

O More than likely, you are a part of a GOOD fair organization, please do not lose focus or the desire to be a great fair organization!

Constantly strive to get better!

Have a great year in 2015 and beyond!

THANK YOU!

O IT TRULY IS AN HONOR AND A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE FOR THIS WYOMING SHEEPHERDER TO HAVE A SMALL PART OF A GREAT CONVENTION, WITH GREAT PEOPLE, IN A GREAT LOCATION FOR A GREAT BUSINESS THAT WE ALL LOVE! THANK YOU for being here!

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