

# TO Support Document

## *NORDIC COMBINED*

*V1.0 – March 2026*

*Managed and governed by*  
*Nordic Combined SC for Officials Rules and*  
*Controls*

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## Foreword

This TO supportive document is meant to provide TO with helpful information and guidance to fulfil their role. It is governed and managed by the respective disciplines Sub Committees. It is in their responsibility to keep the content updated and correct. Requests for changes, adjustments and/or additional information needs to be answered can be made directly to the disciplines Sub Committee.

## 1 Judge

### 1.1 Judges Nomination

In addition to the nomination/assignment policies and selection process for Judges that are outlined in the ICR, the following nomination rules are applied in Ski Jumping:

- In principle, all Ski Associations that have FIS Ski Jumping Judges have a right to an international nomination.
- The prerequisites for the allocation of international assignments are the criteria that have been enacted by the Sub-Committee.
- For example, the number of international competitions – WC, COC and FIS Cup – organised by the respective Ski Associations.
- The participation of athletes from the respective National Ski Associations in international competitions.
- National Ski Associations that do not conduct at least one continuing education seminar per year or participate in another country's seminar are not eligible for international assignments for their FIS Ski Jumping Judges.
- International judging assignments are awarded to the respective National Ski Association.
- The Chair of officials of the National Ski Association will then nominate a FIS Ski Jumping Judge from their association for the assignment and notify the FIS. The FIS makes the final decision on the assignment.
- Nominations which must be submitted to the FIS Council for confirmation are first to be formally decided by the Sub-Committee for Officials, Rules and Control and then by the Jumping Committee.

### 1.2 Judges Rules

Disciplines may extend beyond the general TO Code of Conduct that is provided by FIS and generally valid. As such, in addition to the TO Code of Conduct the following additional rules are binding for Aerials Judges.

1. A judge shall score and rank each competitor fairly, without bias, without regard to past impressions and without regard to the competitor's national affiliation, race, gender or sponsor.
2. A qualified judge will never favour or discredit a competitor for his or her personal preferences or affiliations to the judge himself or other people/entities.
3. Judges must always aim to give the fairest evaluation of each Competitor based on the same criteria and same scale equally to all competitors.
4. A judge shall always conduct themselves in a professional manner at a competition.
5. All forms of harassment or bullying of any kind will not be tolerated and judges are to report any incidents to the Head Judge or proper authority if an incident occurs.
6. Judges shall work as a team and recognize that each judge has an equal right to their opinion.
7. A judge must always accept criticism calmly and maintain his/her composure.
8. A judge shall not predict outcomes in advance or take part in betting which concerns the competition they are part of the judge panel for.
9. Judges shall not argue with other judges or Head Judge in front of competitors, officials or event organisers.

10. Judges shall not relay information to an individual competitor or team before the competition.
11. Discussions between judges about the course, potential runs, and level of competition witnessed during training sessions are to stay confidential among the judges.
12. A judge must not act as a Team Leader, Coach (or Assistant) or be paid staff or team of a national federation with responsibilities for teams at CoC, WSC, OWG, or YOG in the same season as selected as a member of the judge's panel for international competitions.
13. A judge may not serve as television commentator nor engage in communication with the media, television, or others except through the Head Judge of the Competition in which they are serving.
14. Questions regarding the course or tricks should be addressed at the Team Captains Meetings where all Nations and Competitors can receive the same information equally.
15. Judges shall not engage in inappropriate relationships or activities of a sexual nature with any competitors before or after the competition. Any judge found to be engaging in an inappropriate relationship with a competitor will be subject to review by the FIS SB & FK JAG and may result in suspension or loss of judge's licence.
16. Judges may not consume drugs or alcohol before or during the contest. This includes excessive drinking the night before competition.
17. Smoking of any kind is not permitted in or around the judging booth.
18. Judges should represent the sport in a positive way and be professional during the event.
19. If a Snowboard or Freeski judge does not follow these duties in all points, the licence is subject to review by the FIS SB & FK JAG and may result in downgrade, suspension or loss of judge's licence.

### *1.3 Rights and Obligations of FIS Judges*

#### *1.3.1 Rights*

The FIS Judge is a representative of FIS and delegated by FIS. As such, the judge has the right:

- Receive daily compensation (see TO reimbursement policy, section 1.1)
- Be reimbursed for their expenses (see TO reimbursement policy, section 1.1)
- Adhere to the Judges Code of Conduct
- Have a current and complete knowledge of the sport.
- Contribute to all judging decisions.
- Have access to the judges stand during competition and training session

#### *1.3.2 Obligations*

The FIS Judge is a representative of FIS and delegated by FIS. The judge is responsible for evaluating athletes fairly and without bias, strictly following the applicable FIS rules and judging criteria. Judges must make independent decisions without influence from others and are required to prepare thoroughly and act professionally.

#### *1.3.3 Cell Phones in the Judges Stand and at Competitions*

Judges are prohibited from the use of personal cellular phones or similar devices whilst on the judges stand during competition. During Competition hours these devices must be turned off or in non-transmission (flight) mode.

Judges should also be aware of the competition rules around using cell phones for media purposes during training sessions, as there is often a restriction on what can or cannot be posted due to TV rights deals. Before posting, judges should check with the Head Judge if it is acceptable and/or within the rules to be able to post photos or videos from training on social media channels.

All judges should also consider the wider perception of posting videos of or tagging specific riders, and how they comment on the social media posts of athletes. It could be incorrectly perceived by the wider world that a judge has a bias towards an athlete if they are tagged in a judge's post, or if a judge comments positively/negatively on an athlete's post. If judges do want to post and tag an athlete, the tag should be very minimal, and any caption should be objective rather than subjective.

#### 1.4 Sanctions

- At the end of each season, the Sub-Committee decides whether sanctions will be imposed on FIS Judges due to their behaviour or their conduct as a FIS Ski Jumping Judge in the previous season.
- Reasons for sanctions, according to Education Guidelines and the Annex document include for example a lack of evidence of the required assignments or non-participation in training seminars.
- For each Ski Jumping and Nordic combined WC competition, the data service and a working group of the FIS Sub-Committee will determine whether the Judge has acted objectively in the evaluation process without a national bias. They determine the so-called "Judges Points" (preference for their own nation over other nations).
- Sanctions will be allocated based on the determination of "Judges Points." Once a person receives 10.00 or more "Judges Points", they may not be assigned to the WC for the following season.
- If FIS Ski Jumping Judges received between 5.00 and 9.99 "Judges Points" three times in the previous season, they also may not be nominated for WC competitions in the upcoming season.
- A FIS Ski Jumping Judge who has been sanctioned in this manner must then score the television broadcasts of three WC competitions using the appropriate form and then forward this evaluation to the Chair for review.
- A FIS ski jumping judge should not deviate more than +0.5 -> -0.5 from the mean value of the remaining judges' scores in the Swiss-Timing Judge Analysis. If the FIS ski jumping judge achieves less than 80% in the +0.5 -> -0.5 column, he/she may not be nominated for WC in the upcoming season.
- If a FIS ski jumping judge is sanctioned a second time in his/her career for a "Judges Points" violation, he/she may not be assigned to WC events for the next two years. The subcommittee will decide what to do for additional "Judges Points" violations.
- A FIS ski jumping judge who has been sanctioned in this manner must then score the television broadcasts of three WC competitions using the appropriate form and then forward this evaluation to the Chair for review.
- Misconduct by a FIS Ski Jumping Judge must be noted in the TD report.
- At the end of the season the Sub-Committee decides on the appropriate sanctions to be applied.
- In exceptional cases where an immediate decision has to be made, the jury in charge of the competition may issue an immediate sanction to the FIS Judge(s) on site. However, this must still be confirmed by the Sub-Committee at the end of the season.
- In any case, judges who received sanctions will not be made public, i.e., no names will be presented in meeting minutes that are available to a broader community.
- Reinstatement of a FIS Ski Jumping Judge
  - o The national Chair of officials may, through the Chair, enrol a FIS Judge who has been sanctioned for two years to a FIS Judge seminar no earlier than two years after the pronounced sanction.
  - o After successful participation in the seminar, the Chair decides on the reinstatement in consultation with the national Chair of officials.

## 1.5 Judging Style

<b>Max. 5.0</b>		<b>Flight Deduction</b>	
0.5 – 3.0	<i>Flight Position</i> – Limited ability to use the body and skis to create a dynamic flight position, being too aggressive or too passive with the body position and/or lacking an overall aesthetic impression of the flight.		
0.5 – 1.0	<i>Balance</i> – Unsteadiness, including excessive or unnecessary body movements.		
0.5 – 1.0	<i>Arms and Legs</i> – Asymmetric arm or leg positions or movements including bent knees.		
0.5 – 1.0	<i>Skis</i> – Asymmetric ski positions (skis not in same plane).		

<b>Max. 5.0</b>		<b>Landing Deduction</b>	
0.5 – 1.5	<i>Approach to Landing</i> – Deficiencies in the correct transition from the flight phase to the landing phase.		
0.5 – 1.5	<i>Telemark Minor to Major Faults</i> – An inadequate Telemark upon landing impact even if the feet are properly separated by the end of the landing procedure, including when the legs are too stiff (straight) or when the legs are separated too much.	3.0	<i>No Telemark</i> – No attempt to establish a Telemark at the point of landing impact – e.g., absorbing the landing pressure with both feet parallel (as a single fault).
0.5 – 1.5	<i>Arms, Legs and Hips</i> – Off balance, using the arms, legs or hips to maintain balance over the skis. This also includes being too deep (squatting) when landing without a Telemark.		
0.5 – 1.0	<i>Skis</i> – Deficiencies in controlling the skis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• skis not parallel</li> <li>• the distance between the skis greater than two ski widths</li> <li>• one or both skis on edge.</li> </ul>		

<b>Max. 7.0</b>		<b>Outrun Deduction</b>	
0.5 – 1.5	<i>Minor Faults</i> – Small deficiencies during the outrun phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minor periods of unsteadiness</li> <li>• both skis not set in flat contact with the skiing surface and/or not parallel</li> <li>• a minor deviation from skiing in the direction of the “fall line” (straight down the hill)</li> <li>• not in an upright body position before starting the braking phase.</li> </ul>		
2.0 – 2.5	<i>Significant Faults</i> – Larger deficiencies during the outrun phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• greater visual impression of skiing balance or unsteadiness</li> <li>• both skis not set in flat contact with the skiing surface or not parallel</li> <li>• a large deviation from skiing in the direction of the “fall line” (straight down the hill).</li> </ul>		
3.0	<i>Major Faults</i> – Large deficiencies during the outrun phase: unsteadiness and/or the risk of a fall either before or at the fall line including touching the surface/ski(s) with one hand during the landing or the outrun phase.		
4.0 – 5.0	<i>Loss of Control</i> – This includes passing through the transition curve and/or over the fall line with both hands, the back or posterior of the body touching the surface/ski(s) during the landing or outrun phase.		
7.0	A fall on or before the fall line.		

### 1.5.1 Definitions

#### 1.5.1.1 Flight

The phase of the jump from the take-off point to the point where the athlete begins the transition to landing.

Proper Execution of the Flight:

- a dynamic move from the take-off that enables a smooth transition into an aerodynamic flying position,
- where the athlete maintains the maximum forward speed and generates the greatest lift,
- symmetrically using the arms, legs, hips and skis throughout the flight.

### 1.5.1.2 Landing

The phase of the jump from where the athlete transitions from the flight to where the athlete's weight is on the landing surface. It begins just prior to touching down by simultaneously:

- lifting the chest toward vertical,
- raising the arms to the sides,
- and bending the knees in preparation for absorbing the landing impact.

#### **Telemark**

A landing movement resulting in a position where the **separation\*** between the feet is approximately the length of a foot with the legs actively and clearly bent to show that the landing force is being effectively absorbed upon impact with the skiing surface.

Proper Execution of the Telemark:

- a smooth transition from the flight phase through the Telemark position to the outrun phase,
- where the landing impact is fully absorbed by bending the knees upon contact with the landing surface and returning to a more relaxed position afterwards, – and not executed by stepping backwards upon landing,
- or by keeping the upper body over the front leg after landing.

#### **No Telemark**

A landing movement where the where the legs and feet remain parallel or the timing of when the feet are separated into the traditional Telemark position occurs too late.

**Further Explanation – the deductions above apply to the following:**

#### **With Telemark:**

- the legs do not bend upon impact (too stiff), showing that the landing force is not being correctly absorbed,
- the **separation\*** between the feet does not increase on impact, showing that the landing force is not being correctly absorbed.

#### **No Telemark:**

- the feet are parallel on impact regardless of whether the **separation\*** between them increases after impact
- the knees bend and remain bent (squat) through the landing phase,
- the deeper the squat without rising up again during the landing phase, the greater the fault should be.

#### **Additional faults for Landing with or without a Telemark:**

- the arms, legs or hips are used to maintain balance in an asymmetrical manner,
- the skis do not remain parallel,
- the **distance\*\*** between the skis is greater than two ski widths,
- the skis do not remain in flat contact with the landing surface, showing that the athlete's weight is not evenly balanced over both feet.

### 1.5.1.3 Outrun

The phase of the jump that begins when the athlete has transitioned from the flight and the athlete's weight is on the landing surface. It extends to the fall line.

Proper Execution of the Outrun:

- a rise up from the landing position to a mostly vertical position with the knees slightly bent, - while following a line toward the center of the landing hill,
- with the skis in a parallel position not more than two ski widths apart,
- or in a snowplow position,

- and the weight evenly distributed over both skis, - with the arms and legs in a relaxed position until beyond the fall line.

**\* Separation Between the Feet** – this is the gap between the feet that is created when one foot is moved forward upon landing with a proper Telemark.

**\*\* Distance Between the Feet** – this is the gap between the feet that is created when the feet are too wide apart and often results in one or both skis not flat on the landing surface (on edge).

***Landing Examples – the following scenarios illustrate how to apply the guidelines.***

The sections below are numbered to correspond with the rows in the deduction table at the top:

1. Approach to Landing
2. Minor Telemark
3. No Telemark
4. Arms, Legs and Hips
5. Skis

<b>Landing Performance Category</b>	<b>Deduction</b>
1. Approach to Landing	
Approach to Landing – No Faults	0.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the knees are slightly bent in the transition from the flight,</li> <li>- the arms and legs are symmetrical,</li> <li>- the upper body is moving toward a vertical position and the hips are moving forward,</li> <li>- the skis are symmetrical and coming together so they are parallel.</li> </ul>	
Approach to Landing – Minor to Major Faults	0.5 – 1.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the knees are bent too much too soon in the transition from the flight,</li> <li>- the arms and/or legs are not symmetrical,</li> <li>- the arms are rotating,</li> <li>- the upper body is not moving toward a vertical position,</li> <li>- the hips are too far back or too far forward,</li> <li>- the skis are not symmetrical and/or are not coming together.</li> </ul>	
2. With Telemark	
With Telemark – No Faults	0.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a slight separation between the feet either just before or upon landing,</li> <li>- and a greater separation into a full Telemark position after landing,</li> <li>- the upper body is vertical with the weight evenly distributed over both feet,</li> <li>- the position is maintained long enough to demonstrate full control.</li> </ul>	
With Telemark – Minor to Major Faults	0.5 – 1.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the separation between the feet is greater than it should be upon landing,</li> <li>- there is a greater separation between the feet after landing, but it either does not extend to a full Telemark or it extends too far,</li> <li>- the upper body is bent over the front foot and/or the weight is predominantly on one foot,</li> <li>- the position is not maintained long enough to demonstrate full control</li> </ul>	
3. Without Telemark	

Without Telemark – “No Faults”	3.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- with a minor increase in the bending of the knees upon landing to properly absorb the impact,</li> <li>- the upper body is vertical,</li> <li>- with a quick return to an upright position with knees straight or slightly bent.</li> </ul>	
Without Telemark – Minor Faults (reflected in item 4 below)	0.5 – 1.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- there is a major bending of the knees upon landing impact,</li> <li>- the upper body is bent over the front foot and/or the weight is predominantly on one foot,</li> <li>- there is a slow return or no return to an upright position after landing.</li> </ul>	
4. Arms, Legs and Hip	0.5 – 1.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the arms are not symmetrical after landing,</li> <li>- the legs continue to bend into a squat after landing,</li> <li>- the upper body is too far forward or backward,</li> <li>- the hips are too far forward or backward after landing.</li> </ul>	
Skis 0.5 – 1.0	0.5 – 1.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the skis are not parallel upon landing,</li> <li>- the skis do not touch the surface at the same time,</li> <li>- the skis do not remain parallel after landing,</li> <li>- the skis are more than two ski widths apart</li> <li>- one or both skis are on edge,</li> <li>- the distance between the skis/feet is greater than the separation between the feet</li> </ul>	

## 1.6 Checklists

### 1.6.1 Event-Checklist Head Judge

#### 1.6.1.1 After Nomination

e.g.,  check your nomination online

#### 1.6.1.2 Before Competition

Name of Competition:

Judges have been selected for competition:

- Head Judge \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- Judge 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person from Organising Committee

Name of Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

- Transport has been organised by Organisations committee
- Accommodation have been organised by Organisations committee
  - All the judges know the judge contact person if there would be any problems.
  - Head Judge is the only person that should be in Contact with OC prior to events

#### 1.6.1.3 Upon Arrival

- Lift passes to all the judges
- Accreditation to all the judges
- Food coupons/per-diem
- See if judges have arrived
- Check if the judges have good accommodation
- Check if there is something special going on e.g. beer tickets to Party
- Credentials, tickets or vouchers to any gatherings associated with the event.
  
- Check / Competition site with Chief of Competition and TD
  - Inclination
  - Length
  - Width
  - Fences
  - Start area
  - Finish area
  - Judging Booth/View
  - Get input about competition site from the coaches/competitors
  
- Check Judge Stand with Chief of Competition and TD
  - View over Arena
  - Enough height
  - Large enough
  - Stable
  - In the centre
  - Tables and chairs

#### 1.6.1.4 Prior to the Competition/Competition Committee Meetings

- First Meeting
  - Discuss competition program
  - Discuss the material you need (list of supplies)
  - Meet chief of scoring
  
- Second meeting
  - Discuss condition of Arena
  - Time schedule for program
  
- Get the OK from
  - TD
  - Chief of comp

- Chief of scoring
- Speaker
- Starter
- All assistants
- Material for Judges Stand
  - Steno Sheets/Memory boards
  - Start Lists
  - Pencils
  - Radios and what channels to be used
  - Blankets
  - Food and drinks (coffee, soft drinks, water)
- Team Captains Meeting day before Competition
  - Introduce judges
  - Report from TD and chief of competition
  - Competition format and judging criteria
  - Present Competition program
- Judge Meeting night before Competition
  - Discuss the day's official training
  - Discuss condition of Arena
  - Discuss judge stand
  - Set the time for presence of all the judges to be at the judge stand
  - Transportation issues, if necessary, to Judges Stands

#### 1.6.1.5 During Competition

- Make sure that you have the FIS ICR book
- Arrive early to check:
  - Judge stand
  - Fencing
  - Start area
  - Finish area
  - Discuss the order of seating
  - Distribute starting lists and judge material to judges
  - Practice scoring/Set a range
  - Radio check with TD and starter
  - Check judge scores between qualification and finals

#### 1.6.1.6 After Competition

- Check result with chief of scoring
- Fill in Head Judge report and send it to FIS Judges Advisory Group
- Participation at the award ceremony
- Thank members of Organising Committee
- All the judges have been paid
- All the judges have transportation arranged
- Closure with TD

1.6.1.7 After the Event

- Submit Travel Expense Reimbursement Form

1.6.2 Event Checklist Judge

## 2 Technical Delegate

### 2.1 TD Nomination

In addition to the nomination/assignment policies and selection process for Judges that are outlined in the ICR, the following nomination rules are applied in Nordic Combined:

- TDs and TDAs are appointed for all Nordic Combined competitions on the FIS calendar. The TD and TDA cannot normally be members of the host nation's ski association at OWG, WSC, WCSF, JWSC, WCJ, SGP and COCJ events. However, the FIS Council may make exceptions to this rule.
- The FIS nominates the TD and TDA for OWG, WSC, WCSF, JWSC, WCJ, SGP and COCJ events. These assignments are determined on an individual basis.
- In Alpen/FESA Cup and lower-level international competitions, TD and TDA nominations can be made by the respective National Ski Association.
- Nominations which must be submitted to the FIS Council for confirmation are formally determined first by the FIS Sub-Committee for Officials, Rules and Control and then by the FIS Nordic Combined Committee

### 2.2 Rights and Obligations of a TD

#### 2.2.1 Rights

The FIS TD is a representative of FIS and delegated by FIS. As such, the TD has the right to:

- Receive daily compensation (see TO reimbursement policy, section 1.1 of this document)
- Be reimbursed for their expenses (see TO reimbursement policy, section 1.1 of this document )
- Have a current and complete knowledge of the rules of Nordic Combined competitions
- Contribute to all competition management decisions.

#### 2.2.2 Obligations

The Technical Delegate (TD) is the official representative of FIS or the respective national governing body, responsible for ensuring that competitions are conducted in full compliance with FIS rules and regulations. The TD is responsible for representing the interests of all competitors, both present and absent, in applying the rules in a fair and impartial manner. As Chair of the Jury, the TD plays a vital role throughout all phases of the event—from initial planning to execution and post-event review.

In detail, the Nordic Combined FIS TD must:

- Maintain their TD qualification.
- Be bound by all the guidelines and rules set forth in the FIS Nordic Combined ICR, Education Guidelines and its Annex, and the Park & Pipe TO Support Document.
- Have a valid licence and be qualified to judge at the competition concerned.
- Follow the judging criteria.
- Attend all Team Captains Meetings and/or Competitor Meetings before the competition day.
- Attend all official events and functions.
- Inspect the competition site during the official training sessions.
- Attend and watch all official training sessions.
- If necessary, check/confirm and help with the calculation of results

### 2.3 TD Guidelines Safety and Security

Security is the prime responsibility and concern of the TD who must therefore take every possible precaution to prevent accidents, particularly to prevent injury to competitors. Important points are outlined in the Event Check list below.

### 2.4 Checklists

#### 2.4.1 Event Checklist

##### 2.4.1.1 After Nomination

- Confirmation of nomination by the Chairman of the S.C NC Rules & Control
- Early contact with the organizing committee and TD- Colleagues
- Request information about the status of preparatory work at OC

##### 2.4.1.2 Before Competition

Name of Competition:

Contact Person from Organising Committee:

Name of Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

- Transport has been organised by Organisations committee
- Accommodation have been organised by Organisations committee
- Inspection of homologation documents (ski jumping/cross-country skiing)
- Certificates for ski jump and cross-country course
- Insurance cover letter (check liability insurance)
- Request list of forejumper
- Review results and TD report from previous year and attempt to determine the zero gate
- Find out about the current form of the athletes to know who the best jumpers are at present

##### 2.4.1.3 Upon Arrival

- Facilities
- Check walkways, changing rooms and wax cabins
  - Walkways clear and not icy
  - Rooms Clean
  - Heater
  - Benches
- Check Warm Up and Start Area
  - Walkways clear and not icy
  - Rooms Clean
  - Heater
  - Benches
  - Drinks
- Start area (Gates)
  - Are the roofs free of snow and could the snow fall into the track or onto the gates
  - Is the snow machine secured?
  - What is the highest usable gate? Number of Gates in total?
  - Are the gates free of snow?

- Are the gates closed at the side?
- Measure the distance between the gates
- Where is the EQ box located?
- How high is the bar?
- is the light easy to see?
  
- Check inrun
  - Start of the guard rails at the lowest gate and is the transition from gates to guard rails padded
  - Measurement inrun length from the lowest gate to the take-off (e2)
    - Gates and inrun length must be send to Swiss timing
  - Is the guard rails high enough in the inrun? (50cm)
  - Is the beginning of the side boundary funnel-shaped towards the outside or is its upper edge horizontal?
  - Is the guardrail free of gaps?
  - Are there no protruding fixtures on the inside of the crash barrier? (Forbidden!!!)
  - Approach width (b1) (Width of the rail in the inrun)
  - Are the inrun and covers in order??
  
- Check take-off
  - Measuring distance of light barrier in front of the edge of the take-off (8m and 10m)
  - Height of light barrier above snow profile (For FIS WC with HS over 85m, the inrun speed must be measured in training and competition)
  - Distance between track centerlines
  - Track width
  - Track depth normal hill (min. 2cm), large/flying hillls (min. 3cm)
  - Is the inrun track mechanically prepared?
  - Is there a cooling system for the inrun track?
  - Take-off angle  $\alpha$
  - No attachments below the edge of the take-off table
  - Mats under the take-off table?
  - Distance B - take-off table to the start of the landing guard rails
  
- Check Landing Area
  - Are the guard rails continuous from the outrun to the take-off table?
  - Are the guard rails high enough? (min 70cm)
  - Are the guard rails firm and free of large gaps?
  - Are enough wind flags attached (min. 8), and the anemometers set up according to the specifications?
  - Are there no overhanging fixtures on the inside of the guard rails ? (Forbidden!)
  - Is the minimum width b2, bK, bA achieved?
    - b2 = 0.06 w, Width at the start of the rail after take-off
    - bK = 0.20 w, Width of the rail at the K-point
    - bU = 0.22 w, Width of the rail at the fall line
    - Angle  $\beta$  at K-point, HS-5m, HS, HS+5m, HS+10m, HS+15m (if realistic)
  
- Check Landing Area
  - Landing are must be compacted and have the necessary firmness and hardness
  - Markings

- Hill size (HS) Transverse line required + Coloring 5 m along the edge
- Are there continuous transverse lines in the landing area every 10 m before the P-point up to the hill size (HS) and lines every 5 m to the right and left?
- On small 'hills where we are without ski jumping, the harness can be extended from HS to 5m above K-point
- Recommendation
  - From the K-point in the direction of the P-point upwards, a blue band of the same length as the distance from K to HS
  - From the K-point to HS, a red band
  - From the fall boundary in the direction of HS upwards, a green band of the same length
- Outrun
  - Snow surface must be completely flat. Thickness at least 30 cm and 35 cm for matting hills
  - Are guard rails at least 1 m high from the end of the transition bend to the exit gate and along the entire outrun?
  - Are there no overhanging fixtures on the inside of the guard rails? (Forbidden!!!)
  - Are guard rails solid and free of large gaps?
  - Is the overall design of the side boundary in order?
  - Exit gate must not overhang into the outrun
  - The fall line is to be determined by the jury (R2) and marked with a cross line (brushwood or similar)
  - Length of run-out? (End of R2 to end of exit)

### **Cross Country**

- Stadium structure
  - Start area
    - Is the start area long and wide enough? Start width?
    - Is the start clock easy to read from the start line?
    - Are there 3 start boxes? 2 boxes at a team Competition?
    - Does each lane have a board with start numbers and start times?
    - Is the start line color-coded?
    - Start line at a right angle to the course?
    - Are transponder loops 1.5 m after the start line (WC)
    - Are the start and finish equipped with cameras?
  - Finish area
    - Is the finish area long enough and does it lead straight to the finish?
    - Is the start of the finish zone (last 50 m of the finish area) clearly marked with a colored line?
    - Is the finish area wide enough? Finish width?
    - Is the finish area divided into at least three well-marked lanes?
    - Is the finish line color-coded? (e.g. board max. 10cm)
    - Is the line (board) positioned at right angles to the entry lanes?
    - Finish photo: Measuring point of light or photocells must be 25 cm above the snow surface (WC)
- Cross-country course
  - Check the course profile (Homologation)
    - Length of the course?

- Length of the lap?
- HD (elevation gain)
- MC
- TC (total climb)
- What is the name of the course?
- Does the track have the minimum width? (min 6m)
- Track width?
- Maximum width?

#### 2.4.1.4 Prior to the Competition/Competition Committee Meetings

- Tasks before the competition – Jumping
  - Check substitute entries and late entries
  - Confirmation of medical service on site and ready for action (before official training and competition)
  - Determining the inrun length / gate
  - Determining the wind corridor
  - Ensure permanent radio connection of all jury members
  - Radio communication:
    - Only as much as necessary, clear and precise announcement
    - Check that for FIS Competition with HS over 85m, the inrun speed must be measured during training and competition
  
- Tasks during the competition – Cross-Country
  - Check that everyone has a start number (including forejumper), otherwise the insurance is not liable
  - Decisions on justified protests
  - Decisions on reported rule violations
  - In the event of technical problems, the athlete must start before the last jumper, otherwise DSQ
  - Informing the teams about jury decisions
  - At 95% of the HS, jury meeting (lower gate if necessary)
  - Results jumping and start list for cross-country must be checked immediately
  - Decisions on Coach request (CJ) (maximum 5 Gates)
  - Complete documentation of jury decisions
    - Gate, Wind, Weather Special features
    - Were there any falls/injuries
    - Were there any protests? What sanctions were imposed?
  
- Tasks before the competition – Cross-Country
  - Check Temperatures: below -20°C, postpone or cancel the competition
  - Check if the schedule can be kept
  - Final check of the start and finish area
  - Check the start lists
  - Confirmation that medical service is on site and ready for action
  - Check the competition equipment and commercial trademarks
  - Courses are only allowed to be skied in the direction of the competition
  - Contact with jury members during the race

- Finish camera must be synchronized with the main timing system 1/2 hour before the competition

#### 2.4.1.5 During Competition

- Tasks during the competition – Jumping
  - Check that everyone has a start number (including forejumper), otherwise the insurance is not liable
  - Decisions on justified protests
  - Decisions on reported rule violations
  - In the event of technical problems, the athlete must start before the last jumper, otherwise DSQ
  - Informing the teams about jury decisions
  - At 95% of the HS, jury meeting (lower gate if necessary)
  - Decisions on Coach request (CJ) (maximum 5 Gates)
  - Complete documentation of jury decisions
    - Gate, Wind, Weather Special features
    - Jury decisions
    - Were there any falls/injuries
    - Were there any protests? What sanctions were imposed?
  - Results jumping and start list for cross-country must be checked immediately
- Tasks during the competition – cross-country
  - Large start clock with digital display required (each corridor)
  - Electronic timekeeping is always supplemented by manual timekeeping
  - Start procedure to be monitored (recording with camera)
  - Evaluation of the control cards of the marshals (lower level)
  - Complete documentation of jury decisions
    - Competition time (start first competitor)
    - Competition time (finish last competitor)
    - Remarks: Weather, special features
  - Timekeeping report (lower level):
    - Documentation of Timing device:
      - Brand, model, serial number,...

#### 2.4.1.6 After Competition

- Check all Results including Cupstanding, Pricemoney, Best Jumper, Best skier
- Final meeting with the jury and competition management
  - Lessons learned, feedback for both sides

#### 2.4.1.7 After the Event

- Submit Travel Expense Reimbursement Form
- Finish TD report within 3 days
- The minutes of the team captains' meeting
- The minutes of the jury decisions,
- DSQ
- Injurie protocol if applicable
- Protest and sanction must be attached to the TD report

□ Note: It makes sense as a TD to have a short meeting every morning with all key persons of the competition management and to go through the schedule and the critical points/biggest challenges

#### 2.4.2 Team Captains Meeting

The Team Captains Meeting is a crucial leadership tool for the Organizing Committee and should exemplify effective management. This meeting must reflect the professionalism of both the Jury and the Organizing Committee. It should be **concise, focused, and meticulously prepared**. Poorly prepared meetings, unclear directives, or an ambiguous timetable can lead to confusion, friction between teams, and unnecessary complaints, creating a negative atmosphere during the competition.

While it is not mandatory for the TD to chair the Team Captains Meeting, the TD must prepare it in collaboration with the Jury and Organizers. If the Organizing Committee prefers, a capable individual from the Organizing Committee, such as the Chief of Race may chair the meeting

In sum: the Team Captains Meeting must be

- Short
- Precise and to the point
- Clear

No Team Captains' Meeting without a preparatory Jury meeting. All important points are to be kept in written minutes and translations, where necessary, are to be arranged (FIS languages). The FIS official forms are to be used where applicable and particularly for the program, roll call and minutes. A detailed template for the TCM can be found here: [https://assets.fis-ski.com/f/252177/x/0f0207f600/tcm\\_template-2025.pptx](https://assets.fis-ski.com/f/252177/x/0f0207f600/tcm_template-2025.pptx).