Subject: Depicting non-standard maximum holding speeds

Background/Discussion:

Aeronav charts depict maximum holding speeds when nonstandard, but they do not include the affective altitudes. An example of this is on the DUCXS THREE Arrival in KRIC.

The speed of 210 only applies for altitudes of 6,001’ to 14,000’. However if you were holding at 6,000’ or less, the maximum hold speed of 200 KIAS would apply. Labeling this (210K) could induce people to fly the hold at 6,000’ at 210 KIAS.

While this is covered in the glossary, it can lead to confusion on what altitudes the speed restriction applies to.
**Recommendations:**

Add affected altitudes to the non-standard holding speeds to reduce confusion.

**Comments:**

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**MEETING 16-01:**

Michael Stromberg, Air Wisconsin, briefed the issue. Michael presented examples of non-standard holding speed depictions. He compared the FAA depiction with the Jeppesen depiction and showed that Jeppesen depicts altitude information for non-standard speed holding patterns. Michael stated that, in his experience, pilots using FAA charts can easily misinterpret the speeds and incorrectly apply it to all altitudes.

Valerie Watson, FAA/AJV-553, stated that the FAA charts speed restrictions on holding patterns when they are non-standard, but do NOT depict standard altitudes. The altitude standards are clearly explained in the AIM and in the TPP Legend.

Rune Duke, AOPA, inquired if there had been any safety reports regarding this matter. The audience was unaware of safety reports related to misunderstanding of these holding altitudes.

Valerie commented that in her opinion the issue is more a matter of pilot training than charting and that it would be a mistake to add undo clutter to a chart to add information clearly explained elsewhere. It was agreed to close this item.

**STATUS: CLOSED**