

Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location: Twentynine Palms, California Accident Number: WPR20CA060

Date & Time: January 3, 2020, 20:00 Local Registration: N45069

Aircraft: Cessna 150 Aircraft Damage: Substantial

Defining Event: Fuel related **Injuries:** 1 None

Flight Conducted Under: Part 91: General aviation - Personal

Analysis

The pilot reported that, upon arrival at the airport after dark, he attempted to activate the pilot-controlled lights by keying the mike seven times. Shortly later, he repeated the process twice, but the runway lights did not turn on. He circled the area to try to locate the airport but was unsuccessful. The airplane was now low on fuel, so the pilot began looking for a place to make a precautionary landing. He landed the airplane on a dirt road, and during the landing rollout, the nose landing gear separated, and the left wing was substantially damaged. The pilot reported that there were no preaccident mechanical malfunctions or failures with the airplane that would have precluded normal operation.

The Federal Aviation Administration Airport Facility Directory noted that medium-intensity runway lights were available at the airport. To activate the pilot-controlled lighting, the pilot must key the mike five times in 5 seconds. The pilot reported that he did not check what the proper procedures were for operating the pilot-controlled lighting for the runway. Airport personnel checked the pilot-controlled lighting system the day after the accident and reported that there were no malfunctions with the system.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The pilot's poor preflight planning, during which he failed to verify the proper procedure to activate the runway lights; his inability to locate the airport without lighting; and the airplane's subsequent low-fuel state as he circled looking for the airport, which necessitated a precautionary off-airport landing, during which the nose landing gear separated.

Findings

Personnel issues Flight planning/navigation - Pilot

Environmental issues Dark - Effect on personnel

Aircraft Fuel - Fluid level

Personnel issues Use of policy/procedure - Pilot

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Factual Information

History of Flight

Landing	Fuel related (Defining event)	
Landing	Off-field or emergency landing	
Landing-landing roll	Part(s) separation from AC	

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Private	Age:	24,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Without waivers/limitations	Last FAA Medical Exam:	April 1, 2019
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	January 12, 2018
Flight Time:	260 hours (Total, all aircraft), 28.8 hours (Total, this make and model)		

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Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N45069
Model/Series:	150 M	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:	1975	Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal; Utility	Serial Number:	15076722
Landing Gear Type:	Tricycle	Seats:	
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	November 18, 2019 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	1601 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:		Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	6295.3 Hrs as of last inspection	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed	Engine Model/Series:	0-220-A
Registered Owner:	On file	Rated Power:	100 Horsepower
Operator:	On file	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night
Observation Facility, Elevation:	KNXP,2051 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	15 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	18:56 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	312°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	/	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:		Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30.37 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	16°C / 0°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	Maricopa, AZ (A39)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	Twentynine Palms, CA (TNP)	Type of Clearance:	None
Departure Time:	19:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class G

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Airport Information

Airport:	Twentynine Palms TNP	Runway Surface Type:	
Airport Elevation:	1888 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:		IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:		VFR Approach/Landing:	Straight-in

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 None	Latitude, Longitude:	34.136112,-115.944442

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Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Cornejo, Tealeye
Additional Participating Persons:	Robert Michaelson; Federal Aviation Administration; Riverside, CA
Original Publish Date:	August 17, 2020
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	This accident report documents the factual circumstances of this accident as described to the NTSB.
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=100780

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, "accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person" (Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB's statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 United States Code section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 United States Code section 1154(b) is available here.

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