

# **Aviation Investigation Final Report**

Location:	MESA, Arizona		Accident Number:	LAX98LA076
Date & Time:	January 16, 1998, 17:30 L	ocal	<b>Registration:</b>	N176SP
Aircraft:	McDonnell Douglas	600N	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:			Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional			

### **Analysis**

The CFI was having the second pilot execute straight in autorotations for familiarization training. The second pilot initiated the autorotation with the rotor in the low range and the CFI instructed the second pilot to reduce collective, which increased their rate of descent. The CFI said that about 18 feet, the second pilot applied 60 percent collective, leveled somewhat, and the nose yawed to the left. The CFI applied full right pedal in an attempt to correct the yaw, but the nose remained yawed to the left approximately 15 degrees. The aircraft hit the ground with the left heel first followed by the nose pitching forward. The CFI stated he applied slight aft cyclic and felt the main rotor contact the tail boom.

#### **Probable Cause and Findings**

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: The second pilot misjudging his flare and the delayed remedial actions by the pilot-incommand.

#### Findings

Occurrence #1: HARD LANDING Phase of Operation: LANDING - FLARE/TOUCHDOWN

Findings 1. MISC ROTORCRAFT, MAIN ROTOR/TAIL BOOM CONTACT 2. TERRAIN CONDITION - GRASS (C) FLARE - MISJUDGED - PILOT IN COMMAND
(C) REMEDIAL ACTION - DELAYED - PILOT IN COMMAND(CFI)

### **Factual Information**

On January 16, 1998, at 1730 hours mountain standard time, a McDonnell Douglas 600N, N176SP, sustained substantial damage during the touchdown autorotation at Mesa, Arizona. The aircraft was owned and operated by the West Virginia State Police, and one of their pilots was undergoing familiarization training by a Boeing/McDonnell Douglas instructor pilot. The flight instructor and commercial pilot who was receiving instruction were not injured. The flight originated at Falcon Field at 1600.

The aircraft was being operated on a standard airworthiness certificate which was issued on January 14, 1998. The West Virginia State Police pilot (referred to as the second pilot) was undergoing pilot transition training when the accident occurred. The second pilot stated that he was attempting to execute the second full touchdown autorotation, and "I was too high off the ground when I pulled the collective and hit the ground too hard."

The first pilot, the Boeing Certified Flight Instructor (CFI), said that the second pilot was executing a straight in autorotation. As the autorotation was begun, the CFI stated that the rotor started low in the acceptable range, so he prompted the second pilot to further reduce the collective, and their rate of descent increased. The CFI stated the maneuver was still satisfactory, with a low flare. He stated that about 18 feet, the second pilot applied "60 percent collective, leveled somewhat, and the nose yawed to the left." At that point, the CFI said he applied full right pedal in an attempt to straighten the aircraft, but the nose remained yawed approximately 15 degrees to the left. The aircraft hit the ground with the left heel first, followed by the nose pitching forward. The CFI stated he applied slight aft cyclic, when he felt the main rotor contact the tailboom.

According to the aircraft manufacturer, the touchdown resulted in a hard landing, which caused the main rotor blades to flex and contact the tailboom. The tailboom was subsequently fractured by the rotor blade contact. The aircraft remained upright and the engine was shutdown using the emergency shutdown procedures.

# **Pilot Information**

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	49,Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	Helicopter	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	Helicopter	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical–w/ waivers/lim	Last FAA Medical Exam:	August 25, 1997
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	12726 hours (Total, all aircraft), 85 hours (Total, this make and model), 12053 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 95 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 41 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 4 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

# Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	McDonnell Douglas	Registration:	N176SP
Model/Series:	600N 600N	Aircraft Category:	Helicopter
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	RN012
Landing Gear Type:	Skid	Seats:	8
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4100 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	13 Hrs	Engines:	1 Turbo shaft
Airframe Total Time:	13 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Allison
ELT:	Not installed	Engine Model/Series:	250-C47M
Registered Owner:	WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE	Rated Power:	650 Horsepower
Operator:		Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

# Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Day
Observation Facility, Elevation:	FFZ ,1392 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	1 Nautical Miles
Observation Time:	17:45 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	240°
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	30 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Broken / 20000 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	4 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	40°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	18°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipita	ition	
Departure Point:	(FFZ)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	Company VFR
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	16:00 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

# **Airport Information**

Airport:	FALCON FIELD FFZ	Runway Surface Type:	Grass/turf
Airport Elevation:	1392 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	Dry
Runway Used:	0	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	500 ft / 200 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Simulated forced landing

# Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	2 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	33.510608,-111.580551(est)

#### **Administrative Information**

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Childress, Deborah		
Additional Participating Persons:	JOHN ELLER; SCOTTSDALE , AZ		
Original Publish Date:	February 15, 2001		
Last Revision Date:			
Investigation Class:	<u>Class</u>		
Note:			
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=30023		

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.