



Aviation Investigation Final Report

Location:	OLATHE, Kansas	Accident Number:	CHI00LA069
Date & Time:	February 12, 2000, 13:23 Local	Registration:	N711VS
Aircraft:	Beech A36	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	2 None
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation - Personal		

Analysis

The aircraft impacted terrain approximately 900 feet from the end of the runway during a simulated engine failure. The pilot had just finished a flight review when he requested to simulate an engine failure in the pattern with the instructor. The pilot said, 'I pulled the power back to idle after we passed the end of runway 18. As I was turning to runway 18 I...lowered the landing gear...When we both came to the conclusion that we were not going to be able to make the runway without power, I advanced the throttle. The engine coughed a couple of times and never developed power.' A Federal Aviation Administration inspector interviewed the instructor. When asked if he saw the pilot pull the propeller control full aft, he responded, 'Yes.' When asked if he saw the pilot return it to full forward at any time, he responded 'No.' The pilot maneuvered the aircraft away from a road and runway approach lights ultimately coming to rest in a plowed farm field. A post accident functional test of the engine showed that the engine produced power at idle and low power settings.

Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be: the pilots improper use of powerplant controls. A factor in the accident was the plowed farm field.

Findings

Occurrence #1: LOSS OF ENGINE POWER
Phase of Operation: APPROACH

Findings

1. (C) POWERPLANT CONTROLS - IMPROPER USE OF - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #2: FORCED LANDING

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY DESCENT/LANDING

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: EMERGENCY LANDING

Findings

2. (F) TERRAIN CONDITION - PLOWED/FURROWED

Factual Information

On February 12, 2000, at 1323 central standard time, a Beech A36, N711VS, piloted by a commercial pilot, sustained substantial damage during a forced landing near Olathe, Kansas. The 14 CFR Part 91 instructional flight was operating in visual meteorological conditions. The pilot had filed an instrument flight rules flight plan that was subsequently cancelled. The pilot and the certified flight instructor reported no injuries. The local flight originated from the Johnson County Executive airport, Olathe, Kansas. The pilot reported that the flight originated at 1310.

The pilot, in a written statement, stated that he had just completed the BFR when he requested to practice a simulated engine failure with the instructor. The pilot said, "I pulled the power back to idle after we passed the end of runway 18. As I was turning to runway 18, I slowed the aircraft to approximately 80 knots. [The instructor] mentioned that he thought the plane would descend too rapidly from where we started to make it. I thought we had a good chance based on my experience with the plane and went ahead and lowered the landing gear, thinking that I would want it down even if I needed to apply power to make the runway. The wind was reported at about 6 knots. When we both came to the conclusion that we were not going to be able to make the runway without power, I advanced the throttle. The engine coughed a couple of times and never developed power." The aircraft came to rest in a plowed farm field.

During a post accident examination, performed by the Federal Aviation Administration, the throttle was found full forward, the mixture was found full forward, and the propeller control was found full aft. During an interview with a FAA inspector, the instructor was asked about the position of the powerplant controls. When asked if he touched or moved any of the controls, he replied "No." When asked if he saw the pilot pull the propeller control aft, he responded "Yes." When asked if he saw the pilot return it to full forward any time after that, he replied "No." According to FAA Advisory Circular 61-23C, "Pilot's Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge", "When power settings are being decreased, reduce manifold pressure before RPM. When power settings are being increased, reverse the order - increase RPM first, then manifold pressure."

According to FAA Inspector statements, post flight examinations of the aircraft revealed, "both fuel tanks were indicating about 3/4 full. All three propeller blades were bent." After the accident a functional engine test was performed. According to the FAA inspector who witnessed the test "the engine was started and run for a short period of time; long enough to perform a magneto check at idle and 1400 RPM. The magneto check was normal in both instances. The engine idled at 700 RPM with the throttle pulled all the way out to the idle position. There was no indication of excessively lean or rich mixture at idle that would contribute to the engine not idling properly."

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Commercial	Age:	46, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	Yes
Instructor Rating(s):	None	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 2 Valid Medical--no waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	February 7, 2000
Occupational Pilot:	No	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	1492 hours (Total, all aircraft), 500 hours (Total, this make and model), 1350 hours (Pilot In Command, all aircraft), 5 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Beech	Registration:	N711VS
Model/Series:	A36 A36	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Utility	Serial Number:	E756
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	September 24, 1999 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	3600 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	22 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	1813 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, did not aid in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	IO-520
Registered Owner:	JEFFREY J. MILNE	Rated Power:	285 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:	OJC ,1096 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	12:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	3 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	Overcast / 1200 ft AGL	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	7 knots /	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	170°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	1°C / -3°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	N/A - None - Haze		
Departure Point:	(OJC)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:		Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	13:10 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class D

Airport Information

Airport:	JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE OJC	Runway Surface Type:	Concrete
Airport Elevation:	1096 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	18	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	4099 ft / 75 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Simulated forced landing;Traffic pattern

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:	1 None	Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	2 None	Latitude, Longitude:	

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Brannen, John
Additional Participating Persons:	ALFRED RAGER; KANSAS CITY , MO
Original Publish Date:	March 9, 2001
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=48622

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](#).