Pilot error caused plane crash

Pilot error has been determined to be he cause of an OV-1 Mohawk crash that illed two Fort Huachuca men almost a ear ago, according to a report by a colateral investigation board.

The accident, according to the report, esuited when the plane's pilot, CW4 Gerild L. Randall, attempted an aerobatic vasive maneuver at low altitude in a leavy aircraft when there was "exremely high altitude density."

Both Randall and the plane's observer, Sergeant Kenneth Seeley, were killed when the plane crashed and erupted in flames about 10 miles south of Sierra lista on Highway 92. Both men were assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Cen-K and School and were on a routine training mission at the time of the acci-

Results of the board's investigation fol-

low many months of interviewing safety specialists and witnesses by a collateral board at Fort Huachuca. An earlier investigation team from the Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Ala., had prepared a report on the accident, but, because of Army regulations governing aircraft safety, its findings were not re-

The accident occurred Feb. 27, 1980, at approximately 5:20 p.m. According to evewitnesses, the Mohawk was flying low over the Stump and Ash Canyon area and, following a steep climb, the plane stalled and crashed into the ground.

The collateral board report states that the twin-engine plane was operating normally prior to the crash and that the weight of the special electronic equipment in the plane, plus the weight of the nearly full fuel tanks, including auxiliary wing-tip tanks, made Randall's evasive maneuver unsuccessful Aircraft safe specialists indicate that aerobatic evi sive maneuvers are not authorized fo Mohawks equipped as Randall's was ar do not conform to either FAA or Arm safety regulations.

Several weeks prior to the acciden the Intelligence Center and School ha received the Daedalion Army Aviator Safety Award for Fiscal Year 1979 ft 30,000 hours of accident-free flying. Since the accident, the school has logged mor than 1,800 accident-free flying hours, ar has reinforced training and increase awareness of the accident preventic program.

fronically, announcement was mad the week of Seeley's death that he ha been selected the March 1980 soldier the month for Fort Huachuca. Hono were bestowed upon the 26-year-old so dier posthumously.



Aftermath

Investigators go through OV.) Mehawk plane crash in February, CW4 Gerald Randall, 44, and 591, Kenneth Seeley, 26

0

were killed a him their twin engine plane crashed into the Ash Caryon grea and burst into flames.

Thursday, February 12, 1981

Pilot error caused plane crash

Pilot error has been determined to be he cause of an OV-1 Mohawk crash that filled two Fort Huachuca men almost a rear ago, according to a report by a colateral investigation board.

The accident, according to the report, resulted when the plane's pilot, CW4 Gerild L. Randall, attempted an aerobatic evasive maneuver at low altitude in a neavy aircraft when there was "exremely high altitude density."

Both Randall and the plane's observer, Sergeant Kenneth Seeley, were killed when the plane crashed and erupted in flames about 10 miles south of Sierra fists on Highway 92. Both men were assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Centraining mission at the time of the accident.

Results of the board's investigation fol-

low many months of interviewing safety specialists and witnesses by a collateral board at Fort Huachuca. An earlier investigation team from the Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Ala., had prepared a report on the accident, but, because of Army regulations governing aircraft safety, its findings were not released

The accident occurred Feb. 27, 1980, at approximately 5:20 p.m. According to eyewitnesses, the Mohawk was flying low over the Stump and Ash Canyon area and, following a steep climb, the plane stalled and crashed into the ground.

The collateral board report states that the twin-engine plane was operating normally prior to the crash and that the weight of the special electronic equipment in the plane, plus the weight of the nearly full fuel tanks, including auxiliary wing-tip tanks, made Randall's evasive

maneuver unsuccessful Aircraft safel specialists indicate that aerobatic evisive maneuvers are not authorized for Mohawks equipped as Randall's was ar do not conform to either FAA or Arm safety regulations.

Several weeks prior to the accident the Intelligence Center and School have received the Daedalion Army Aviator Safety Award for Fiscal Year 1979 ft 30,000 hours of accident-free flying. Since the accident, the school has logged more than 1.800 accident-free flying hours, at has reinforced training and increase awareness of the accident preventic program.

fronically, announcement was mad the week of Seeley's death that he habeen selected the March 1980 soldier the month for Fort Huachuca. Hono were bestowed upon the 26-year-old so dier posthumously.



Aftermath

Investigators go through OV.) Mchawk plane crash in February, CW4 Gerald Bundail, 44, and 5gt, Kenneth Seeley, 26 were killed which their twin engine plane crashed into the Ash Caryon area and burst into flames.