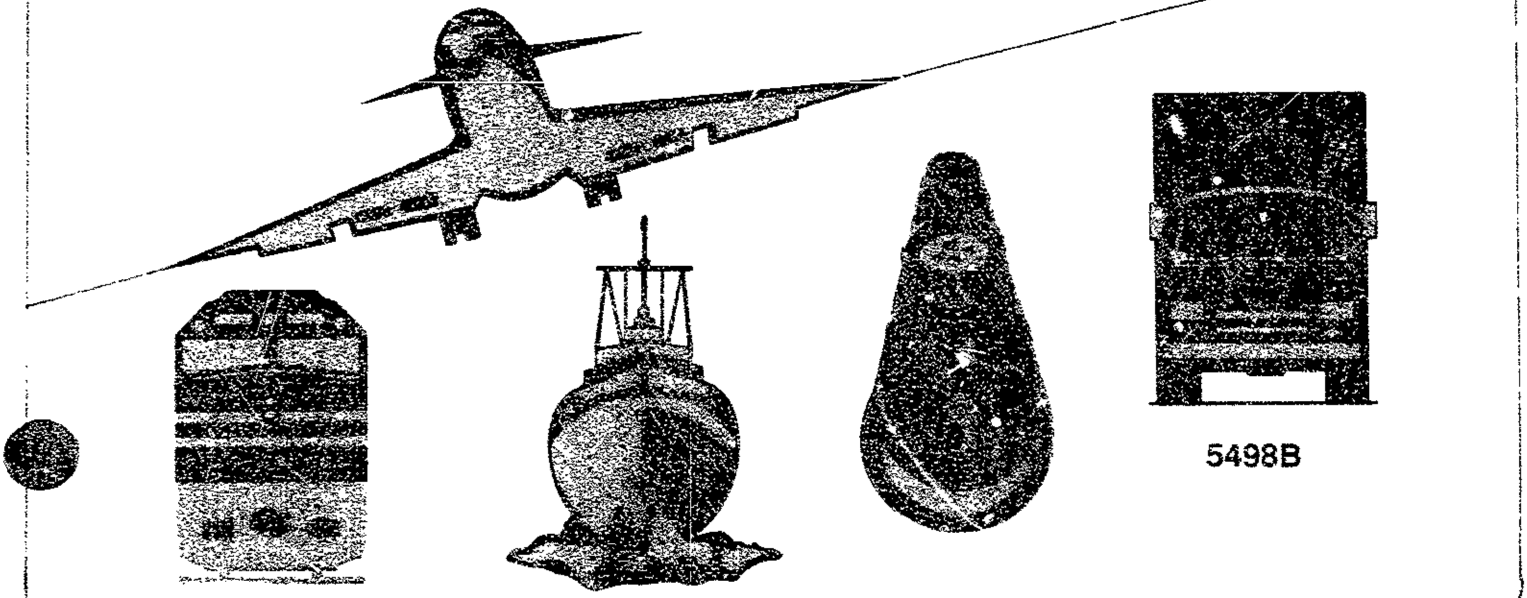
PB92-910407
NTSB/AAR-92/06

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20594

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT REPORT

UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 585
BOEING 737-291, N999UA
UNCONTROLLED COLLISION WITH TERRAIN FOR UNDETERMINED REASONS
4 MILES SOUTH OF COLORADO SPRINGS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
MARCH 3, 1991



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Adopted: December 8, 1992
Notation 5498B

Abstract: This report documents the inexplicable loss of United Airlines flight 585, a Boeing 747-291, after the airplane had completed its turn onto the final approach course to runway 35 at Colorado Springs Municipal Airport, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on March 3, 1991. The safety issues discussed in the report are the potential meteorological hazards to airplanes in the area of Colorado Springs, potential airplane or systems anomalies that could have precipitated a loss of control, and the design of the main rudder power control unit servo valve that could present significant flight control difficulties under certain circumstances. Recommendations concerning these issues were addressed to the Federal Aviation Administration.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On March 3, 1991, a United Airlines Boeing 737, registration number N999UA, operating as flight 585, was on a scheduled passenger flight from Denver, Colorado, to Colorado Springs, Colorado. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed at the time, and the flight was on an instrument flight rules flight plan. Numerous witnesses reported that shortly after completing its turn onto the final approach course to runway 35 at Colorado Springs Municipal Airport, about 0944 Mountain Standard Time, the airplane rolled steadily to the right and pitched nose down until it reached a nearly vertical attitude before hitting the ground in an area known as Widefield Park. The airplane was destroyed, and the 2 flight crewmembers, 3 flight attendants, and 20 passengers aboard were fatally injured.

The National Transportation Safety Board, after an exhaustive investigation effort, could not identify conclusive evidence to explain the loss of United Airlines flight 585.

The two most likely events that could have resulted in a sudden uncontrollable lateral upset are a malfunction of the airplane's lateral or directional control system or an encounter with an unusually severe atmospheric disturbance. Although anomalies were identified in the airplane's rudder control system, none would have produced a rudder movement that could not have been easily countered by the airplane's lateral controls. The most likely atmospheric disturbance to produce an uncontrollable rolling moment was a rotor (a horizontal axis vortex) produced by a combination of high winds aloft and the mountainous terrain. Conditions were conducive to the formation of a rotor, and some witness observations support the existence of a rotor at or near the time and place of the accident. However, too little is known about the characteristics of such rotors to conclude decisively whether they were a factor in this accident.

The issues in this investigation focused on the following:

1. Potential meteorological hazards to airplanes in the area of Colorado Springs, Colorado, especially on the approach and departure paths associated with Colorado Springs Municipal Airport.

2. Potential airplane or systems anomalies that could have precipitated a loss of control.

3. The design of the main rudder power control unit servo valve that could present significant flight control difficulties under certain circumstances.

Recommendations concerning these issues were addressed to the Federal Aviation Administration.

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1. FACTUAL INFORMATION

1.1 History of Flight

On March 3, 1991, a United Airlines (UAL) Boeing 737, registration number N999UA, operating as flight 585, was on a scheduled passenger flight from Denver, Colorado, to Colorado Springs, Colorado. Visual meteorological conditions (VMC) prevailed at the time, and the flight was on an instrument flight rules (IFR) flight plan. Numerous witnesses reported that shortly after completing its turn onto the final approach course to runway 35 at Colorado Springs Municipal Airport (COS), about 0944 Mountain Standard Time, the airplane rolled steadily to the right and pitched nose down until it reached a nearly vertical attitude before hitting the ground in an area known as Widefield Park. The airplane was destroyed, and the 2 flight crewmembers, 3 flight attendants, and 20 passengers aboard were fatally injured.

Flight 585 originated in Peoria, Illinois, and the intended destination was Colorado Springs, Colorado, at 0946.[1] It had intermediate stops in Moline, Illinois, and Denver, Colorado. The flight was conducted under the requirements of 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 121. The airplane departed Peoria on

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[1] All times are Mountain Standard Time (MST) based on the 24-hour clock, unless otherwise indicated.

schedule at 0500 and arrived in Moline 6 minutes behind schedule at 0532. It departed Moline on schedule at 0600 and arrived at the Denver Stapleton International Airport (DEN) at 0800, 13 minutes ahead of schedule.

The pilots for the Peoria to Moline to Denver segments of the flight reported that there were no open maintenance writeups or deferred minimum equipment list (MEL) items in the airplane's maintenance log. The pilots reported no abnormal situations related to the airplane during the flight to Denver. A scheduled crew change took place in Denver.

The cargo manifests for the flight indicated that no hazardous material was on board. The cargo bay areas contained passenger baggage, spindle assemblies, a casket, and printed papers. Loading personnel reported that all of the cargo was properly restrained by the pit cargo net/stanchions installed in the cargo bins.

The weather briefing message that the flightcrew received before departing Denver included the 0750 Aviation Surface Weather Observation for Colorado Springs, as follows:

> Clear, visibility 100 miles, temperature 49 degrees F, dew point 9 degrees F, winds 330 degrees at 23 knots, gusts to 33 knots, altimeter setting 30.03 inches of Hg, cumulus over the mountains northwest.

The UAL mechanic who was responsible for receipt and dispatch of the flight reported that during his routine exterior inspection of the airplane, he found that the latch on the electronics and equipment (E and E) door was not in its normal flush stowed position. He checked the security of the door and stowed the latch. He stated that, "other than that [stowage of the latch], the aircraft departed normally."

Flight 585 departed Denver at 0923. The captain was flying the airplane and the first officer was making the radio transmissions. The airplane was scheduled to arrive in Colorado Springs at 0946. While en route to Colorado Springs, the flightcrew sent an aircraft communications addressing and reporting system (ACARS) message updating its estimated arrival time to 0942.

The cockpit voice recorder (CVR) tape revealed that at 0930:37, the flightcrew received automated terminal information service (ATIS) information, version "Lima," that was about 40 minutes old. ATIS "Lima" stated, in part:

> Wind three one zero at one three gust three five; low level wind shear advisories are in effect; local aviation wind warning in effect calling for winds out of the northwest gusts to forty knots and above.

According to the CVR and flight data recorder (FDR), the flightcrew added 20 knots to the approach landing reference target airspeed based on the ATIS information. The full CVR transcript is contained in appendix D.

At 0932:35, the first officer reported their altitude to Colorado Springs Approach Control as 11,000 feet, saying that they had received ATIS information "Lima." Approach Control then told the flight to depart the "Springs" VORTAC (very high frequency omnidirectional radio range/ultra high frequency tactical air navigation aid) heading 165 degrees for a vector to runway 35 for a visual approach. Wind information was issued as 320 degrees at 13 knots, gusting to 23 knots. At 0934:06, a descent was issued to 10,000 feet, at the pilot's discretion, and a further descent to 8,500 feet was issued about 3 minutes later. The first officer then reported the airport in sight, and approach control instructed them to maintain "at or above 8,500 until on base, runway 35, cleared visual approach, contact tower 119.9." She repeated the instructions and contacted the tower.

At 0937:59, the first officer reported to the tower, "...cleared for a visual to 35." The local controller then cleared the flight to land and issued the wind as 320 degrees at 16 knots with gusts to 29 knots. The first officer then confirmed that they were cleared to land on runway 35, and asked whether there were any reports of a loss or gain of airspeed from other airplanes. The local controller replied that the last report was the one reported by a Boeing 737. The first officer then asked the controller, "could you repeat it please?" At 0938:29, the local controller replied that a Boeing 737 reported a 15-knot loss at 500 feet, at 400 feet "plus 15 knots," and at 150 feet, "plus 20 knots." The first officer replied, "sounds adventurous, uh, United five eighty five, thank you."

Airport traffic was issued to the flight by the tower controller at 0940:07, "...eleven o'clock five miles northwest bound straight in for runway three zero." The first officer replied that they would look for him and then asked how many miles the traffic was from them. The local controller replied, "eleven to ten o'clock and five miles for United five eighty five." The first officer replied, "five eighty five, roger." At 0940:44, the first officer asked the controller the whereabouts of the traffic. The local controller transmitted, "United 585, the Cessna traffic is ten to nine o'clock now as you're in your turn, passing behind you, no factor."

At 0941:23, the local controller directed the flight, "after landing, hold short of runway three zero for departing traffic on runway three zero." The first officer replied "we'll hold short of three zero United five eighty five." This transmission was the last one received from flight 585.

More than 60 witnesses were interviewed during the initial field phase of the investigation and more than 100 other witnesses came forward during a followup visit to the accident site area about a year later. The majority of the witnesses who observed the flight of the airplane on March 3, 1991, indicated that although the airplane was flying at an altitude that was lower than what they were accustomed to seeing, it appeared to be operating normally until it suddenly rolled to the right and descended into the ground.

Many witnesses reported that the airplane rolled wings level momentarily (as it lined up with the runway) and that it rolled to the right until it was inverted with the nose nearly straight down. Some of them saw the nose rise during the initiation of the right roll.

One elderly couple, who was reportedly walking through Widefield Park at the time of the accident, stated to another witness that a liquid substance from the airplane fell onto their clothing which "smelled very bad." Repeated efforts to find and interview this couple have been unsuccessful. These efforts included a door-to-door search of the houses in close proximity to the park, a circulated composite picture of the male, as well as local radio and television news coverage.

One witness, who was about 6 miles west of the accident site, reported seeing several rotor clouds[2] in the area of the accident, 10 to 15 minutes before the

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[2] Rotor: A vortex of air generated about a horizontal axis by high winds over irregular terrain. Characteristics are similar to but less severe than a tornado. Rotors are

crash. That witness said that the rotor clouds were accompanied by thin wispy condensation. Another person, who passed west of the accident site between 0830 and 0900, reported seeing "torn wispy clouds" in the area of the accident.

Some witnesses reported seeing a white mist in the area of the right wing about the time that the airplane began its rapid roll to the right. No other witnesses in the park, or along the flightpath, reported liquid falling from the airplane.

In the final minute of the flight, evidence from the recorded radar data, the CVR, and the FDR indicates that the normal acceleration varied between 0.6 and 1.3 G. The airspeed was at about 155 knots with 2 to 10 knot excursions. At 0937:32, the flight had been cleared for a visual approach to runway 35 at Colorado Springs and the airplane was approaching the extended runway centerline at 300 degrees, consistent with a 45 degree intercept of the final approach path to the airport. The indicated altitude was 8,000 feet and a descent was just commencing. Ten seconds later, the heading began to change about 0.5 degrees per second until the heading was 320 degrees. The thrust of each engine was reduced from about 6,000 pounds to about 2,000 pounds approximately 40 seconds before the crash. At that time, the airplane began descending at about 2,200 feet per minute, a rate greater than required to remain on a standard approach to the airport. Several seconds later the thrust was increased to about 3,000 pounds per engine.

About 20 seconds prior to the crash, the rate of heading change increased, consistent with a 20-degree bank angle and a turn for alignment with the runway. Sixteen seconds prior to the crash, the thrust was increased to about 6,000 pounds per engine. As the thrust was increasing, the first officer made the "1,000 feet" call. Within the next 4 seconds, and about 9 seconds prior to the crash, the heading rate increased to about 5-degrees per second to the right, nearly twice that of a standard rate turn. The first officer said "Oh God," followed by the captain, in the last 8 seconds, calling for 15 degrees of flaps. This selection of 15-degrees flaps, in combination with increased thrust, is consistent with the initiation of a go-around. The altitude decreased rapidly, the indicated airspeed increased to over 200 knots, and the normal acceleration increased to over 4 G.

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sometimes evident by a cloud that appears in the form of a stationary roll usually on the leeward side of a ridge. When viewed from the air, a rotor cloud looks like a line of cumulus clouds.

The airplane impacted relatively flat terrain 3.47 nautical miles south of the south end of runway 35 and .17 nautical miles to the east of the extended centerline of runway 35 at the Colorado Springs Municipal Airport. All of the occupants on board the flight received fatal injuries. The airplane was destroyed by impact forces and postcrash fire.

The accident site coordinates were 38 degrees, 44 minutes and 09.4 seconds north latitude, and 104 degrees, 42 minutes and 42.4 seconds west longitude at an elevation of 5,704 feet above sea level. The accident occurred during daylight hours.

1.2 Injuries to Persons

Injuries	Crew	Passengers	Others	Total
Fatal	5	20	0	25
Serious	0	0	0	0
Minor/None	0	0	-	0
Total	5	20	0	25

1.3 Damage to Aircraft

The airplane was destroyed by ground impact and postcrash fire. The value of the airplane was estimated by UAL to be $14,200,000.

1.4 Other Damage

There was no damage to structures on the ground. Trees adjacent to the impact crater were damaged by flying debris and soot, and nearby patches of grass north and northeast of the crater were scorched. The size of the impact crater measured approximately 39 feet by 24 feet and was about 15 feet deep.

1.5 Personnel Information

The flightcrew consisted of the captain, first officer, and three flight attendants. (See appendix B).

1.5.1 The Captain

The captain, age 52, was hired by United Airlines on May 15, 1969. He possessed a current Airline Transport Pilot (ATP) certificate and a current first class medical certificate. He had accrued a total flight time of 9,902 hours, of which 1,732 hours were in the B-737-200 that included 891 hours as captain.

This landing was the captain's first at COS as the pilot-in-command. However, it is likely that the captain had landed many times at COS in the 16 years he had worked for UAL as a flight crewmember. During the accident flight, he commented to the first officer that he had "never driven to Colorado Springs and not gotten sick" (0927:31), signifying that this was probably not his first landing or first experience with turbulence on the segment to COS. He had conducted 14 flights into and out of Denver during the 90 days before the accident.

1.5.2 The First Officer

The first officer, age 42, was hired by UAL on November 21, 1988. held a current ATP certificate and a current first class medical certificate. She had accrued a total flight time of 3,903 hours, including 1,077 hours as first officer in the B-737. This landing was her second at COS.

1.5.3 Flightcrew Activities

According to UAL records, the captain and the first officer were paired together on a 3-day trip beginning on February 22, 1991 (that ended 6 days before the accident trip).

The captain was off duty on February 25 and 26, and then flew a 3-day trip beginning on February 27. The last day of the trip began with a departure from Seattle, Washington, at 0726 Pacific standard time (PST) and ended with an arrival at San Francisco, California, at 1330 PST. This trip was followed by a 2-day trip beginning on March 2 (the accident trip), which was the captain's last scheduled trip before a 2-week vacation. From March 23 through 25, the captain was scheduled to perform his annual proficiency check.

The first officer flew a 3-day trip beginning on February 25, and she was off duty on February 28 and March 1. The accident trip was not scheduled, but she volunteered for it the previous night. According to the scheduler, she did not know the identity of the captain when she accepted the trip.

The accident trip began with a reporting time of 0545 PST at Oakland, California, on March 2, and a departure at 0735 PST. The first day consisted of landings at Los Angeles, California, and Sacramento, California, and ended at 1828 MST with a landing at Denver. After flying, the crew checked into the hotel at Denver at 1915, according to hotel records. A UAL pilot, who was acquainted with the first officer, said he spoke with both crewmembers when they arrived at the hotel. He said that the first officer invited him to join her and the captain for dinner at a nearby restaurant, but since he had already eaten, he declined the invitation.

The next day the crew checked out of the hotel at 0721 and took the 0730 courtesy bus to the airport. The UAL pilot, who was taking a different bus, said he spoke again briefly to the first officer. He said that she appeared alert and that she asked him about what she could expect on a trip to Colorado Springs since it would be her first flight to that airport. The pilot advised her to check the weather ahead since it could be a short flight, and the first officer indicated she was familiar with short flight segments. A member of the UAL training staff said that he greeted the captain around 0815 outside the Denver Operations/Dispatch area and that the captain seemed fine and "didn't look unrested." The Denver Customer Service Agent, who handled the departure of the accident flight, said that the captain commented "we'll be back in a few minutes" as the agent was closing the door (referring to the fact that the flight was scheduled to return to Denver after landing at Colorado Springs). He described the captain as a "real confident-type guy" and "very nice fellow" who appeared to be in exceptionally good spirits. He described the first officer as a quiet person who "had her mind on what she needed to get done." He indicated that both crewmembers appeared rested and seemed to get along well.

A check of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) records showed that neither the captain nor the first officer had any prior accidents, incidents, or violations.

1.5.4 Air Traffic Control Personnel

The local air traffic controller who was working the No. 1 position in the Colorado Springs tower at the time of the accident became a full performance level controller at that facility on August 11, 1990. The controller who was working the ground control/flight data position in the tower at the time of the accident became a full performance level controller at Colorado Springs on September 13, 1990.

The radar south controller position at the Denver terminal radar approach control (TRACON) at the time of the accident was staffed by a full performance level controller who had been certified on March 20, 1990.

1.6 Airplane Information

1.6.1 General

The airplane, a Boeing 737-291 Advanced, serial number 22742, was manufactured in May 1982. (See appendix C). It was powered by two Pratt & Whitney JT8D-17 engines. The airplane was owned and operated by UAL. It had been acquired by UAL from Frontier Airlines on June 6, 1986.

By the accident date, the airplane had accumulated 26,050 hours and 19,734 cycles. Its most recent "C" check and Heavy Maintenance Check-4 was accomplished by UAL on May 27, 1990. At that time the airplane had accumulated 24,004 hours and 18,298 cycles.

Weight and balance information was computer generated by UAL's load planning function. The computerized model used input from passenger service, fueling, and ramp cargo functions to provide closeout information to the flightcrew through ACARS. Flight 585 departed Denver at a takeoff gross weight of 77,859 pounds. The center of gravity (CG) at the time of takeoff was 25.3 percent of mean aerodynamic chord (MAC). The forward and aft CG limits at the takeoff weight were 5 and 31.4 percent MAC, respectively. The weight at the time of the accident was 76,059 pounds, and the CG was 25.7 percent. This was based upon an estimated fuel burn of 1,800 pounds which was generated from UAL's historical fuel burn records for the airplane.

1.6.2 Maintenance History

All UAL Aircraft Maintenance Information System (AMIS) entries for N999UA from December 15, 1990, to March 2, 1991, were reviewed by the Safety Board, as well as all nonroutine items from the last Heavy Maintenance Check-4 and "C" check. All AMIS entries listed by the Air Transport Association (ATA)

Specification 100, chapters 22 (Autopilot), 27 (Flight Controls), and 29 (Hydraulic Systems) for February 1988 through January 1991 were also reviewed.

The records review revealed that there had been five writeups from January 30, 1991, to February 6, 1991, stating that the No. 1 engine pressure ratio (EPR) was sluggish and slow to respond. The final corrective action was recorded as: "Replaced transmitters, replaced indicators, checked lines and fittings for leaks, finally flushed manifold and probes."

On February 14, 1991, the flightcrew reported that the CAT II coupled approach was unsatisfactory. They said that the airplane "tried to land to left of [the] runway." The corrective action was signed off as: "Accomplished full ground CAT II system check, OK. Returned aircraft to CAT II status." On February 15, 1991, the flightcrew reported: "Last two coupled approaches have been excellent. Autopilot checks good per maintenance manual."

On February 25, 1991, the flightcrew reported: "On departure got an abnormal input to [the] rudder that went away. Pulled yaw damper circuit breaker." The corrective action was signed off as: "Replaced yaw damper coupler and tested per [the] maintenance manual." Interviews with the flightcrew of that flight indicated that, at the time of the event, the airplane was between 10,000 feet and 12,000 feet mean sea level (msl) at an indicated airspeed of 280 knots, in smooth air with the landing gear and flaps up. The first officer was flying the airplane with the autopilot off. The flight had just leveled off, and the first officer was in the process of retarding the power levers to the cruise setting when there was an uncommanded yaw. He estimated that the yaw was to the right 5 to 10 degrees. In the time that it took him to close the throttles, everything returned to normal. The first officer did not recall any uncommanded movement of the rudder pedals. The yaw damper was turned off and its circuit breaker was pulled before landing.

On February 27, 1991, a writeup by the flightcrew stated "Yaw damper abruptly moves [the] rudder occasionally for no apparent reason on [the] "B" actuators. Problem most likely [is] in [the] yaw damper coupler...unintended rudder input on climbout at FL [flight level] 250. A/P [auto-pilot] not in use, turned yaw damper switch off and pulled [the] circuit breaker. Two inputs, one rather large deflection...." The corrective action was signed off as: "Replaced rudder transfer valve and [the] system checks OK." Interviews with the flightcrew of the flight revealed that the first officer was flying the airplane and indicated that he believed that his feet were on the rudder pedals at the time of the event. While climbing through 10,000 feet, he said he experienced several rapid "jerks" that he could not identify. The flight encountered light turbulence at the time. While continuing the climb between 25,000 feet and 28,000 feet, he said he felt a significant right rudder input which lasted between 5 and 10 seconds. The airplane was still in light turbulence and at 280 knots. Although he was not sure if his feet were on the rudder pedals during this later occurrence, he reacted by centering the ball with left rudder input and normal flight was resumed. Both crewmembers looked up at the overhead panel and saw the No. 1 constant speed drive (CSD) low oil pressure light illuminated. The yaw damper was turned off and its circuit breaker was pulled. The CSD light went out, then came back on about 5 minutes later. The CSD was disconnected, and no further anomalies were experienced during the remainder of the flight or subsequent flights.

There were no open maintenance items when the airplane departed Denver on March 3, 1991. No other maintenance items were found in the AMIS review that appeared related to the accident circumstances.

All applicable Airworthiness Directives (ADs) had been complied with. Required actions that were not yet accomplished were within the time limits specified in the AD.

The hydraulic rudder actuator, standby actuator, transfer valve, and yaw damper coupler are "on condition"[3] items in the United Airlines maintenance program.

Subsequent to the records review, the history of the standby rudder actuator was reviewed in detail because of discrepancies found during the actuator's disassembly (see section 1.16.4.1 of this report.) The actuator was manufactured on October 3, 1981, by Hydraulic Units, Inc.--now Dowty Aerospace. It had been installed on N999UA by Boeing during manufacture of the airplane. It had not been removed from the airplane by either Frontier Airlines or by UAL. It was identified by the manufacturer's part number 1U1150-1 and Boeing part number BAC10-60797-4, serial number 0953.

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[3] "On condition" means that maintenance is performed only after a defect is noted during inspection, rather than on a time or cycle basis.

1.6.3 Flight Control Systems Description

1.6.3.1 General Hydraulic System

The Boeing 737 series airplane incorporates three functionally independent hydraulic systems which operate at approximately 3,000 pounds per square inch (psi) pressure. The systems are designated as system "A," system "B," and the "standby" system. Each system has its own independent reservoir. Although systems "A" and "B" normally provide dual hydraulic power for flight controls, either system alone will power the flight controls. The ailerons and elevators can also be operated manually, without hydraulic power. The rudder also may be operated with the "standby" hydraulic system. The capacities of the hydraulic pumps in the system are sized so that the operation of any one of the four "A" or "B" system hydraulic pumps is capable of full flight control authority for its respective system operation.

The "A" hydraulic system, which is powered by two engine-driven hydraulic pumps (one driven by each engine), provides power for flight controls, landing gear, nose gear steering, alternate brakes, inboard flight spoilers, engine thrust reversers, and ground spoilers. The landing gear may be lowered hydraulically with the "A" system or released to free-fall manually.

The "B" hydraulic system, which is powered by two electric motor-driven hydraulic pumps (one powered by each engine), provides power for flight controls, normal brakes, trailing edge flaps, leading edge flaps and slats, and outboard flight spoilers.

The "standby" hydraulic system is powered by an electric pump and is activated by arming ALTERNATE FLAPS or selecting STANDBY RUDDER A or B on the overhead panel in the cockpit. This system powers the rudder control system and provides an alternate source of power for both thrust reversers and extends the leading-edge flaps and slats in the alternate mode. Normal operation of the airplane is with the "A" and "B" hydraulic systems switched to ON and the ALTERNATE FLAPS switched OFF.

Two flight control hydraulic modules (one each for "A" and "B" hydraulic systems) are installed. Each hydraulic module is a manifold assembly containing a spoiler shutoff valve, flight controls shutoff valve, low pressure warning switch and a compensator cartridge. The compensator cartridge maintains return fluid from the aileron, rudder, and elevator power control units after hydraulic system shutdown. This fluid is used to compensate for volume changes in the hydraulic system due to temperature changes or fluid loss. Motor operated shutoff valves within the module are commanded to their operating positions by the flight control system switches in the cockpit.

1.6.3.2 Lateral Control System

Lateral control is provided by an aileron and two flight spoilers on each wing. These controls are operated by either control wheel in the cockpit. The pilot's and copilot's control wheels are connected by cables to an aileron control quadrant which operates the aileron power control unit through a mechanical linkage.

The base of the copilot's control column is equipped with a system which allows normal control wheel motion to be transmitted through the left aileron cables only. If a malfunction occurs that jams the aileron control system, lateral (roll) control is accomplished by operating the flight spoilers with the right aileron cables controlled from the copilot's control column. Control wheel movement of more than 9 degrees left or right is required to operate the spoilers through the transfer mechanism.

A spoiler mixer combines lateral input from the aileron system with speed brake lever position to allow the flight spoilers to augment lateral control when simultaneously being used as speedbrakes. The spoiler mixer also functions as a ratio changer which varies the output to the spoiler mixer for a given magnitude of input from the aileron system, depending on speedbrake lever setting. The output decreases as speed brakes are raised.

An aileron spring cartridge (pogo) provides the mechanical input connection between the copilot's aileron input and the input to the aileron power control units.

The spoiler system is isolated from the aileron system by four shear rivets at the attach point between the spring cartridge and the control quadrant input crank.

The ailerons are powered by two independent hydraulic power control units (PCUs), one connected to system "A" and the other connected to system "B".

Either unit is capable of providing full-range lateral control. Aileron trim is provided by a mechanical actuator which repositions an aileron centering mechanism.

Two flight spoilers on each wing operate in conjunction with the ailerons. When the speedbrake handle is in the DOWN detent, the flight spoilers become operational on the up aileron wing at 9 degrees (plus or minus 1 degree) equivalent control wheel rotation. In the FLIGHT detent, the spoilers become operational immediately at any control wheel rotation.

The outboard flight spoilers are operated by hydraulic system "B" while the inboard flight spoilers are operated by system "A". All four flight spoilers also may be operated together to serve as aerodynamic speed brakes. Aerodynamic forces limit panel extension within appropriate limits for the airplanes structural design. Two ground spoilers are also located on each wing to provide aerodynamic drag for ground operation only. The ground spoilers are protected from airborne operation by a ground spoiler bypass valve connected to the right main landing gear. The ground spoilers are powered by hydraulic system "A".

1.6.3.3 Longitudinal Control System

The Boeing 737's elevators are powered by two independent hydraulic power control units. One actuator is connected to hydraulic system "A" and the other is connected to hydraulic system "B". Either unit independently can provide full pitch control. Pilot input to the elevator power control unit is from the control column through a dual-cable system and torque tube which is connected to both elevators. With either hydraulic system OFF, the elevator control system unlocks the tab for that system. With both hydraulic systems OFF, the elevator control system automatically reverts to manual function.

Longitudinal trim is provided by a movable horizontal stabilizer, operated by a single dual loadpath ballscrew. Power for the ballscrew comes from three sources; the main electric trim motor, the autopilot trim motor, or the manual trim system. Manual stabilizer trim control wheels are located in the cockpit and connect through a cable system to the stabilizer.

A hydraulic "feel" system provides control column forces proportioned to airspeed and center of gravity. Airspeed (pressure) and stabilizer position (CG) are sensed by the elevator feel computer to provide the appropriate control column forces.

The elevator installation also incorporates balance tabs which are normally locked to the elevator when hydraulic pressure is applied to the elevator tab lock actuators. The right tab lock actuator is powered by the "B" hydraulic system. The left tab lock actuator is powered by the "A" hydraulic system. When hydraulic pressure is removed from the actuators the tabs then become mechanically linked to the elevator movement. The tabs are installed to reduce control surface operational forces during manual reversion operation.

1.6.3.4 Directional Control System

Directional control of the airplane is provided by rudder pedals through a hydraulically powered rudder without a tab. A rudder PCU is connected directly to the rudder and is powered by hydraulic systems "A" and "B" and operates through a dual load-path linkage. Rudder backup power is provided by a standby actuator which is powered by the "standby" hydraulic system. Any single hydraulic system power source will provide rudder control. The rudder is operated by hydraulic power only, and there is no manual reversion capability. (See figure 1).

The rudder PCU includes dual tandem hydraulic actuators within the unit. Hydraulic system "A" provides power to the forward actuator through the hydraulic system "A" flight control module. Hydraulic system "B" provides power through the hydraulic system "B" flight control module to the rear actuator.

The standby rudder actuator is not normally powered. When operation is selected by the "A" or "B" flight control switches (either switch positioned to STBY RUD), the actuator is powered through the standby rudder system. At least one side of the main power control unit is not powered when the standby actuator is powered. No more than two hydraulic systems can be used to operate the rudder.

Inputs from the rudder pedals or trim actuator are simultaneous to the main (MPCU) and the standby actuator. When pressure is not available for any system, a bypass valve is positioned to connect both sides of the piston in that system's actuator to the same port of the control valve to prevent a hydraulic lock.

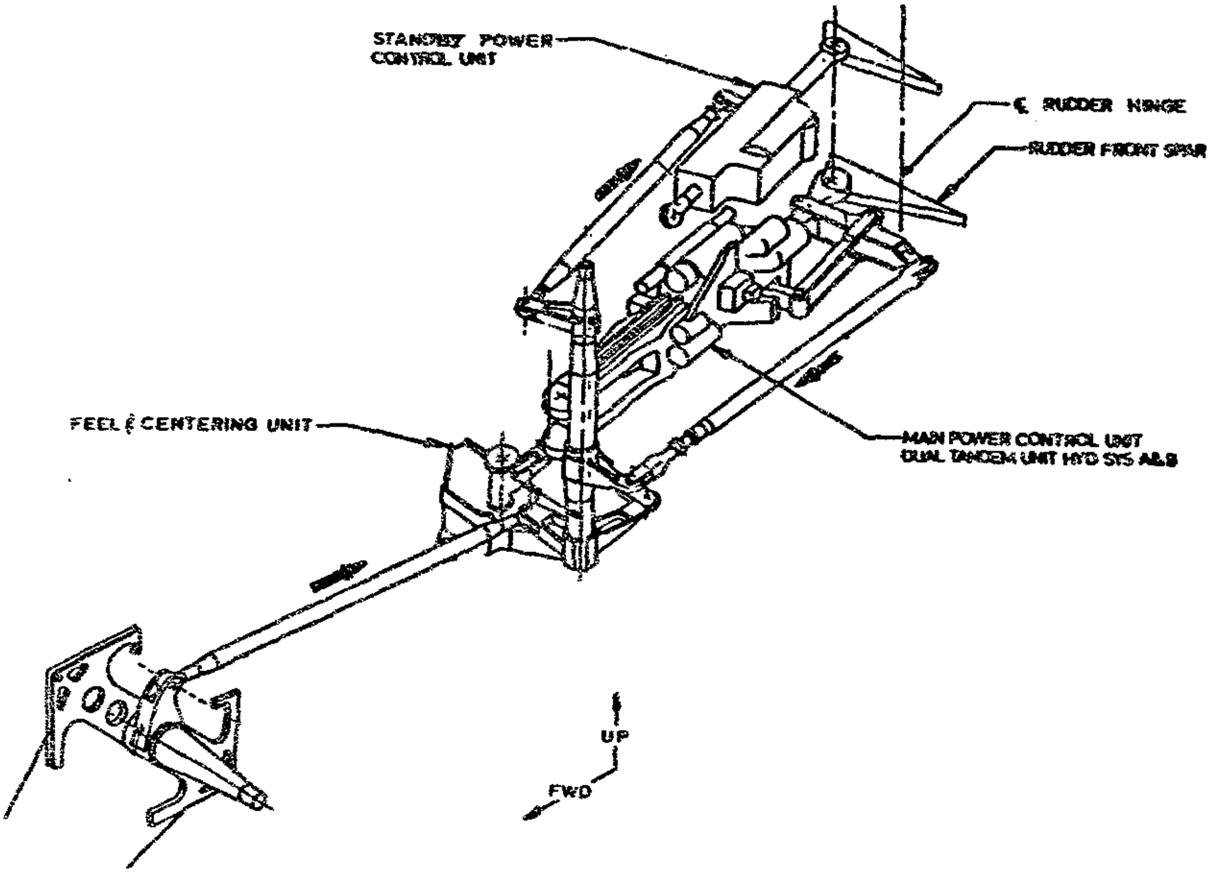

Figure 1.–B-737 rudder control system main power control unit and standby actuator.

When standby rudder operation is activated, standby pressure opens the bypass valve and connects the actuator chambers to separate control valve ports. Control inputs, operating the external crank, position the control valve to apply pressure in one chamber and open the other to return. The actuator housing strokes on the piston to position the rudder and null the control valve.

The rudder is also controlled by the yaw damper system which operates through "B" system hydraulic control in the main power control unit. The yaw damper operates independently of the pilot's control system and does not result in feedback at the rudder pedals. The components of the system consist of the yaw damper shutoff valve (engage solenoid), transfer valve, yaw damper actuator, and the yaw damper rate sensor. The yaw damper is limited to a maximum of 2 degrees of rudder deflection in either direction. The yaw damper is engaged by activating a solenoid which then allows "B" system hydraulic flow through the transfer valve. Electrical current flow through one of two opposing coil windings within the transfer valve causes the hydraulic fluid flow to be displaced, which causes a slide valve to be operated, and then causes the primary rudder valve to be driven in one direction or the other. This results in rudder deflection.

Rudder trim is mechanically operated via cables from a control knob on the aisle stand to a mechanical actuator attached to the feel and centering mechanism at the rudder.

1.7 Meteorological Information

1.7.1 Observations and Forecasts

The 0850 and 0950 surface weather observations for March 3, 1991, made by certified weather observers of the National Weather Service (NWS) at Colorado Springs were, in part, as follows:

> 0850: Record, clear, visibility 100 miles, temperature 49 degrees F, dew point 9 degrees F, winds 330 degrees at 23 knots, gusts 33 knots, altimeter setting 30.03 inches of Hg, cumulus over the mountains northwest.
>
> 0950: Record special, clear, visibility 100 miles, temperature 53 degrees F, dew point 8 degrees F, winds 320 degrees at

20 knots, gusts 28 knots, altimeter setting 30.02 inches of Hg, altocumulus over mountains northwest.

The NWS office is located on the west side of the Colorado Springs airport. The maximum wind speed determined from the NWS Wind Gust Recorder Record from 0930 to 0950 was 29 knots. The minimum wind speed from 0930 to 0950 was 7 knots. The NWS wind sensor is located near the center of the airport about 10 meters above ground level (agl).

The Low Level Windshear Alert System (LLWAS) at Colorado Springs was operational on the day of the accident. It consisted of six sensors located around the airport, each approximately 20 feet agl. Based on data from the LLWAS sensors, at 0932:43, the radar south controller in the Denver TRACON issued wind information to the flightcrew as "320 at 13, gusts 23." About 0933:06, the LLWAS readout indicated centerfield winds of 320 degrees, 13 knots, with gusts to 23 knots. These were the last recorded gusts on the LLWAS readout before the accident. The printout of the data lasted until about 0957.

Winds broadcast by the local controllers in the Colorado Springs tower just prior to the accident were as follows:

0938:07: 320 degrees at 16 knots, gusts 29 knots.
0942:44: 300 degrees at 20 knots, gusts 30 knots.
0943:20: 300 degrees at 22 knots, gusts 30 knots.

These wind values were not consistent with the recorded LLWAS wind values. Although the direction was consistent with the recorded data, the recorded wind speeds were significantly lower than those broadcast by the controller. In an effort to try to understand these inconsistencies, Safety Board investigators visited the FAA's Aeronautical Center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 30, 1991, and the LLWAS data printout of wind values and approximate times were verified. The local controller, in a subsequent interview, stated that the LLWAS was the only instrument in the tower cab that indicated wind direction and speed. He stated that he had referred to the LLWAS indicator for wind information when the airplane was on the local control frequency.

The Safety Board was unable to determine the reason for the discrepancy between the recorded and broadcast LLWAS winds. The locations and plots of data from the LLWAS sensors are contained in Appendix G.

A locally operated air quality network of meteorological sensors existed in the COS area. Data from these sensors were obtained by the Safety Board. Some of the pertinent data from the Pinello site, 2.7 miles northwest of the accident site, are listed below:

Time	WD[4]	WS[5]	T[6]
0920	327.5	21.8	11.9
0930	314.2	20.8	12.1
0940	280.0	10.4	12.6
0950	327.2	6.4	13.4
1000	314.9	8.5	14.3
1010	-----	-----	-----
1020	193.8	11.1	13.1

Wind direction and wind speed are 10-minute averages. The height of the wind sensor is 10 meters agl. A continuous recording of wind direction for the Pinello site showed a wind shift (northwest to southwest) about the time of the accident. The maximum wind speed recorded did not exceed 16 mph during the period of 0940 to 0950 . The continuous recording of wind speed was not available because the recording pen ran out of ink.

Acoustic Doppler radar data were obtained from the same network for the times from 0930 to 1000 at the Nixon Base located 6.2 miles south of the accident.

Height (Meters agl)	WD[7]	WS[8]
60	165	2.1
90	158	2.3
120	143	2.5
150	144	2.2
180	146	2.4
210	144	2.7

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[4] WD: Wind direction in degrees true

[5] WS: Wind speed in miles per hour

[6] T: Temperature in degrees C

[7] WD: Wind direction in degrees true.

[8] WS: Wind speed in meters per second.

240	142	2.9
270	142	2.9
300	136	3.2

A plot of the data of the Air Quality Network provided to the Safety Board by a Certified Consulting Meteorologist of Greystone Development Consultants, Inc., showed a wind shift line at 0940 and 0950 in the area of the accident. At 0940, winds north of the wind shift line were from the northwest about 10 miles per hour and south of the line southeast about 6 miles per hour. At 0950, winds north of the line were from the northwest about 6 miles per hour and south of the line from the southeast about 5 miles per hour.

The Safety Board's Man Computer Interactive Data Access System (McIDAS)[9] was used to examine the wind data from the LLWAS and air quality network. The Safety Board's examination of the data showed significant wind convergence and vertical axis vorticity (rotation) in the area just south of the accident site around the time of the accident.

The Safety Board calculated altimeter settings from station pressure values obtained from stations in the Colorado Springs Air Quality Network and station pressures obtained from the Air Force Academy (AFF). The Colorado Springs altimeter setting was from the Colorado Springs surface weather observation for 0950.

All times for the altimeter settings listed below are for 0950.

Location	Altimeter Setting at 0950 (inches of Hg)	Distance/Bearing from Accident Site
AFF	30.03	14 miles N-NW
Chipita Park	30.07	17 miles NW
Woodmen Valley	30.06	11 miles N-NW
COS	30.02	4 miles N
Nixon Base	29.98	6.2 miles S
Nixon North	30.08	5.7 miles S

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[9] Interactive Meteorological Analysis and data management computer system. McIDAS is developed and administered by the Space Science and Engineering Center at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Upper Air Data

Upper air wind data for 0700 for the AFF[10] is as follows:

Height in Feet agl	Wind Direction (Degrees True)	Speed (Knots)
500	295	9
1,000	290	10
1,500	290	16
2,000	290	21
2,500	295	25
3,000	295	28
4,000	305	35
5,000	310	43
6,000	325	51

Data from the Chatfield Profiler[11] (53 miles north-northwest of the accident site) showed a wind speed of 39 knots from the northwest at 6,600 feet increasing to a wind speed of 142 knots from the northwest at about 14,900 feet. The Profiler data were centered around a time of 0830.

The following relevant Pilot Reports (PIREPs) were made the day of the accident:

> At 0615, a B-747 at FL370, 10 nautical miles south of Denver reported moderate turbulence and a moderate mountain wave[12].
>
> While over Colorado Springs at 0628 during a descent, a B-737 encountered +20-to -30-knots on final approach to runway 35.
>
> At 0732, a B-737 encountered severe turbulence at FL200 approximately 46 nautical miles south southwest of Denver. It lost about 400 feet during the encounter.

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[10] AFF field elevation is 6,572 feet.

[11] Vertically pointed radar that is used to measure winds in the atmosphere.

[12] A wave in the atmosphere which is caused by and is therefore stationary with respect to the mountain.

At 0755, a B-727, at FL310, encountered a moderate mountain wave of +/-40 knots approximately 48 nautical miles northwest of Denver.

At 0815, a Beech 36 at FL200, 30 nautical miles southwest of Denver, reported "500 to 1,500 feet (per minute) downdrafts...unable to maintain altitude."

Over the Colorado Springs, Pueblo area, at 0850, a Cessna 172 reported moderate to extreme turbulence between 7,000 and 8,000 feet.

At 0900, a B-737 at FL350, 55 nautical miles west southwest of Denver, encountered moderate chop in mountain waves.

Over the Colorado Springs, Pueblo area, at 0916, at 9,000 feet, several aircraft reported moderate to severe turbulence at or below 9,000 feet.

At 0920, a B-737 at 500 feet, while on final approach to runway 35 at Colorado Springs, reported low level wind shear of -15 knots at 500 feet, +15 knots at 400 feet, and +20 knots at 150 feet.

The captain of Continental flight 166, a B-737-200, who departed runway 35 at COS, about 4 minutes after the accident, reported gusty winds but no wild gyrations. He said it was a normal Colorado windy day.

The pilot of a Cessna airplane who was located about 4 miles northeast of the accident at the time of the accident, reported slight, occasional, moderate chop at 7,000 feet. Also noted were indicated airspeed fluctuations between 65 and 105 knots with vertical speed indications of approximately 500 feet per minute.

The captain of UAL flight 714, a Boeing 737-300, who departed runway 30, COS, at 0905, reported light chop with one "good sinker."

The following in-flight weather advisory was pertinent to the time and area of the accident:

SIGMET (significant meteorological information) Juliet 1, valid from 0915 to 1315 local, called for mountains[13] (sic) occasional severe turbulence 18,000 feet to 38,000 feet reported by 737 and 727.

Information pertinent to the accident contained in the Area Forecast (FA), issued by the National Aviation Weather Advisory Unit in Kansas City, Missouri, at 0445 on March 3, and valid until 1000 on March 3, was as follows:

a) Flight precautions: Turbulence.

b) Light occasional moderate turbulence below 20,000 feet with local strong up and downdrafts over and near the mountains.

The Terminal Forecast (FT), issued by the NWS Forecast Office in Denver, Colorado, for COS, in effect for the time of the accident is as follows:

COS FT...0728 to 1000...Clear, winds 340 degrees at 20 knots gusts 35 knots.

An Aviation High Wind Advisory issued by the NWS at COS, valid from 0800 to 1400, was in effect for COS. It called for northwest winds 25 knots with possible occasional gusts to 40 knots, especially in the foothills.

The NWS observer on duty at the time of the accident was certified to make surface weather observations. He had been at COS since May 1990, and worked the 0800 to 1600 shift, which he characterized as routine. He said that from 0900 to 1000 the winds were gusty and the wind direction varied about 20 to 30 degrees.

The Denver Air Route Traffic Control Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) meteorologist who was on duty at the time of accident worked the 0600 to 1400 shift. He had been at the Denver CWSU since November 1990. About 0705,

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[13] About 1030, "mountains" in Juliet 1 was corrected to "moderate." The SIGMET and corrected SIGMET were issued by the National Aviation Weather Advisory Unit in Kansas City, Missouri.

he provided an area briefing (Area 3, which included the COS area) to the area manager in charge. A copy of the briefing was provided to the supervisor. The briefing forecast was for light to moderate turbulence below 40,000 feet with isolated severe turbulence at and below 18,000 feet. He was aware of moderate and severe turbulence reports pertinent to Denver's airspace, including some severe turbulence reports below 20,000 feet. He did not issue a Center Weather Advisory (CWA) for severe turbulence because he believed the requirements for issuance were not met. Requirements for a CWA are to supplement or enhance SIGMETs. He stated that the Radar Remote Weather Display System (RRWDS) was not showing any precipitation echoes in the area of COS at the time of the accident. The RRWDS was set to the Limon, Colorado, NWS weather radar.

The forecaster at the National Aviation Weather Advisory Unit in Kansas City, Missouri, stated that he did not issue a SIGMET for low level turbulence for the area of COS because most pilot reports were of moderate intensity and were local in nature. In addition, light to moderate turbulence below 20,000 feet was forecast in the FA.

The Aviation Forecaster at the NWS Forecast Office at Denver did not append a low level wind shear (LLWS) remark to the COS FT. The forecaster stated that analyses of the continuously available profiler data (wind speed and direction) at Denver indicated that the remark was not necessary. In addition, the forecaster never saw the 0920 pilot report that indicated a 20-knot gain of airspeed by a B-737. NWS forecasters do routinely look at pilot reports; however, the forecaster stated that this might have been an oversight.

Weather observations from the AFF indicated that there were rotor clouds to the west between 0700 to 0900. Rotor clouds were not reported on the next observation. According to weather personnel at Peterson Air Force Base, collocated with COS, rotor clouds have been observed previously in the area of the airport in COS but that such an occurrence is uncommon. The weather radar at Peterson did not detect any weather echoes at 0950. Due to strong gusty surface winds, there was an LLWS Advisory in effect.

The Safety Board was informed by A. J. Bedard, Jr.,[14] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), that atmospheric rotors can occur in the area where the accident occurred. He stated that atmospheric rotors

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[14] Supervisory physicist for the Wave Propagation Laboratory, Boulder, Colorado.

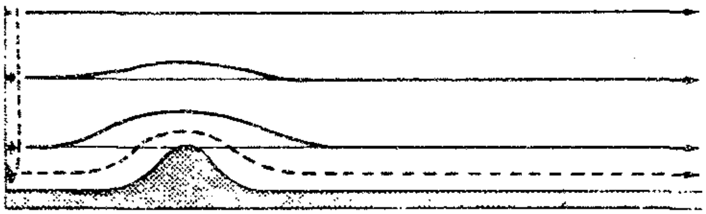
can occur some distance downwind from the front range of the mountains and can be quite strong.

A sailplane pilot, who flies in the area north of COS, was interviewed by Safety Board investigators and stated that he thought the existence of a mountain wave and atmospheric rotor in the area of the accident was possible. He added, however, that he believed the rotor would be farther south than usual. He said that he had flown in many rotors and that, on occasion, he had nearly lost control of his sailplane. He said that it was possible for a rotor to come close to the ground. He mentioned that he had seen tow planes penetrate rotors, a situation that resulted in bank angles of 90 degrees.

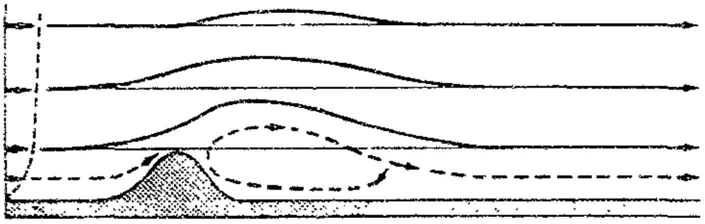
Another sailplane pilot, who had 15 years experience in mountain wave flying in the COS area, stated that he was at Meadow Lake (14 miles northeast of the accident) planning to fly on the morning of the accident. After talking to a pilot who terminated his flying because of "turbulent, squirrely conditions," he decided not to fly. He commented that it is "not uncommon" for rotor clouds to touch the ground at the AFF and the monument area north of COS. He also said that the rotor clouds did occur south of COS, although they were rare.

According to the World Meteorological Organization, the base of rotor clouds is generally near or below ridge lines, yet the tops may be considerably higher than ridge lines and may merge with the lenticular clouds [lens-shaped] directly above. Unlike the lenticular clouds, rotor clouds show evidence of strong and occasionally violent turbulence. They are constantly forming on the windward side and dissipating on the leeward side and appear to rotate--the upper portion moves forward while the lower portion moves backward towards the mountain. A succession of rotor clouds may appear at regular intervals downwind from the mountain ridge. Rotor clouds develop in standing eddies that form in the lower layers under the crests of the mountain wave. Lenticular clouds may be visible above these clouds. However, rotor clouds often provide the only visible evidence of the mountain wave. Clouds may or may not occur with rotors, depending on the moisture profile of the atmosphere. Therefore, rotors may be invisible to the eye. (See figure 2).

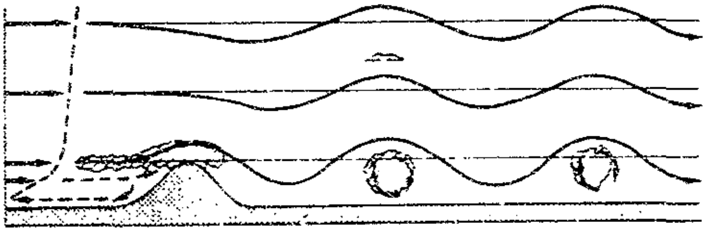
A glider instructor, who had been in the COS area for more than 25 years, stated that around 1200 on the day of the accident, he observed a rotor hit the ground with estimated wind speeds of 70 to 80 miles per hour. He was inside a building at a wrecking yard when he heard the roar of the wind.



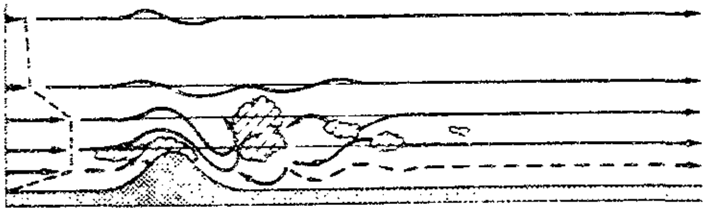
(a) laminar streaming



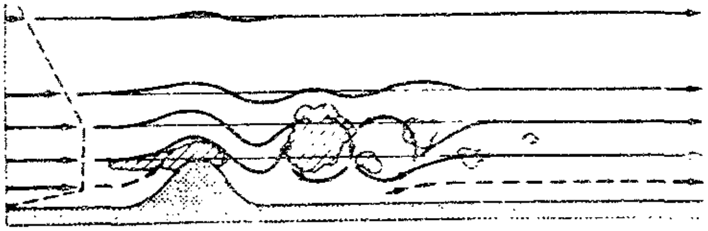
(b) standing eddy streaming



(c) wave streaming



(d) rotor streaming



(e) rotor streaming

Figure 2.--Types of airflow over ridges: (a) laminar streaming; (b) standing eddy streaming; (c) wave streaming; and (d and e) rotor streaming. Dashed line on left indicates vertical profile of horizontal wind speed

He then went outside and saw a rotor impacting the ground in the yard, which he said was about 1/2 mile east and 5 miles north of the extended centerline of runway 35 at COS. Tree limbs were blown off and car hoods were damaged. He believed that the rotor was part of a line of rotors extending north to south which would most likely have extended to the area where the accident occurred. He stated that the year's weather activity had been highly unusual with many days of strong downslope winds and rotors. He said that he had experienced vertical velocities of 5,000 to 6,000 feet per minute in rotors and that rotors can be as small as a "gymnasium" or many miles long. He added that the force of rotors impacting the ground has severely damaged houses, railroad cars, and trucks.

In a subsequent written statement, the instructor told the Safety Board that the wrecking yard was about 12 statute miles north of COS and 1 statute mile east of the extended centerline of its runway 17-35 and that the elevation was 7,300 feet. He stated that on the morning of March 3, 1991, he observed a rotor system on a line parallel to the Front Range, passing over the wrecking yard and other points north and south, especially south because of the angle of Pikes Peak, Mt. Rosa, and Cheyenne Mountain with the northwest prefrontal wind. He said that on the morning of the accident, there was an unusually strong prefrontal weather system and a sky full of rotor clouds. He added that he had flown gliders into vertical velocities of more than 5,000 feet per minute in and around rotor/wave systems and that pitch changes of 60 degrees and roll changes of 180 degrees (inverted) are not uncommon.

A Continental Airlines pilot, who had flown in the COS area since 1965, stated that during strong mountain wave conditions, rotors have occurred over the approach to runway 35. He said that he has flown in rotors in the COS area in T-37, T-38, and B-727 airplanes, but that any roll activity was countered by aileron application without difficulty. He has seen airplanes roll to 45 degrees in rotors. On the day and approximate time of the accident, he observed a lenticular cloud over Pikes Peak. He stated that given the right conditions, rotors can exist along the route from Denver to COS. The rotors are accompanied by moderate to severe turbulence. He said that he has heard from many pilots that the area south of COS is extremely rough to fly. He added that during suitable conditions, a primary wave is located over Manitou Springs (16 miles northwest of the accident site), a secondary wave is just north of the AFF, and a "tertiary" wave extends over COS

The Weather Briefing Message, printed March 3, at 0808, for the Denver (DEN) to COS segment, provided to the crew of flight 585 by UAL consisted of map features, origin, destination, and alternate weather, destination area weather; PIREPs, and en route NOTAMs. The map features section was valid from March 3 mountain standard time to March 4 mountain standard time. It was a description of the maximum wind speed and location, the 0200 surface pressure center, frontal position, and VFR conditions predicted for the Rockies.

The DEN weather included surface observations for 0551, 0652, and 0750; the DEN NWS FT valid from March 3 to March 4, and the UAL DEN FT and DEN NOTAMs. The observations indicated clear skies, 70 miles visibility, and northwest winds with gusts to 19 knots. Both the NWS and UAL Terminal Forecasts were similar and called for VFR conditions.

The COS weather included the 0551, 0650, and 0750 surface observations, the COS NWS FT Amendment 2, and the COS NOTAMs. The surface observations indicated clear skies, unlimited visibility, and northwest winds gusting 31 to 37 knots. The FT called for VFR conditions with winds 340 degrees at 20 knots, gusting to 35 knots. No weather was included for an alternate airport, nor was any required.

UAL meteorologists issue routine forecasts for clear air turbulence (CAT) and mountain waves over the United States. In addition, forecasts for nonconvective LLWS were issued for only major hubs and COS was not covered.

At 0825, on March 3, UAL issued a CAT mountain wave forecast covering Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, for FL200 to 390, valid 0825 to 2000.

1.7.2 Topics from Meteorological Meeting

The Safety Board's Meteorology Group convened a meeting in Boulder, Colorado, on March 27, 1991, with scientists from NOAA, the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) and the University of Wyoming to discuss orographically generated weather phenomena that might be pertinent to the accident. The topics raised were historical in nature and were not present on March 3, 1991, except as noted. The following are points raised during the meeting that the participants agreed upon:

- The parameters of a representative atmospheric rotor are as follows: a radius of 500 meters; a linear increase of tangential velocity from the center to 500 meters. Velocity at a radius of 500 meters is 30 meters per second. The change in velocity is 30 meters per second per 500 meters. Outside a radius of 500 meters, the tangential velocity decreases as 1/radius. The rotational rate of the core mass would be 0.06 radians per second or 3.5 degrees per second. This information was obtained from 2 measurements of Doppler Lidar and FM/CW Doppler Radar, conferences with other scientists, and time lapse movies.

- Surface pressure drops of as much as 10 millibars can be expected in strong eddies.
- Observations were made in the Boulder area of trash cans flying up the streets at high speed and then flying back down the streets at high speed.
- A documentary film demonstrated that vertical axis rotation of lenticular clouds can reach speeds of 10 meters per second and heights of 3 to 4 kilometers.
- Important accepted meteorological parameters in obstacle flows are wind speed strength, variation of wind speed with height, variability of wind (gusts/surges), angle relative to obstacle, obstacle shape and height, relative position of obstacles, stability of the atmosphere (temperature variation with height), and humidity.
- The numerical modeling of leeward waves is complicated. There is a strong interaction of leeward waves with the surface.
- Caution must be used in applying surface data to determine conditions aloft.
- There are not many measurements of atmospheric rotors. Rotors can form in lines several hundred kilometers long. The front of the rotor has the most severe turbulence.

- In the past, horizontal gusts have existed at high altitude (40,000 feet), 60 to 80 miles per hour over mountainous terrain. Moreover, a 16-G load is estimated to have occurred based on the damage sustained to a sailplane during similar high altitude winds.

- Acceleration of the flow of air above 10,000 feet to more than 60 knots occurred over Denver about 0700 on March 3.

- From the Chatfield Profiler data, a change of horizontal wind speeds in the vertical of 50 meters per second per kilometer coincided with a period of accelerated winds over the continental divide.

- Rotors can descend and interact with the ground and produce strong surface winds.

- Airflow over the mountains excites gravity waves, sometimes resulting in a large amount of horizontal vorticity tilting to vertical vorticity downward.

- Horizontal vorticity that is parallel to the mountains, when tilted to vertical, results in gusts.

- Numerical modeling in January 1989 showed vertical axis vorticity in the COS area. Meteorological conditions were similar to the day of the accident.

- The maximum speed that can be generated in vortices is unknown.

- Vorticities generated by the numerical model were about 1/10 the vorticity of a tornado.

- A University of Wyoming instrumented King Air 200 flew approaches into COS the day after the accident. The general weather condition, such as occurred on March 3 in the COS area, occurs 10 to 15 days a year. When the King Air flew on March 4, the weather conditions were similar to those on

March 3. Its data showed a wind shadow east of Pikes Peak below 11,000 feet. During the flight test, the wind shadow extended from about 10 kilometers south of COS to 5 to 10 kilometers north of COS. There were lighter winds and a wind reversal in the shadow. Vortices and turbulence were present at the interface between strong winds and light winds in the shadow. Above the ground, waves were producing vertical roll; 800 to 1,000 feet per minute vertical velocities were recorded during the King Air flights.

- Wave activity over the mountains is a function of atmospheric stability and wind speed. Small differences in these parameters produce large differences in the atmospheric response.
- Isolated phenomena (horizontal and vertical axis vortices) caused by Pikes Peak are probably more significant than typical mountain wave phenomena.
- On March 3, according to Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) data, there was no evidence of rotors in the COS area at the time of the accident. A weak cap cloud was seen in imagery near Pikes Peak through GOES data. GOES BAND-10 data showed a trough of a mountain wave near the Colorado Rockies front range (area of warm temperatures).

1.7.3 Witness Information and Satellite Data on Vortices

The following information supports evidence of a strong horizontal axis vortex at the time and in the area of the accident:

- A witness report of a brief 90 mile per hour or stronger (132 feet per second or stronger) gust from the west about 2 miles east (downstream of the accident site) and a witness report of a 50 to 70 knot gust about 1.25 miles east of accident site. Gusts occurred about the time of aircraft impact. Another witness reported a possible strong gust a few blocks west northwest of the accident site about the time of the accident. Most witnesses near the accident site reported light winds. Mean upper flow had a westerly component.

- GOES visible satellite imagery examined on McIDAS showed an upper air cloud feature whose southward extended axis is moving across the accident location about the time of the accident. Analysis of satellite imagery showed the feature to be moving southeast about 45 meters per second. This feature may have been an area of upward vertical motion containing vortices. There seems to be support in the witness statements for the feature seen in the satellite imagery. In addition to the two witnesses noted above, a witness at a golf course northwest of the accident site reported a brief strong gust, swirling winds, and downdrafts about 5 to 7 minutes prior to the accident. He estimated wind speeds at 50 to 60 miles per hour. At about 0940, a motorist southeast of that location (about 3 miles northwest of the accident site) reported a brief gust that almost blew his car off the road. A person in a Chevrolet S-10 Blazer reported a brief strong wind about the time of the crash. He was located a few blocks west northwest of the crash site.

Evidence of the existence of vortices in the area of the accident:

- King Air flights on the day after the accident measured turbulence and vertical velocities of 800 to 1,000 feet per minute in the area where the accident occurred. Atmospheric conditions were similar to the day of the accident.

- The Super King Air pilot ran into "terrible shear" in the area of the crash. At 7,500 feet AGL the airplane lost 20 knots of airspeed, and 100 feet of altitude. He described it as a very hard hit. He departed from Fort Carson at 0800 MST on the day of the accident.

- Examination on McIDAS of wind data from the Colorado Springs Air Quality Network and LLWAS at the approximate time of the accident showed a discontinuity in the wind field oriented west to east in the area of the accident. The flow was converging in this area, and along this discontinuity, vortices could form.

Observations of horizontal axis vortices (rotors) on the day of the accident:

- Rotors were reported southwest of the AFF prior to the accident.

- Three distinct rotor clouds at 11,000 feet to 12,000 feet moving east-southeast were observed by an airline captain at about 0845 in the Palmer Lake area (15 miles north-northwest of COS).

- A rotor was observed hitting the ground around noon about 12 miles north of COS with estimated wind speeds of 70 plus miles per hour. Calm returned after 30 seconds.

One person located about 6 miles west of the accident site observed several rotor clouds near Widefield within 10 to 15 minutes of the accident. He estimated the rotor clouds to be at 7,000 feet but was unsure of their intensity. However, he also observed rotor clouds over his home rotating very fast. He said that the rotors were accompanied by very thin wisps of condensation.

1.7.4 Previous Accidents/Incidents Attributed to Vortices

A review of accidents/incidents involving horizontal axis vortices (not including vortices generated by aircraft) for the past 30 years includes the following:

- A B-52 lost about 75 percent of its vertical stabilizer and rudder while flying at 350 knots indicated airspeed (KIAS) at a pressure altitude of 14,300 feet msl 5.4 miles east of Spanish Peak in Colorado, on January 10, 1964. The ground elevation was about 8,500 feet. The mountain top level was 13,500 feet. Boeing calculates the angular velocity at .66 radians per second for this event. Maximum gusts exceeded 140 feet per second.

- A BOAC 707 experienced structural failure while flying between 320 and 370 KIAS at 4,900 meters msl, 6 kilometers east of the summit of Mr. Fuji, Japan, on March 5, 1966. There was a strong mountain wave system leeward of Mt. Fuji. The breakdown of waves resulted in small-scale turbulence with an intensity that might have become severe or extreme in a short period of time. The aircraft suddenly encountered abnormally severe gust loads exceeding the design limit and disintegrated in the air in a very short period of time. At the summit of Mt. Fuji (3,776 meters), the wind was north/west at 60 to 70 knots.

- A BAC-111 experienced structural failure between 2,000 and 3,000 feet near Falls City, Nebraska, on August 6, 1966. Ground witnesses observed the aircraft fly into or over a roll cloud preceding a thunderstorm and shortly thereafter saw an explosion in the sky followed by a fireball falling out of the cloud. Vortices were associated with the outflow of cold air from an approaching squall line. The forces and accelerations produced by this encounter caused the fin and right tailplane to reach their ultimate loads with near simultaneous failures resulting.

- A Fairchild F-27B, flying about 11,500 feet around 220 KIAS, experienced an in-flight structural failure resulting from an encounter with severe to extreme turbulence on December 2, 1968, at Pedro Bay, Alaska. A consultant calculated the existence of an intense low-level mountain wave about 5 miles downwind from the ridge of Knutson Mountain (approximately 6 miles northwest of Pedro Bay). A rotor region of mountain wave would have existed between 2,000 feet and 3,000 feet over the northern tip of Pedro Bay. The gust loads in the rotor were beyond the ultimate design limits of a transport-category airplane. The investigation showed that the right outer wing, the empennage, portions of the left wing, and other components of the aircraft structure had separated from the aircraft in flight.

1.7.5 Review of Information Obtained from A.J. Bedard, Jr., NOAA:

- Summary of hazard potential for March 3. There was a moderate potential for a steady-state horizontal roll vortex associated with a lee wave. There was a moderate to high potential for a nonsteady horizontal roll vortex associated with a wind surge and moving downstream. The potential was high for a steady state 3-D twin vortex pattern with sporadic instabilities rolling up into vertical axis vortices. The potential was high for Von Karman vortex shedding. The highest potential was for a strong vertical axis vortex associated with a wind surge.

- A significant pressure drop (in some cases over 21 millibars) will occur in the core of a strong horizontal axis vortex that is stationary or is moving with the medium. A pressure drop will also occur along the edge of the core (about 1/2 that of the core pressure drop). If the vortex is moving relative to the medium, the pressure distribution becomes more complicated even though the rotational flow is the same. In a strong vortex moving relative to the medium (translating vortex), the pressure distribution is strongly dependent on a position in the vortex. A pressure decrease still occurs in the core. However, there are regions above the core where the pressure change is small and pressure increases can occur. In addition, very strong pressure decreases of as much as 50 millibars may occur just below the core of a strong, moving vortex.

- Strong rotors would be accompanied by an audible "roaring" sound. The intensity of the sound increases rapidly as the tangential speed increases.

Appendix F contains excerpts from relevant literature and correspondence pertaining to rotors and mountain waves and other terrain-induced atmospheric phenomena.

1.8 Aids To Navigation

Not applicable.

1.9 Communications

There were no radiotelephone transmissions received by any ground station indicating trouble with N999UA. No discrepancies were noted on any communications equipment that potentially could have affected flight 585.

1.10 Aerodrome Information

1.10.1 General

The Colorado Springs Municipal Airport is a public-use airport owned and operated by the City of Colorado Springs. It is controlled by an FAA tower that is attended 24 hours a day and has been classified as a Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) 139 index C airport since May 1973. The elevation of the airport is 6,172 feet. The airport has two runways, runway 12/30 (8,511 feet by 150 feet) and runway 17/35 (11,021 feet by 150 feet). Runway 35 has a 1,000-foot paved stopway, a precision approach path indicator (PAPI), and a full instrument landing system (ILS). The glideslope is 3 degrees. For the 12 months ending September 27, 1990, takeoff and landing operations totaled 176,880 movements, of which 18,912 were air carriers.

There are extensive areas of high terrain in the COS area. Minimum sector altitudes (MSAs) of 9,000 feet exist within 25 nmi from the north northwest, clockwise through south of the airport. Higher elevations with area minimum altitudes (AMAs) above 16,000 feet lie to the west within 15 nmi of the airport.

COS is not categorized as a special airport by the FAA or UAL. There are some specific airports where the FAA has determined that special qualifications are required for pilots to land, as provided in FAR section 121.445 and Advisory Circular number 121.445-1D. UAL has similar procedures for certain airports.

1.10.2 Weather-Related Accident/Incident Data

The National Transportation Safety Board's accident data files were reviewed for accidents that occurred within the State of Colorado in which windshear or mountain wave activity were cited as causal or contributory to the mishap. The data reviewed covered the period from December 24, 1974 to September 2, 1990. Of the 31 accidents reviewed, only one was listed as having occurred in proximity to Colorado Springs, Colorado. This nonfatal accident, which took place on December 1, 1983, occurred when a sailplane encountered a mountain wave near the Black Forest Glider Port while on approach to land.

1.11 Flight Recorders

The Boeing 737 Cockpit Voice Recorder (CVR) and Digital Flight Data Recorder (FDR) are located in the airplane fuselage, aft left side, within the pressurized area of the airplane. Both recorders from flight 585 were recovered from the accident site and sent to the Safety Board's laboratories in Washington, D.C., for readout.

The FDR was a Fairchild Model F800, serial number 4016. The recorder has the capability to record many parameters; however, it was installed in N999UA to record only 5 parameters: heading; altitude; airspeed; normal acceleration (G loads)[15]; and microphone keying. All parameters were sampled and recorded once per second except vertical acceleration, which was sampled 8 times per second.

The FDR sustained extensive impact damage to its external dust cover sleeve and internal electronic components. The dust cover sleeve was cut away from the protective casings to remove the internal tape assembly. Once the tape assembly was opened, the tape cover was found broken and the tape medium was partially dislodged and crumpled; however, the tape was not torn or mangled, and the data were extractable.

Figure 3 shows the ground track with selected CVR data. Figure 4 is a profile view of the flightpath with selected CVR data.

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[15] G-load is a unit of acceleration equal to the acceleration of the Earth's gravity, used to measure the force on a body undergoing acceleration, and expressed as a multiple of the Earth's acceleration.

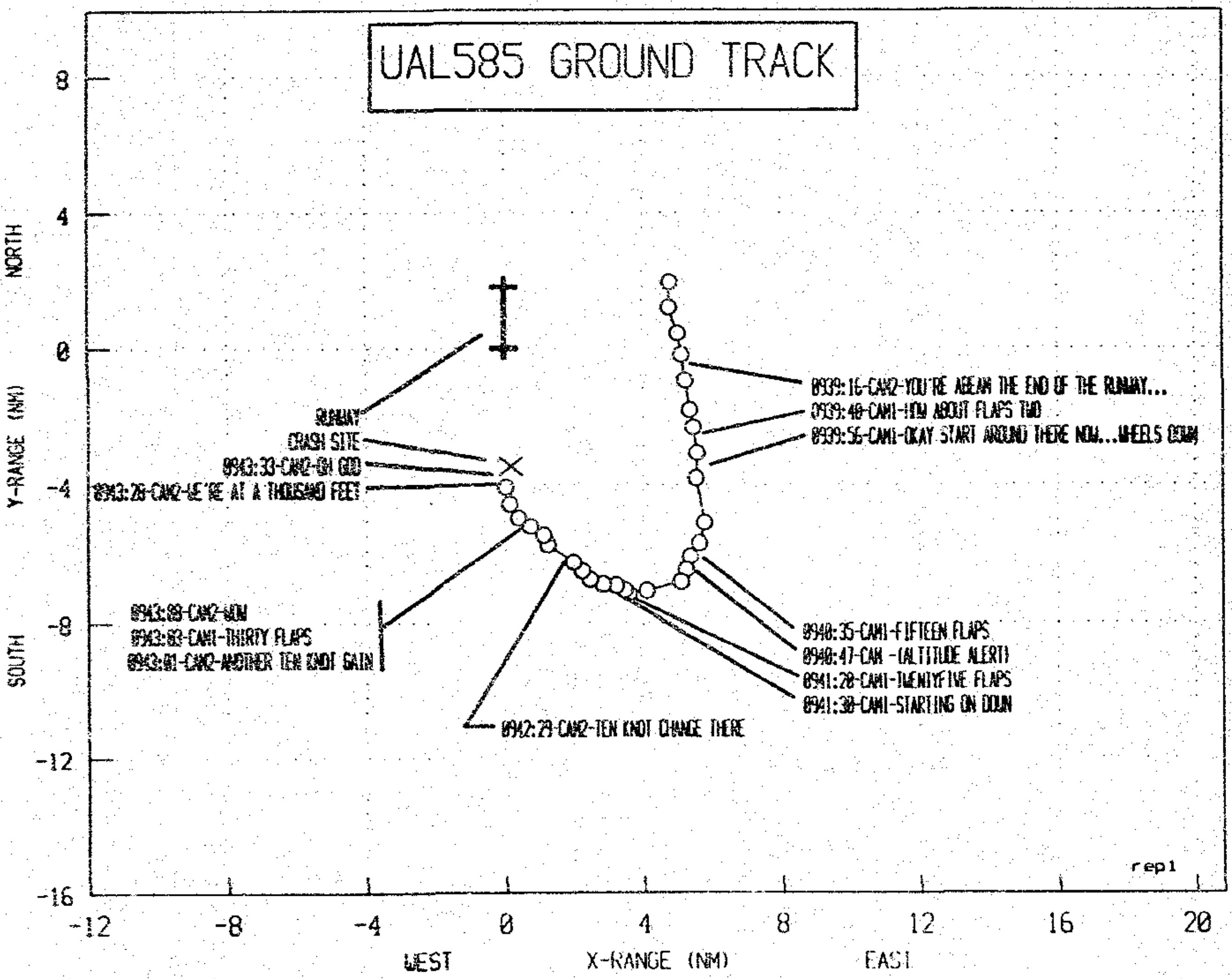

Figure 3.--Ground track with selected CVR data.

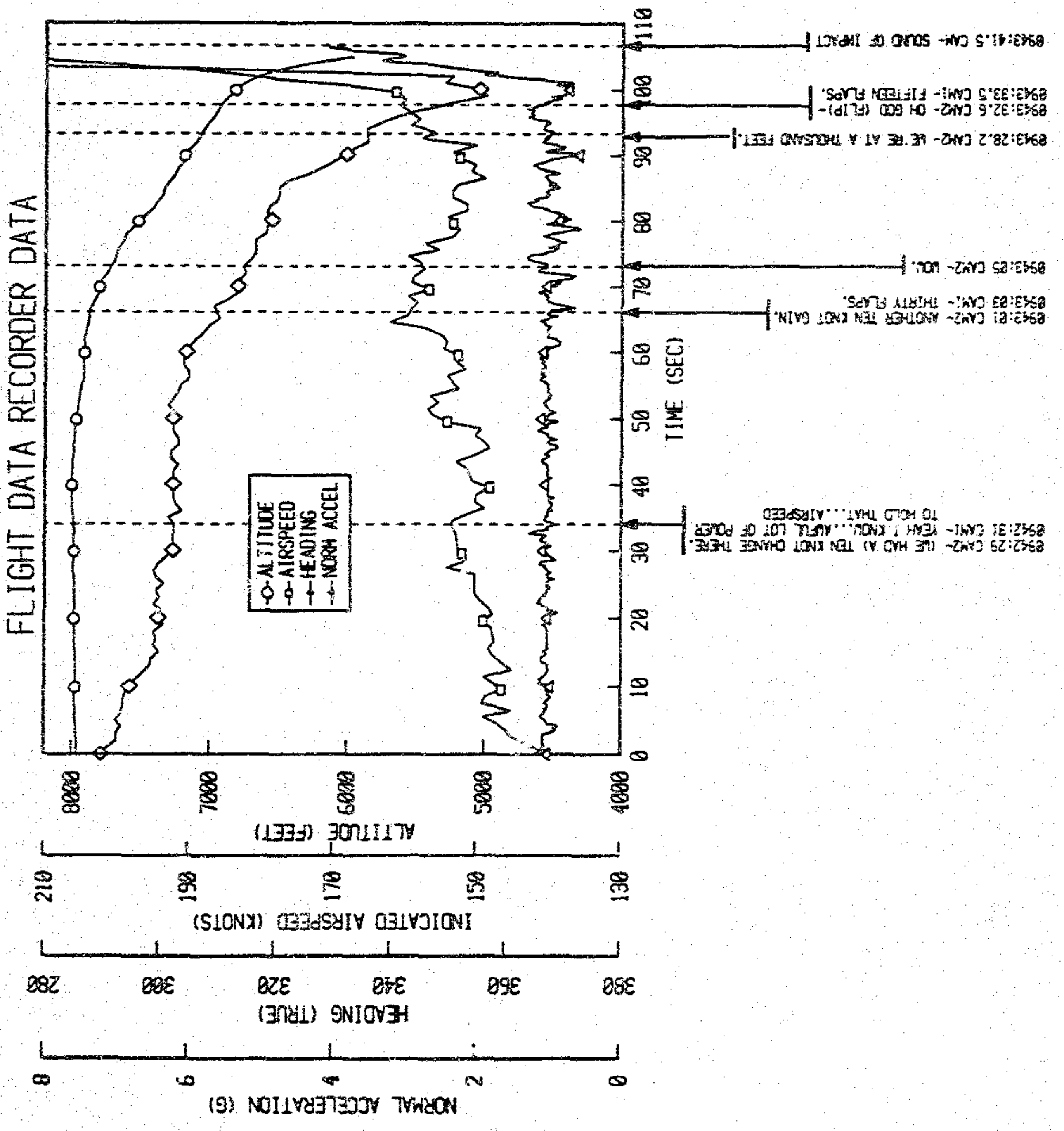

Figure 4.--Profile view of flightpath with selected CVR data.

The CVR was a Sunstrand Model V557, serial number unknown. It sustained some structural damage, but the crash case maintained the overall integrity of the recording tape. Due to the severity of the impact and the nature of the tape cartridge employed in this CVR, the tape had several creases which degraded the audio quality on playback. Also, due to the ejection of the CVR from the airplane into a nearby shallow creek, the CVR sustained minor water contamination that had no apparent contribution to the relatively poor playback quality of the tape. The CVR had no fire or smoke damage. The playback time of the tape was 30 minutes and 14 seconds. An acoustic spectral study was performed on the CVR tape to determine the rotational frequencies of the engines prior to the accident. It was also used to attempt to determine whether the airplane's stabilizer trim actuations during the final stages of the approach were the result of pilot trim switch actuations or autopilot trim inputs.

The rotational frequencies of the engines from approximately 2 minutes and 14 seconds prior to impact showed normal operation except that continuous frequencies during the final 10 seconds of tape were not attainable because of strong foreground noises in the cockpit. The study of comparative spectral data of the trim acoustic signatures heard on the CVR tape and that of manual trim switch actuation heard on a reference test tape showed that the trim rates were pilot inputs rather than from the autopilot. Sounds consistent with abnormal events, such as bird strikes, structural failure, or catastrophic engine failures, were not found.

1.12 Wreckage and Impact Information

The wreckage site was located about 3.47 nmi south of the south end of runway 35 at COS and .17 nmi to the east of the extended centerline of the runway. The elevation of the crash site was about 5,704 feet above msl. Measurements of the wing tip debris, the engine shafts, and the tree strikes indicated an impact heading of 205 degrees, an 80-degree nose-low attitude, a 4-degree nose-right yaw, and a right rolling motion. The flightpath direction was about 020 degrees magnetic, and the flightpath angle was about 80 degrees down. The wreckage debris found outside the crater were mostly to the northeast, although the airplane heading was aligned to the southwest (nearly vertical, nose down) at ground contact.

The normal acceleration just prior to ground contact was about 4 G, requiring a 16-degree angle of attack at 212 knots. Witnesses reported continuous smooth rolling and pitching from normal flight attitudes all the way to ground contact. The airplane flightpath and attitude at ground contact can be described as follows:

> With the airplane pointed northeast, aligned with the wreckage scatter, roll the airplane inverted, and pitch the airplane down 84 degrees to establish the flightpath. Then continue the pitching of the nose 16 additional degrees (angle of attack) to 100 degrees (10 degrees past vertical) to establish the pitch attitude of the airplane. In this attitude, the airplane is then nose down 80 degrees, upright, and pointed to the southwest while still moving towards the northeast.

Witnesses saw no pieces of the structure fall from the airplane prior to the impact. An aerial search along the flightpath found no debris that had separated from the airplane before ground impact. There was no evidence of fire south of the principal impact crater. The airplane's fuselage had severe accordion-like fore and aft crushing throughout its entire length with overstress breaks. Except for two aft fuselage sections of skin and small debris, the entire fuselage was contained within the impact crater.

Wreckage examinations were conducted on site, at a local storage facility, and at the facilities of various manufacturers. Fuselage examination revealed no evidence of any preimpact failures or malfunctions. The windshield was severely cracked from overload consistent with terrain impact at a high vertical speed. The severity of the impact and postcrash fire precluded documentation of the relative positions of the cockpit seats and rudder pedals. No damage was found that could be associated with preimpact strikes with birds or other objects.

Parts of the door assemblies were examined. The evidence is consistent with all doors being locked, and no evidence of preimpact failures was found.

The left wing was partially in the crater at the crash site. The entire length was broken into pieces, and the portion of the wing in the crater was burned and partially consumed by fire. The leading edge devices, although severely crushed, revealed evidence of having been in an extended position. All of the leading edge devices, spoilers and aileron actuators were in and around the crater. The slat actuator in the number one position was still attached to the wing structure. Wing structures, containing the fuel cells, were concave, ruptured and burned. The left aileron, flaps and slats were found at the wreckage site. The No. 3 slat actuator was found in the mid-position, and the No. 2 leading edge flap actuator was found approximately 1/2 inch from full extension. No control system parts were missing.

The right wing was partially in the crater. The entire wing, from the engine attach points outboard, was severely crushed. The outer 35 feet of the wing was located outside the crater and was embedded in the ground with the leading edge down and the chord of the wing perpendicular to the ground. The leading edge devices, although severely crushed, were in an extended position. The outer 6 feet of the wing had broken off and had marks and damage consistent with tree strikes. The wing was near a tree that had marks consistent with wing impact. The wing panels were split open and bowed in a convex manner consistent with hydraulic (fuel tank) overpressure. The inboard portions of both wings from the engine attach points to the fuselage were in numerous pieces. Some portion of the lighter structure had melted. The wing flaps were separated from their tracks and were recovered at the crash site. Measurements of the flap jack screw positions corresponded to symmetrical flaps on the left and right side. According to Boeing technical data, the measurements indicated 10-degree outboard and 12-degree inboard flap positions corresponding to FLAPS 10 position of the flap handle. The right aileron was separated from its wing and recovered about 25 feet north of the wing.

The vertical stabilizer and rudder were in the impact crater, damaged severely by impact and fire. Remnants of the vertical stabilizer and rudder were removed from the crater and examined for preimpact abnormalities. The vertical stabilizer fin cap was damaged but complete. The lower vertical stabilizer front spar structure was in the crater and was severely damaged by impact. The attach fittings and bolts were complete and included portions of rib structure and stabilizer skin. Approximately 4 feet of the lower rear and false vertical stabilizer spar assemblies were found attached to their respective fittings. The rudder attach points were found with the hinges, bolts and a 4-foot section of the rudder still attached. Both rudder control systems were damaged but found connected to the lower portion of the rudder at their respective attach points. The two counterweights were in the crater, detached from their respective attach points. Several sections of burned and damaged rudder were found that included inspection ports and attachment fittings.

The horizontal stabilizer was in the crater, in pieces and severely burned. The horizontal stabilizer parts were located at the top of the pile of destroyed airplane debris. The star section (front and rear horizontal spar to fuselage attach structure) was separated into three major pieces. A 5-foot section of the right-hand horizontal stabilizer front spar was attached to the center section of the star section with the spar attachment bolts and fittings intact. A small section of the left-hand horizontal stabilizer front spar was attached to the center section of the star section with the spar attachment bolts and fittings intact. A 5-foot section of the right-hand horizontal stabilizer rear spar was attached to the center section of the star section with all three attachment bolts and fittings intact. A 4-foot section of the left-hand horizontal rear spar was attached to the center section of the star section with all three attachment bolts and fittings intact. Both the left and right horizontal stabilizer hinge fittings and bolts were examined for security and preimpact malfunctions. No abnormalities were noted. The center section jackscrew and jackscrew system were examined, and no abnormalities were noted.

The left and right elevators were destroyed during the impact and postcrash fire; however, parts of the elevators from the tips to the center were found and examined. Both the left and right elevator balance hinges (three on each side) were found and examined. All six balance hinges had structural damage indicative of overstress and all had hinge pins and attachment hardware that were complete. Both of the outboard elevator counterweights were in the crater. Both left and right inboard elevator hinge points were intact with portions of the respective elevator balance tab push rods (two on each side).

The landing gear assemblies were in the crater in the extended position. There was some fire and extensive impact damage to all three landing gear assemblies. The tires located in the crater were severely burned. The right main gear outboard tire was about 200 feet northeast of the crater. The right main gear outboard rim half was about 175 feet northeast of the crater. All of the landing gear actuating cylinders were in the extended position. Both main landing gear over-center locking arms were in the locked position. No evidence of preimpact malfunction was found with the actuating cylinders.

The left engine was buried about 10 feet nose down in the ground under the left wing at about a 75-degree impact angle. The nose cowl and the inlet cases were destroyed. The first and second stage compressor disk modules were about three feet ahead of the outer fan case. The fracture surfaces on these parts revealed characteristics of tensile overload. All first stage fan blades were broken off just above the platform. Most second stage fan blades were broken off, but those remaining were bent opposite to the direction of rotation of the compressor.

The left engine thrust reverser had separated from the engine and was located about 150 feet northeast of the impact crater. It was impact damaged, but its track and actuating mechanism were intact and in the stowed position.

The left engine separated in sections during its removal from the impact crater. The inspection of it disclosed no mechanical problems that would have precluded normal operation prior to impact.

The forward portion of the right engine was buried about 7 feet in the ground under the right wing at an angle of about 50 degrees. The portion aft of the combustion section of the right engine was separated, and some parts were located about 25 feet north of the impact crater. The combustion chambers were exposed from the aft end and did not exhibit any distress or metalization. The right thrust reverser was located about 140 feet north of the impact crater, in line with other parts that had exited the engine. The thrust reverser was in the stowed position. The high pressure turbine (HPT) rotor from the right engine (minus the shaft) was located 553 feet north of the impact crater.

The first and second stage compressor fan disk modules were located about 1 foot forward of the outer fan case. The first stage fan blades were separated from their disk and were in the impact crater. The remaining fan blades were pushed back and bent opposite to the direction of rotation of the low pressure compressor. Most of the second stage fan blades were broken off at their platforms. The remaining blades were bent opposite to the direction of rotation of the compressor.

Examination of the right engine during its removal from the ground revealed that it was twisted clockwise, as if the front was stationary and the aft end was rotated clockwise. The turbine disks and blades for the first through the fourth stages of the compressor, the low pressure turbine (LPT) and HPT shafts, and various vane airfoil and shroud fragments were removed and examined at the UAL Maintenance Operation Center at San Francisco, California. The inspection of the right engine and its associated components did not reveal any mechanical problems that would have precluded normal operation prior to impact.

Damage to the cockpit area of the airplane precluded meaningful examination of most of the cockpit equipment and indicating systems. The engine indicating instrumentation was recovered in a condition which permitted meaningful examination. Examination of the engine indicating instrumentation indicated that, at impact, the N_1 speeds for left and right engines were 86 percent and 84 percent, respectively. EPRs were 1.97 for both engines. N_2 speeds were found at 93 percent for the left engine and in the range of 86-88 percent for the right engine. These indications are sufficient to show that both engines were producing nearly symmetric thrust at impact.

The pilot's and copilot's glareshield annunciator panels were also recovered and examined. Light bulb filament analysis of the captain's annunciator panel indicated that the FLT CONT, FUEL, and OVHT DET indicators may have been illuminated at impact or as a result of the accident events. The copilot's annunciator panel indicated the potential for illumination of the HYD, OVERHEAT, AIR COND, and an unused segment of the annunciator panel. A heated filament in the bulbs of the unused segment of the annunciator panel is unexplainable except for the possibility that the press to test circuit was activated during the impact sequence.

A considerable number of airplane components were removed from the wreckage for later examinations. Section 1.16 contains descriptions of those examinations.

1.13 Medical And Pathological Information

The captain held a valid first class airman medical certificate dated December 7, 1990. The Safety Board and UAL reviewed the captain's company medical records, including records of annual physical examinations and medical claims made by the captain to the insurance carrier employed by UAL. There was no record of hospitalization or major medical claims. Family members and coworkers said that the captain exercised regularly and appeared fit, and that he did not smoke or drink alcohol. Based on the medical examination on October 24, 1990, the captain's overall cardiac risk factor was assessed as "below average." On his FAA medical records of December 7, 1990, the captain's height was listed as 5 feet 7 inches ,and his weight was listed as 145 pounds.

The first officer held a valid first class airman medical certificate dated August 21, 1990. The Safety Board and UAL reviewed the first officer's medical records and medical claims made by the first officer to the insurance carrier employed by UAL. They indicated that she had no hospitalizations or major medical claims. Family members and coworkers said that the first officer exercised regularly, did not smoke, and was an occasional drinker. Based on the medical examination of August 21, 1990, the first officer's cardiac risk factor was assessed as "low." Her height was listed as 5 feet 4 inches, and her weight was listed as 130 pounds.

According to Boeing, in compliance with Federal regulations, the seat of the B-737 is designed to be adjustable to provide full flight control authority to pilots having a minimum height of 5 feet 2 inches. The actual position of crewmember seat settings could not be determined from the wreckage. However, the captain cautioned the first officer to "watch your feet here comes the rudder" during his control check (0914:20), suggesting that he was positioned to use full rudder authority. Boeing has also indicated that 80 pounds of leg pushing force is necessary to achieve full rudder authority under normal operation. An aeromedical official who reviewed the medical records of the captain and first officer said that either crewmember should have been capable of providing this leg pushing force.

The cause of death for the 20 passengers and 5 crewmembers was determined to be blunt force trauma.

Toxicological testing on tissue samples obtained posthumously from the captain and first officer was completed by the Coroner's Office of El Paso County, Colorado. The samples tested negative for alcohol, major drugs of abuse, and prescription and over-the-counter medications.

A panel of medical authorities reviewed all available autopsy evidence, including x-ray records of the feet and flight boots of both crewmembers, to determine injuries that might have been caused by hand or feet contact with control wheel and pedals. In the case of the captain, the panel noted minimal deformation of the left foot and less deformation of the right foot. In the case of the first officer, the panel noted symmetrically pronounced deformations of both feet.

In accordance with its drug testing program, the FAA obtained urine samples from four controllers at the COS tower: the ground controller/CIC; local controller; arrival controller; and supervisor. The samples, obtained between 2200 and 2320 on March 3, 1991, were tested for the five drugs specified in the protocol of the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA): marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, PCP, and opiates. No positive results were reported to the Safety Board, as required by Federal statute if positive results are found. The four controllers declined to provide blood and urine samples for testing by the Safety Board.

Blood and urine samples were provided voluntarily to the Safety Board by the departure controller at the Denver terminal radar approach control (TRACON) facility. No testing was conducted on these samples because of an absence of evidence that this controller's actions were involved in the accident sequence.

1.14 Fire

An intense ground fire melted localized sections of the airplane structure and scorched nearby trees and the ground surrounding the crash site. There was no indication of any fire prior to the impact with the ground.

Fire fighting equipment arrived at the accident site within minutes of the crash and proceeded to extinguish the fire.

1.15 Survival Aspects

The accident was not survivable.

1.16 Tests and Research

1.16.1 Recorded Radar Data

The Safety Board obtained and reviewed recorded radar data from the Denver Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC). The data covered the period from initial contact with flight 585 at 0923 hours during climbout from Denver until the loss of radar contact about 4 miles south of the approach end of runway 35 at COS around 0944 hours. This information showed a normal flight until the airplane turned onto final for runway 35. The last radar data point was recorded about 16 seconds prior to the crash.

The radar data show that the airplane was approaching the airport from the southeast at an altitude of about 7,900 feet. The course was consistent with a 45-degree intercept angle to the final approach course with the intercept 4 to 5 miles south of the runway. While the airplane was about 1 nmi east of the final approach course, it started descending at a rate consistent with that required to maintain a flightpath aligned with the 3-degree glideslope. About 20 seconds later, the descent rate increased, resulting in a new 7.5-degree flightpath, or 2,200 feet per minute down, and the airplane descended below the glideslope. The airplane crashed about 37 seconds after the initial departure from the glideslope.

1.16.2 Modeling and Simulations of Atmospheric Disturbances and Airplane Flight Dynamics

Three simulations were conducted during this investigation: 1) NCAR used sophisticated atmospheric numerical computer modeling of air movements in the Rocky Mountains near COS to define potential flow fields that might have been present; 2) a specialized computer simulation was used to define possible roll angle and sideslip angle time histories that would produce flightpaths consistent with recorded radar data, FDR data, crash site location, and crash attitudes; and 3) Boeing used its engineering simulator to examine the effects of various atmospheric disturbances and/or flight control malfunctions on the flightpath of a B-737-200 Advanced airplane.

1.16.2.1 Modeling of Atmospheric Disturbances: NCAR Weather Study

Personnel from the Mesoscale and Microscale Meteorology Division of NCAR were contacted by the Safety Board. A contract was awarded to NCAR to use known environmental data to simulate a downslope windstorm event similar to the conditions that may have existed at COS on March 3, 1991 in order to determine whether it might have contributed to the crash of the airplane. The accident airplane case was more complex to model than had originally been expected because of current modeling techniques related to wind, temperature, and humidity upstream of the mountains. Current modeling is based on the assumption that the flow approaching the mountain is horizontally uniform and, therefore, a single sounding is used to describe those conditions.

The conditions on the day of the accident were complicated by a trough that was over the Rocky Mountains at the time of the accident. The use of a single sounding to describe the basic flow over the Colorado region on that day was therefore not appropriate. Other soundings used in the model for the studies gave different results, and none of the cases studied indicated a severe windstorm event. Due to the extensive horizontal variations over Colorado that day, the study indicated that no single sounding existed that could be used to initialize the model that would be representative of the flow over the front range at the time of the windstorm.

Observations indicated that there was a severe windstorm over the front range of the Rockies at the time of the crash. The study indicated that severe windstorms over the Rockies have consistent characteristics because they are caused by low-level stable air flowing over the orography, exciting highly nonlinear breaking gravity waves. Waves result in the generation of severe turbulence, rotors and hydraulic jumps. The jumps are regions where the flow rebounds in the vertical to its original level of equilibrium, after passing over the mountain range, and they can produce updrafts exceeding 40 m/second. The NCAR study indicated that the horizontal widths of these jumps are believed to be quite narrow, producing regions of extreme horizontal variations in the updrafts. Hydraulic jumps may be found with mountain wave activity.

The study referenced a windstorm that occurred on the front range on January 9, 1989, when conditions were similar to those existing at the time of the accident . NCAR personnel completed a series of simulations of this windstorm that covered a large portion of Colorado and showed a strong concentrated region of upward motion (jump) with upward velocities exceeding 40 m/second traveling up and down the foothills of the Rockies in the Boulder region.

In the COS area, the jumps exhibited much more variability than along the Boulder region front range. The orography is highly structured in the COS area and dominated by the presence of Pikes Peak and the Palmer divide. The horizontal shears associated with these jumps were limited by resolution (the shear was forced by the model to be spread out over about 4 kilometers (km)) and were therefore about 10 m/second per km. It could be anticipated that the higher resolution simulations would show much larger shear values because a model selects the narrowest scales it can resolve for its largest gradients, and the peak gradients are usually larger when using higher resolutions.

Some idealized two-dimensional simulations were performed on the January 9, 1989, case which showed that at higher resolutions, small-scale eddies were generated within the high-wind regions on the mountain slope. These eddies, which contained very high velocities both in the horizontal and vertical that varied sharply over short distances, traveled down the lee slope and out onto the plains.

The orientation of the jumps observed in the January 9, 1989, simulations was typically parallel to the front range. It could be expected, therefore, that the traveling updrafts associated with these jumps would pass over the north-south COS runway with an orientation more or less parallel to the runway. If an airplane were approaching the runway from either north or south, it would experience a rapid increase in upward motion as the jump approached, and the upward motion on the west-facing wing would be higher than that on the east side. The report stated that runway 35 has the worst possible orientation in terms of airplane safety in the presence of downslope windstorm events.

The report indicated that it was impossible to determine from modeling whether a traveling jump actually occurred on March 3, 1991, in the COS area. Models, even at high resolution and properly initialized, can only suggest the structure of the storm and cannot indicate precisely where the various features within it were located at a particular time. Only observations of wind and vertical motion near the accident site could determine whether a jump was at that location at the time of the accident. Modeling can only determine whether such an event was possible. Based on the study and the opinions of NCAR personnel, who are familiar with observations in the area, such an event was possible on March 3, 1991.

Two recommendations were generated by the study with respect to airplane safety in severe downslope windstorms in the COS area. First, there should be several surface observing stations in the valleys on either side of Pikes Peak to provide warnings about the development of strong winds associated with mountain windstorms. These stations would be able to detect any extremely strong winds that could exist in these valleys without any winds noticeable in the region of the airport. Such observations could alert the tower that gusts or strong updrafts might begin traveling out over the plains. Further, there is a strong need for an improved and more advanced level of airline transport and commercial pilot training regarding mountain windstorms. Based on FAA commercial pilot exam listings that are categorized by subject, the FAA requirements for commercial pilot understanding of orographically induced strong downslope winds are almost nonexistent; also, the FAA manuals contain minimal information on this topic.

As a result of the information developed during the investigation and gained during this study, on July 20, 1992, the Safety Board issued two safety recommendations to the FAA:

> Develop and implement a meteorological program to observe, document, and analyze potential meteorological aircraft hazards in the area of Colorado Springs, Colorado, with a focus on the approach and departure paths of the Colorado Springs Municipal

Airport. This program should be made operational by the winter of 1992. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-57)

Develop a broader meteorological aircraft hazard program to include other airports in or near mountainous terrain, based on the results obtained in the Colorado Springs, Colorado, area. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-58)

Section 4 contains the status of the FAA action on these recommendations.

1.16.2.2 Safety Board Simulations

The Safety Board used a specialized computer simulation to define possible roll angle and sideslip angle time histories that would produce flightpaths consistent with recorded radar data, FDR data, crash site location, and crash attitudes. Initial conditions that affected the calculated flightpaths were ground track angle, ground speed, starting positions, starting altitudes, flightpath angle, weight, thrust, and aerodynamic coefficients related to lift, drag, and side force. Time-dependent variables that affected the calculated flightpaths were roll angle, sideslip angle, normal acceleration, wind direction and velocity, and airplane configuration. The initial conditions and time-dependent variables were varied to achieve matches between calculated parameters and recorded data. The calculated ground track was compared with the radar data. Calculated airspeeds, altitudes, and headings were compared with FDR data. Calculated impact attitudes were compared with those derived from crash site data.

In general, roll angle, sideslip angle, and wind time histories were varied, while the time histories of normal acceleration and airplane configuration remained constant. In addition, the initial ground speed and ground track were modified with wind conditions to achieve a match with initial heading and indicated airspeed data.

Modeling was started about 36 seconds prior to the crash and was continued to impact. The starting time was consistent with the third from the last radar data point at 1631:10. Reasonable matches of altitude, airspeed, heading, and impact position were obtained in some cases.

The modeling showed that large, rapid rudder inputs initiated near the time of the upset would have resulted in heading angles different from the recorded heading data. The best matches of recorded data and impact conditions were obtained with roll rates of about 11 degrees per second from wings level to 80 degrees and 22 degrees per second from 80 degrees to 180 degrees of roll while the sideslip angle was 0. Initial roll rates greater than 20 degrees per second generated calculated values different than the values of recorded data.

1.16.2.3 Boeing Simulations

The Safety Board and parties to the investigation met on May 10, July 17, and August 1, 1991, and April 28, 1992, at Boeing to examine the effects of various atmospheric disturbances and/or flight control malfunctions on the flightpath of a B-737-200 airplane. Boeing developed simulator models of the atmospheric disturbances and could demonstrate various control malfunctions.

The simulator was flown by a Boeing pilot and pilots from the investigation team operations group who attempted to maintain control of the airplane while encountering atmospheric disturbances or control malfunctions. The pilots attempted to follow the flightpath of the accident airplane, as determined by radar data. The visual scene showed the rotor, airport, crash site, terrain features, and lead-in poles representing an approximate flightpath of the accident airplane. The rotor portion of the visualization was disabled on selected runs. About 250 simulator runs were completed.

Stationary and translating rotors were modeled. They could be modified by varying the core radius, tangential velocity, position and orientation (azimuth and elevation angles).

The rotational nature of rotors may produce rapidly changing air flow fields relative to an airplane encountering such a rotor. The changing flow fields produce changes in angle of attack, sideslip angle, and lift distribution across the wing. The resulting lateral or directional imbalances contribute to uncommanded airplane motions. NOAA estimated that a typical rotor on the day of the accident could have a rotational velocity of .06 radians per second (3.4 degrees per second) with a radius of 1,640 feet and a tangential velocity at the core edge of 100 feet per second.

Simulations showed that the .06 radian per second rotor had little effect on airplane control except that performance problems could develop if the airplane remained in the down-flow field of the rotor. In a sustained downflow, the airplane would either have to lose altitude or airspeed, similar to the outcome of entering the downflow field of a microburst. Performance calculations have shown that the accident airplane could have been in a downflow field of about 80 feet per second for about 30 seconds, possibly induced by a rotor's downflow field or some other atmospheric disturbance. The airplane did lose altitude at a higher than normal rate, but the airspeed remained constant at the flaps reference speed plus 20 knots for the approach to landing.

In a sequence of simulations, the severity of the rotor was increased until encounters produced extreme control difficulties. The engineering group, with the Boeing pilot, determined that rotors with rotation rates of 0.6 radians per second (34 degrees per second) with a 250 feet core radius (150 feet per second tangential velocity) generated extreme control difficulties. Control problems were especially notable at the edge of the core. The airplane tends to roll into the core when positioned just outside of the core and tends to roll out of the core when positioned just inside the core. Operationally, pilots found that a more moderate rotor with 0.4 radian per second rotation and a 250 feet core radius (100 feet per second tangential velocity) produced significant control problems and even loss of control if recovery procedures were not promptly implemented. A "loss of control," as defined by the pilot group, did not necessarily result in a crash but in the loss of precise operating control of the airplane, such as inability to maintain a desired heading or roll angle for short periods of time.

Encounters with strong stationary atmospheric rotors are expected to produce significant errors in the indicated altitude and airspeed recorded on the FDR. Rotors result in low pressure near the core, similar to tornadoes. A low pressure area will result in an increase in indicated altitude while the actual altitude remains constant. Data extracted from the FDR from UAL 585 failed to show the existence of an error in recorded indicated altitude. An anomaly in recorded indicated altitude was identified in the FDR data of an L-1011 that traversed a microburst-induced horizontal axis vortex.[16] In addition data supplied by NASA (Wingrove correspondence to Safety Board investigators, dated April 16, 1992)

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[16] Aircraft Accident Report, Delta Air Lines flight 191, Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, Texas, August 2, 1985 (NTSB/AAR-86/05).

showed significant increases in indicated altitude when airplanes have encountered vortices at high altitude.

A strong flow field passed through the COS area at or near the time of the crash and, according to NOAA and NCAR scientists, the flow field could have produced a large upflow (hydraulic jump) which, in turn, could have produced a series of translating rotors. The rotors could have been small but severe. Rotors with a 0.6 radian per second (34 degrees per second) rotational rate, a 250 foot radius, and a 150 feet per second tangential velocity were possible, according to NOAA and NCAR. Based on a review of visible and infrared satellite imagery on the Safety Board's McIDAS, the air mass was moving about 100 feet per second to the east.

According to NOAA, translating rotors are similar to stationary rotors except that they move and create a localized flow field, in addition to the rotational flow field. One unique aspect of a translating rotor compared with a stationary rotor is that a discernible pressure gradient may not be present in certain regions of the translating rotor, although the rotational effect remains the same. Further, when simulating an encounter with a translating rotor, the localized flow field produced by the rotor translation was assumed to be a straight wind, west to east. The wind was vectorially added to the tangential velocities of the rotational flow field. The velocity of the localized flow field was set at 100 feet per second within the core of the rotor and was decreased as the distance from the core increased (by a factor of core radius divided by the distance from the center of the core). For example, at the eastern edge of the core, two velocity components would be present. The tangential velocity associated with a 0.6 radian per second, 250 feet diameter clockwise rotating rotor would be 150 feet per second down. The localized flow field would produce a 100 feet per second velocity to the east. At 500 feet to the east of the center of the core (2 times the radius), the tangential velocity would be 75 feet per second and the west-to-east velocity would be 50 feet per second.

In addition, the rotor and localized flow field could be moved in unison and translated at velocities up to 100 feet per second. The rotor could also be moved up or down, tracking the airplane, to ensure that the airplane intercepted the rotor at a predetermined point.

Simulator runs were made with 0.3, 0.4, and 0.6 radian per second translating rotors. Many crashes occurred during encounters with a 0.6 radian per second translating rotor. A few crashes occurred during encounters with a 0.4

radian per second translating rotor, and no crashes occurred during encounters with a 0.3 radian per second rotor.

The following observations were made: 1) the addition of the translating rotor increases the difficulty in maintaining control; 2) an encounter with a 0.4 radian per second translating rotor was approximately equivalent in severity to an encounter with a stationary 0.6 rotor; 3) an encounter with a 0.4 radian per second translating rotor was very difficult to control, requiring an appropriate, aggressive response using the flight control (some aggressive flight control applications resulted in more severe control problems); 4) an encounter with the 0.4 radian per second translating rotor occasionally resulted in a crash; 5) an encounter with a 0.6 radian per second translating rotor was frequently uncontrollable and often unrecoverable, resulting in a crash; 6) airspeed was a factor, and extra speed increased the airplane's controllability and decreased the effect of atmospheric disturbances; 7) any hesitation in arresting uncommanded rolls resulted in extreme roll attitudes; and 8) in several cases, the airplane rapidly moved east to west through the rotor with little control difficulty.

The Safety Board requested that two B-737 crewmember pairs, who were unfamiliar with rotor simulations, attempt to fly the simulator while encountering translating rotors. The visual portion of the rotor was disabled, although the remainder of the visual scene was present, minus the last lead-in pole and the crash site identification pole. Observers noted that the element of surprise subsided after the first encounter and that the crew performances during the encounters with translating rotors were similar to the performances of pilots with prior experience in flying through translating rotors.

The possibility was considered that a strong, west-to-east, windshear or gust front may have accounted for the upset. Boeing designed a model to simulate the west wind increasing from 0 to 200 knots in 4 to 40 seconds while the airplane was moving north. The simulated lateral windshear produced rapidly changing air flow fields with the potential for loss of control. As the airplane penetrated the shear, large side slips developed with predictable airplane responses. Lateral windshears that were severe enough to produce control difficulties also produced flight responses that were clearly different than those recorded from the accident airplane. Lateral windshears produced 1) large changes in heading into the wind; 2) large increases in airspeed; and 3) rapid rolling away from the wind if not controlled by the pilot. As the roll angle increased, the wind-induced side slip angle transitioned into wind-induced angle of attack with marked increases in normal acceleration (G-load).

The Safety Board and Boeing conducted separate studies to determine possible local wind conditions. Each study used FDR data and radar data. In addition, Boeing used a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) program that uses known airplane performance data to calculate vertical wind. The calculations show large reversals of wind at various positions. Strong vertical velocities were derived in the Boeing study, peaking at 40 to 80 feet per second down, depending on whether the radar data was smoothed or unsmoothed, respectively.

The wind calculations were used as input data in the airplane simulations. The large wind excursions in the simulation resulted in large airspeed excursions and did not match the airspeed data recovered from the FDR. Simulations showed that airplane control was not affected by the wind excursions.

The Safety Board requested data from Boeing concerning the effect of rudder hardover failures on the flight dynamics and controllability of B-737-200 airplanes. Boeing responded with a series of letters describing the modeling of rudder hardovers on the B-737-200 flight simulation. In all cases, high rates of rudder deflection resulted in large, rapid heading excursions. Although roll angles could reach large values, prompt wheel and elevator input resulted in regaining roll control rather than contacting the ground. An uncommanded rudder deflection to 7.5 degrees (consistent with one theory of uncommanded rudder deflection) was easily controllable with control wheel (aileron/spoiler) deflection. Delaying recovery for 25 seconds resulted in ground contact. Failure of the B hydraulic system would limit the lateral control response. An immediate response to a rudder hardover (full rudder deflection) would have been required if a B hydraulic system failure occurred simultaneously.

Boeing provided data showing that a rudder hardover to the mechanical limits (approximately 26 degrees) could result in large yaw and lateral excursions even if full wheel control was used (approximately 107 degrees). Flap position and airspeed are important when determining controllability during a rudder hardover condition. With the rudder at about 25 degrees airplane nose right (ANR), the following conditions would exist at 150 to 160 knots calibrated airspeed (KCAS). Bank angles are noted as left or right wing down (LWD, RWD) and provide constant heading trim solution (no turns), except for the last case.

	Rudder Angle	Flaps	Side Slip Angle	Wheel Angle	Bank Angle
	25 ANR	40	14 ANR	35 LWD	18 LWD
	25 ANR	30	15 ANR	44 LWD	17 LWD
	25 ANR	25	15 ANR	68 LWD	16 LWD
*	23 ANR	15	17 ANR	107 LWD	23 LWD
*	21 ANR	10	16 ANR	107 LWD	19 LWD
**	25 ANR	10	13 ANR	107 LWD	40 RWD

* Less than full rudder allowed to maintain directional control.

** Loss of directional control.

At 10 and 15 degrees of flap setting, heading cannot be maintained with full rudder deflection. If full right rudder is achieved with a 10-degree flap setting, for example, heading control is lost and, according to Boeing, a steady 40-degree right-wing-down trim solution is attained that results in turning flight to the right even with full left wheel deflection. Immediate, full control wheel deflections would be required to prevent a lateral upset in the presence of a rudder hardover.

The Safety Board evaluated the flight dynamics associated with other potential system failures. Various mechanical failures were simulated as follows: 1) leading edge slat failed to extend; 2) leading edge Krueger flap failed to extend; 3) yaw damper malfunction (2 degrees); 4) flight spoiler float; 5) a rudder control system malfunction that would cause 8 degrees of rudder deflection (See section 1.16.5); 6) combined spoiler float and B hydraulic system out; 7) asymmetric thrust with 8 degrees of rudder; 8) inadvertent flight spoiler deployment; and 9) rudder hardover while at flaps 30.

Simulations showed that the various mechanical failures failed to produce significant control difficulties. Most of the mechanical failures were described as "nonevents" (not a control problem). In the presence of turbulence, the simulations indicated that the leading edge slat and Krueger flap failures would probably go unnoticed. A yaw damper hardover (2-degree rudder deflection) required 20 degrees of wheel, and a floating spoiler required 25 degrees of wheel deflection. Rudder deflections of 10.5 degrees attributed to galling[17] were

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[17] A condition whereby contact forces between mating surfaces produce localized welding, transfer of material, and roughening of each surface.

controllable with 40-degree wheel deflections. Asymmetric thrust with 8 degrees of rudder deflection required 30 degrees of wheel deflection.

1.16.3 Engine Mount Examinations

The three engine mount cone bolts from both the left and right engines were located and sent to the Safety Board's Materials Laboratory for examination. All six bolts were found mechanically damaged and separated at the undercut radius between the threaded end and conical portions of the bolts. Examination of the bolts revealed fracture features and deformation consistent with overstress separations. There was no evidence of fatigue cracking or other types of preexisting defects.

1.16.4 Examination of Flight Controls and Other Systems

A total of 46 components were removed from the airplane and functionally tested or examined at the UAL Maintenance Operations Center in San Francisco, California, under the supervision of the Safety Board. Each component was unpackaged, documented in the position found, photographed, cleaned as necessary, and x-rayed when possible. They were then disassembled and tested when possible. Parts were substituted if the testing necessitated a substitution. Certain examinations required the destruction of part or all of some components. A few components required metallurgical examinations.

The 46 components examined included engine indicating instruments, yaw damper electronics, primary flight controls, including the rudder, ailerons, and elevator, secondary flight controls and spoilers, leading edge devices, the flap control module, and the trailing edge flap control valve. In addition, the yaw damper coupler and the rudder power control unit transfer valve, both of which had been removed from the airplane before the accident flight, were bench checked.

Additional functional testing and/or teardown inspections of components removed from the airplane took place at the Boeing facilities in Seattle, Washington. These components included the "A" and "B" and standby hydraulic system pressure modules, the "A" and "B" system flight control modules, the landing gear maintenance valve, the standby rudder actuator, the rudder main power control unit (MPCU), the elevator feel and centering mechanism, the aileron force limiter, and the autopilot and flight director mode control panels. The elevator feel computer, which had been tested earlier at the UAL Maintenance Operations Center, was further tested.

Of the components tested at UAL and Boeing, 10 were found with anomalies. The condition of these components, along with their respective abnormalities and potential systems effects, where applicable, was as follows:

1.16.4.1 Hydraulic System Pressure Modules

"A" Hydraulic System Pressure Module: The hydraulic system pressure modules located downstream of the hydraulic pumps provide a means to simplify fluid handling and reduce the number of fittings in the hydraulic system. The module consists of two pressure filters, two check valves, two pressure switches, and a pressure relief valve. The entire module can be replaced on the airplane. A failure within the module, such as a crack or jam of a moving part or major internal or external leakage, could impair the "A" hydraulic system function.

One of two filter elements was darker than the other element. A discolored deposit was found in the pressure port. A metallic particle was in the check valve installed in port 6, causing it to stick to the open position.

System effects: To test the effects of the discolored filter on the hydraulic system performance, both filters from the "A" module were flow checked. Both filters passed Boeing's required flow rate for acceptable performance. Therefore, it was determined that the discoloration of the filter had no effect on the operation of the hydraulic or flight control systems.

The effect of the metallic particle in the port number 6 check valve of the module was considered. The check valve is installed to prevent flow from the "B" hydraulic system to the "A" system if the ground interconnect valve is open. Operation (opening) of the ground interconnect valve requires 28 VDC power from the battery bus to be available, the parking brake to be set, and the ground interconnect switch to be "OPEN."

It was determined that in the absence of other multiple system failures that were not observed in the components examined, the open check valve in port number 6 would not affect the operation of the airplane's hydraulic or flight control system because the ground interconnect valve was not open and no hydraulic fluid or pressure was available to flow through the check valve.

"B" Hydraulic System Pressure Module: Corrosion was observed on the filter bowl area outside of the filter element, on the port 4 and port 5 side. Epoxy particles were also in the filter bowl on the port 1 and port 2 side. Two sheared backup rings were on the pressure switch cavity. A green-colored deposit was found in the check valve cavity.

System effects: The anomalies in the "B" hydraulic system pressure module were determined to have no effect on the operation of the hydraulic system or flight control systems. The surface corrosion on the filter bowl area would not effect the system. Chemical and infrared-spectrographic examination of the epoxy particles indicated that they were epoxy of the DGEBA type. This epoxy is used as an adhesive in the manufacture of the filter. The green-colored deposit removed from the check valve cavity was identified as aluminum phosphate. The source was not identified. Its presence in the cavity had no effect on the operation of the check valve or the systems that were associated with the check valve.

The portions of sheared backup rings in the pressure switch cavity on port 1 and port 2 were determined to have been debris from a previous disassembly of the module and were not portions of the backup rings installed with the pressure switch in the module. The examination indicated that all backup rings associated with the cavity and pressure switch were intact. The presence of the portions of the backup rings would not have affected the operation of the hydraulic or flight control systems.

Standby Hydraulic System Pressure Module: Examination of the standby hydraulic system module indicated that both motor-operated shutoff valves were in the "OFF" position. Additional testing of the unit confirmed the hydraulic integrity of the unit to a point that it could be determined that the standby unit was off and would have been capable of operation, if needed.

The valve cavity on port 2 and port 4 contained a section of a sheared backup ring. The pressure relief valve was in the open position.

System effects: The sheared Teflon backup ring in valve cavity port 2 and port 4 was determined to have no effect on the operation of the hydraulics or flight control systems.

Port 2 and port 4 are the pressure and return circuits, respectively, for the operation of the airplane's rudder system. The ports are connected internally within the standby hydraulic system pressure module by the hydraulic standby system rudder shutoff valve. With pressure applied to port 1, leakage was observed from port 2, port 3, and port 4. Visual examination of the shutoff valve indicated that it was closed; therefore, none of the ports should have had hydraulic fluid flow. Further testing of the standby module with a new rudder shutoff valve installed indicated that leakage occurred from port 2, port 3 and port 4 when pressure was applied to port 1.

Disassembly of the module revealed that a portion of a sheared backup ring from the second land[18] of the standby rudder shutoff valve was in the valve cavity. All other backup rings and O-rings were intact. There was no evidence of O-ring extrusion or failure.

Further examination of the module indicated that the leakage between ports occurred because of free flow through the pressure relief port on the valve. X-ray examination and subsequent disassembly of the relief valve gave no positive indication of the reason for failure of the valve. During disassembly, a particle too small for identification or collection was observed in the fluid in the valve. After cleaning, the valve's components were reassembled and the valve did not leak.

The function of the relief valve within the module is to provide a means for pressure to be relieved to the return side of the hydraulic system in the event of blockage or obstruction of the downstream side of the module. The valve is a ball and spring-type check valve.

Failure of the relief valve would have no effect on the normal operation of the airplane's hydraulic or flight control systems. The valve would not see hydraulic pressure or flow unless the standby hydraulic system was activated. There is no indication that the system was activated in this accident.

<u>System "A" and "B" Flight Control Modules:</u> The flight control modules (one each for "A" and "B" flight control systems) contain shutoff valves and a flow compensating device in a modular package. The motor-operated shutoff valves within the module are commanded to their operating positions by the flight control system switches in the cockpit.

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[18] Grooved area on component normally used to contain O-ring assembly.

Examination of the flight control ("A" and "B" systems) modules revealed that all shutoff valves were open (the normal position for flight). All pressure sensing switches were tested and found to be operating normally. During the examination, sheared backup rings and a "nibbled" O-ring were found in the valve cavities. O-rings showed signs of discoloration and/or extrusion. The damage to the O-rings could allow leakage between the pressure and return hydraulic ports of the module. It was determined that excess leakage between the ports could allow flow to the flight control system actuators.

It was determined that additional testing was necessary to determine the effects of leakage on the flight control system. On May 21, 1991, under the supervision of the Safety Board, testing was performed at Boeing. A new flight control module was used for the tests.

In an attempt to duplicate the worst case condition for the tests, one O-ring and both backup rings were removed from the shutoff valve of the test unit. After these tests, the damaged O-ring from the accident airplane (flight control module, serial number 1870) was installed in the module, and leakage was measured. The O-ring was then repositioned, and leakage readings were retaken. The maximum leakage obtained with the damaged O-ring was 0.06 gallons per minute (gpm). The rate of leakage decreased as pressure was increased from 1,000 psi to 2,000 psi to 3,000 psi. The tests and subsequent evaluation showed that the leakage of 0.06 gpm would have no noticeable effect on the operation of the airplane.

1.16.4.2 Lateral Control System

<u>General:</u> The left and right aileron bus cables, which connect the two cockpit control columns, were removed from the aileron bus drum and examined. Metallurgical examination of the cable ends indicated a one-time tensile overload failure of the cables. The aileron bus drum rivets were found sheared which allowed the drum to rotate approximately 90 degrees. This damage occurred as a result of impact and did not exist prior to impact.

X-ray examination of the spoiler mixer and subsequent disassembly indicated that the flight spoiler position at impact was approximately 4 degrees left wing down at impact. The x-ray also indicated that the ground spoilers were down at impact.

The aileron spring cartridge (pogo) was found bent upward by external impact forces, and the aileron spring was extended 1.12 inches. Although the cartridge was bent and the spring extended, the length from one end to the other was nearly the same as if the cartridge was properly installed and the spring was not extended. In normal operation, the aileron spring cartridge is not extended or compressed. It would be extended or compressed as a result of control system jamming in the roll axis, or as a result of the noted crash induced deformation.

An analysis of the deformation of the aileron spring cartridge indicated that with the extension found, the copilot's control wheel would have been deflected about 79 degrees counterclockwise, which would have resulted in spoilers No. 2 and 3 deflected 24 degrees. This deflection would have required approximately 85 pounds of force by the copilot to deform the aileron spring cartridge. Another correlation of spoiler mixer impact position and aileron spring cartridge deformation indicates that spoilers No. 2 and 3 could have been at approximately 4 degrees at impact and the copilot's control wheel would have been deflected counterclockwise 31 degrees. The aileron MPCUs were consistent with a zero aileron position. Actual impact control wheel positions could not be determined by examining the control wheels for the captain or copilot. The ground spoiler control valve was recovered and examined. Grime present on the exposed portion of the slide indicated that the spoilers were down at impact.

The four aluminum alloy shear rivets at the attach point between the spring cartridge and the control quadrant input crank were found sheared. Analysis of the metal smears in the shear faces indicate that the clevis attach arm connected to the aileron spring cartridge was forced in the opposite relative direction of rotation at the time of failure. This would indicate the integrity of the control system inputs from the copilot's column to the spoiler mixer at impact.

<u>No. 6 Flight Spoiler Actuator:</u> Metal slivers were in the input side of the filter.

<u>System effects</u>: The metal slivers on the input side of the filter were from a source upstream of the actuator. The filter was in good condition. The next component upstream of the actuator (and possible source of the slivers) is the system "A" flight control module. The No. 6 flight spoiler's piston head seals were split and torn. The No. 6 flight spoiler is the closest inboard flight spoiler and, along with spoiler No. 3, did not exhibit metal slivers in the filter. The metal slivers would not have affected the operation of the airplane.

No. 7 Flight Spoiler Actuator: Metal slivers were found in the input side of the actuator's filter. A small metal chip was found in the thermal relief valve cavity.

System effects: Metal slivers found on the input side of the actuator's filter would have originated upstream from the unit. The piston head seals were also split and torn similar to the No. 6 flight spoiler actuator. The No. 7 actuator is paired hydraulically with the No. 2 actuator on the left wing. There were no anomalies found with the No. 2 actuator. The metal slivers would not affect the operation of the airplane.

1.16.4.3 Longitudinal Control System

General: Both elevator tab lock actuators were removed from the airplane wreckage and examined. Evidence to determine the position of the elevator tab lockout piston was inconclusive. Examination of the horizontal stabilizer jackscrew indicated that the horizontal stabilizer was positioned at 0.75 degrees leading edge down at impact.

Elevator Feel Computer: A small metal chip was in the "A" system filter element.

System effects: The metal chip found in the "A" system side filter unit showed that the filter was performing its intended function of cleaning (filtering) the system's hydraulic fluid and did not indicate a system failure. Other damage noted in the feel computer was attributed to the airplane's impact with the ground.

1.16.4.4 Directional Control System

Rudder Main Power Control Unit (MPCU): The rudder MPCU provides hydraulic power to position the airplane's rudder. The rudder MPCU includes dual tandem hydraulic actuators within the unit. Hydraulic system "A" provides power to the forward half of the actuator (cylinder and piston head) through the hydraulic system "A" flight control module. Hydraulic system "B" provides power through the flight control module to the rear half of the actuator.

The rudder MPCU was substantially damaged by external impact, fire, and smoke. A bypass valve within the "A" side of the unit was stuck in the unpressurized bypass condition as a result of heat-deteriorated fluid. The unit also exhibited signs of heat distress characterized by residue of overheated hydraulic fluid within the unit. However, the end gland side of the piston was clean and dry and appeared different than other areas on the "A" side of the MPCU.

The "B" system side of the rudder MPCU did not exhibit the same degree of heat distress as the "A" system. The cylinder bore, piston, and center gland exhibited slight wetness and no evidence of heat-deteriorated fluid. A small amount of water was in the filter cavity of the "B" system side.

The input pushrod that connects a torque tube to the MPCU input crank was broken and the fracture was attributed to exposure to the fire.

System effects: The rudder system was evaluated to determine if a local fluid leak could deplete the hydraulic fluid in the rudder system. It was determined that loss of fluid in the rudder MPCU, if it occurred in flight, would also indicate a loss of hydraulic system fluid in the system reservoir which would result in a loss of system pressure that could be detected by the crew. The evidence in the rudder MPCU indicated that the fluid was released from the MPCU during the impact sequence and not prior to impact. It also is believed that the water entered the system after impact and that the system was open at that time because of impact forces.

Standby Rudder Actuator: The bypass valve in the standby rudder actuator was examined and found damaged by heat. Melted O-rings and backup rings were found along with burned hydraulic fluid. There was no evidence of preimpact physical damage in the bypass valve. X-rays of the package show that the bypass valve was in the unpressurized "bypass" position and the piston was extended 1/16 inch from the center.

Examination of the control valve indicated that there was no preimpact physical damage. Etching (believed to be a result of burnt hydraulic fluid) within the valve indicated that the valve was in the neutral position during the fire. This was determined by lining up etchings with known port positions.

The fracture on the input push rod that connects a torque tube to the actuator valve input lever was determined to have occurred prior to the fire and was due to side loads with out significant compression loads. The input lever was about 1/16 inch from neutral when found at the accident site. The lever was in the dead band (null) area. The stops on the actuator housing were not damaged and the input lever was not damaged at the point of contact with the stops.

During the initial disassembly of the standby rudder actuator, it was noted that the bearing through which the shaft connecting the input crank to the control valve slide passes was difficult to remove. Subsequent examination revealed evidence of galling on the bearing surface of the input shaft (P/N 1087-23) and mating bearing nut (P/N 1087-22). Normally, the standby actuator is not used and the input lever arm is free to rotate as required to accommodate the relative motion between the rudder and torque tube. The shaft extends through the bearing which is threaded into the body of the standby rudder actuator. The bearing is torqued and safety wired into position. A 6.72-inch input lever is attached to the end of the shaft. According to the manufacturer, the maximum force to move the input lever should not exceed 0.5 pound. The shaft and bearing are a matched pair because of the requirements for ease of operation and tight tolerance. The presence of galling could cause the shaft to bind.

1.16.5 Detail Examination and Tests of Standby Rudder Actuator Input Shaft and Bearing

A review of the design of the B-737 rudder control system revealed that binding of the input shaft to the bearing that is threaded in the actuator body could potentially cause flight control problems even though the standby rudder hydraulic system is not pressurized. In the rudder control system, the pilot pedal movement is applied through a mechanical control system to a lever arm to rotate a torque tube in the empennage. Other lever arms attached to the torque tube transmit linear motion to the ends of the input cranks for both the MPCU and the standby rudder actuator. (See figure 5).

In normal operation, the input cranks to both the MPCU and standby rudder actuator will rotate, providing the servo valve command to the units, and the rudder will be hydraulically moved by the MPCU. The rudder movement is in turn fed back mechanically to both the MPCU and standby actuator systems so that when the rudder surface deflects to the position commanded by the pilot, the input cranks on both of the units will be returned to their null positions. Thus, there is a geometric relationship between the rudder position, the input crank of the MPCU, the torque tube, and the input crank of the standby rudder actuator that is retained during normal operation. If, however, the input crank on the standby rudder actuator is not free to rotate with respect to the actuator housing because of galling between the shaft and bearing, the actuator housing, input crank, and control rod will act as a rigid link between the rudder and the torque tube. The inability to

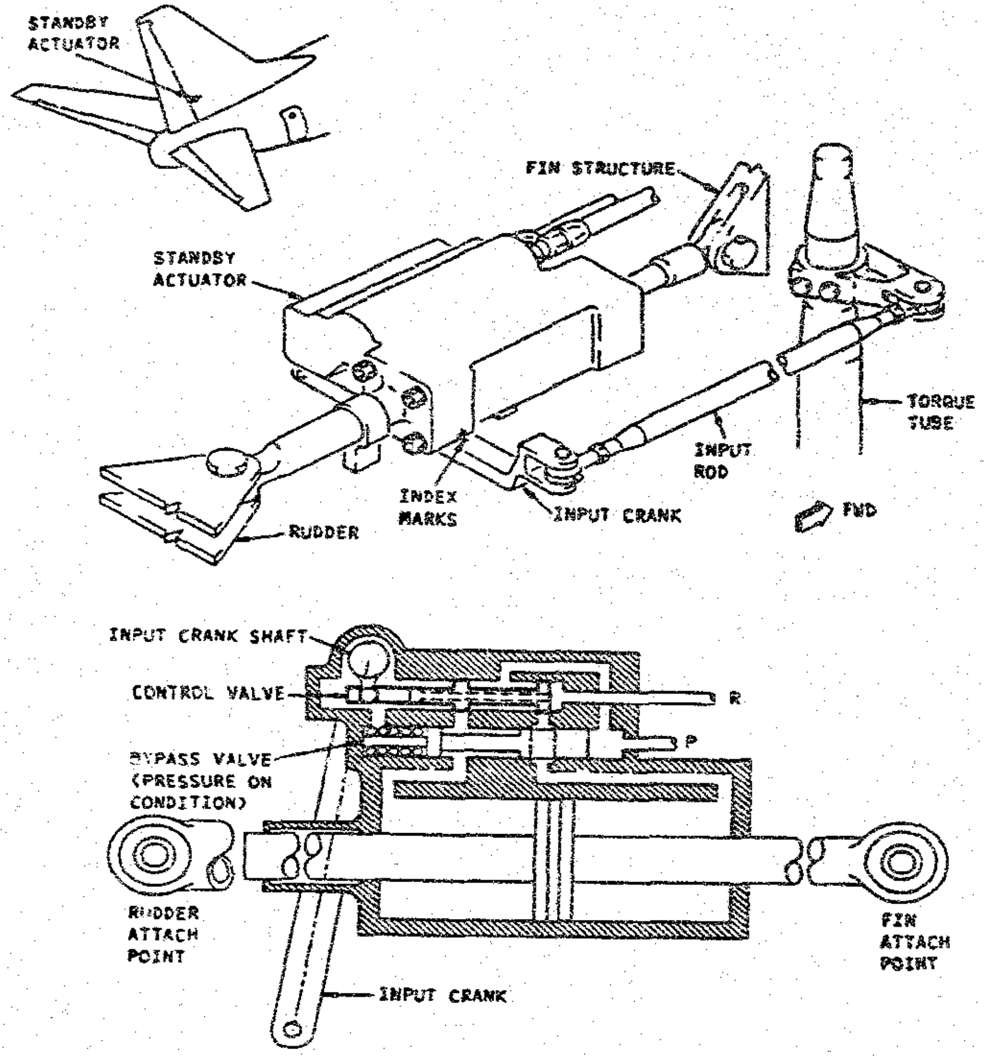


Figure 5.--Standby rudder actuator.

change the length of this link by rotation of the standby rudder actuator input crank within the actuator housing will affect the feedback mechanism between the rudder position and the MPCU input crank. This condition can result in problems ranging from high pilot control force necessary to move the rudder to uncommanded rudder deflections.

The worst case condition would be one in which a pilot applies a rapid rudder pedal movement that is transmitted through the torque tube to move the input crank on the MPCU to its mechanical stops before the rudder begins to catch up to the commanded pedal position. Concurrently, the input crank on the standby rudder actuator would be rotated about 4 degrees from its null position. If the input crank were bound to the actuator housing in this position, the geometric relationship to null the MPCU would not be achieved. Theoretically, the MPCU will continue to move the rudder hydraulically, and the rudder movement will be transmitted through the rigid link created by the bound crank in the standby actuator to produce continued rotation of the torque tube so that the input command to the MPCU is perpetuated until the rudder reaches its full deflection mechanical stop in the direction originally commanded. If this should occur, the continued rotation of the torque tube will move the pilots' pedals and will react against a proportionally greater restoring moment provided by the rudder centering unit.

Three factors could ameliorate the effect of a bound input shaft and bearing. The first is the elasticity of the control system linkage that, against a definable load, will permit sufficient deformation of the otherwise rigid link feedback loop to null the MPCU servo valve. The second factor is the application of a load sufficient to break loose the binding between the input shaft and bearing. The third factor is a loss of torque of the bearing in the standby rudder actuator housing to permit the rotation of the bearing and shaft together within the housing to compensate for the bound shaft.

Because a rudder control system problem appeared to be a possible explanation for the loss of control, the Safety Board conducted a detailed examination of the input shaft and bearing and required tests to be conducted to determine the maximum rudder deflection that would result from binding between the shaft and bearing.

Examination of the shaft and bearing from the standby rudder actuator at the Safety Board's Materials Laboratory revealed that some of the softer bearing material had transferred onto the surface of the harder shaft. A similar type of problem had reportedly caused operational problems in B-737 airplanes on at least three previous occasions, according to an article in Boeing's *In Service Activities*, Report 86-05, May 8, 1986.

The bearing and the shaft are manufactured and installed as a matched pair. On September 3, 1986, as a result of the three previous incidents of galling between the input shaft and bearing, a design change was made by Boeing that increased the clearance between the two parts in the galled area by reducing the diameter of a portion of the shaft. New and reworked actuators are identified by suffix letter "A" added to the unit serial number. Measurements showed that the diameter of the standby rudder actuator shaft from the accident airplane had not been reworked or manufactured to the dimensions for the increased clearance. Maintenance records of the airplane indicate that the standby rudder actuator had been installed on the airplane since new.

During installation, the required installation torque on the bearing is 500 to 600 inch-pounds. The bearing is secured in its installed position with a safety wire and a mechanics seal. One end of the wire is pulled through two holes in the hexagonal head of the bearing, and the other end is connected to the body of the actuator. A safety wire, without the mechanic's seal, was present prior to the examination.

Visual inspection of the parts revealed soot accumulations and discolored hydraulic fluid residue on the underside of the bearing flange and on the surface of the housing boss, indicating that these surfaces had not been mated together during the fire.

During the examination, the bearing was reassembled into the actuator body so that the fire witness marks on the actuator surface and the bearing flange matched and the bearing was situated as close as possible to the actuator's housing surface. In this position, it was noted that an additional 30-degree rotation was required in order for the bearing flange to mate against the actuator boss. Comparison of the reassembled bearing to an x-ray radiograph made prior to disassembly showed that the bearing, as found after the accident, had been backed off (unscrewed) about 30 degrees of rotation from its fully seated position. However, the galled part of the bearing and shaft could be aligned only when the bearing was fully seated, and the standby rudder actuator input lever was in the neutral position.

Boeing specifies that the maximum force required to move the standby rudder actuator input lever positioned at the end of the lever should not exceed 0.5 pound. Testing was performed by Boeing, under the direction of the Safety Board, in order to estimate the force required at the end of the lever arm to produce visible deformation on the hexagonal attachment hole flats. Testing indicated that the minimum force to produce the deformation was 220 pounds. No deformation or damage was noted on the flats of the attachment hole in the lever arm of the unit.

Additional calculations and testing showed that when the shaft and bearing are galled and bound together, a force at the end of the lever can untorque the bearing from its seated position. If the bearing tightening torque is within the specified range of 500 to 600 inch-pounds and the shaft is frozen to the bearing, calculations show that the force required at the end of the input lever to untorque the bearing is between 70 and 80 pounds.

Tests were conducted at the Boeing facility in Renton, Washington, under Safety Board direction in order to estimate a binding force produced by the galling found on the accident airplane's components. The shaft and bearing were custom manufactured with a known clearance between the parts. In order to produce binding, the clearance between the test parts was much less than that specified for production parts. Four sets of specimens, each comprised of one shaft and one bearing, were tested using simulated flight cycling profiles. The testing of each pair was discontinued when the lever force reached a target value. After each test, the parts were disassembled, the galling pattern on each specimen part was examined, and the surface area of the gall was measured using a binocular microscope. The binding force versus the estimated galled area in the shaft and the bearing for each test specimen were plotted and compared to the measured area of the gall in the accident shaft and bearing. The binding forces were estimated to equate to 68 and 78 pounds at the end of the input crank, based on the areas of the galling on the shaft and bearing from the accident airplane.

During the postaccident disassembly of the unit, the bearing nut was removed from the actuator housing. The torque applied to the bearing during this removal process was not recorded. However, during the process, the torque to rotate the bearing around the shaft was reacted by a ball machined on and protruding from the shaft that was seated into a mating socket in the servo valve slide. Calculations showed that the maximum torque that could be reacted by the shaft ball before fracture equated to about 76 pounds at the end of the lever. The shaft and ball were intact after disassembly.

Thus, the effect on rudder control was examined, assuming that a force of about 80 pounds applied at the end of the standby rudder actuator input lever was necessary to rotate the shaft with respect to the actuator housing; the rotation could be effected by untorquing the bearing (in one direction only) or overcoming the galling force. As the rudder moves, the load applied to the torque tube will be reacted by the restoring moment of the centering spring and any added restoring force applied to the pilots' pedals. As this load is applied, the resulting deformation of the control linkages between the point of application at the torque tube to the standby rudder actuator attachment at the rudder--torsional windup of the torque tube, bending of the input lever, and any looseness in linkage connections--will offset the effect on the MPCU direct feedback so that the MPCU input crank will be moved toward the null position. If the standby rudder actuator input lever is bound in an angular position near to null, the pilot may be able to control the rudder position with relatively low pedal force.

If the standby rudder actuator input lever is bound with an angular displacement from null greater than about 1.4 degrees, the load necessary to null the MPCU servo valve through deformation equals or exceeds the 80-pound load at the end of the standby rudder actuator crank necessary to overcome the binding or untorque the bearing. According to Boeing, the centering spring restoring moment will reach this load with a rudder deflection of 3 to 5.5 degrees depending upon tolerances. A force applied at the pilot's rudder pedal would be additive to the centering spring load to reduce rudder deflection. A pedal force of 47 pounds or greater could even achieve some opposite direction rudder.

A maximum yaw damper deflection of 2 degrees at the rudder would produce a 1.34-degree displacement at the lever, and would require 75 pounds of load at the lever to overcome. Pilot pedal forces of 35 pounds would be sufficient to bend the standby rudder actuator input crank sufficiently to regain control of the rudder.

During a routine UAL airplane maintenance inspection, the bearing was found loose (unscrewed), and the safety wire was broken on the standby rudder actuator from another B-737. The standby rudder actuator was removed and shipped to the Safety Board's Materials Laboratory for examination.

Examination of the unit disclosed that the bearing and the shaft were galled. The area of galling on the shaft and bearing from this unit was about the same, or slightly larger than that found on the shaft and bearing from the accident airplane.

Three in-service witness marks were observed on the surface of the housing boss. One of the marks appeared to be a dirt mark and coincided with the edge of the bearing flat when the bearing was rotationally tightened in the actuator body using hand force. The other two marks appeared to be rub marks. The rub marks corresponded to the bearing hex nut flat, as if the bearing was backed off 5.5 degrees and 17.8 degrees, from its tightened position.

1.16.6 Main Power Control Unit Anomaly During Ground Check

On July 16, 1992, a United Airlines captain on a B-737-300 airplane discovered that the rudder pedal stopped at about 25 percent left pedal travel during a flight controls check while taxiing to takeoff from Chicago's O'Hare airport. The airplane was returned to the gate and the main power control unit (MPCU) was removed. The captain reported that he had moved the rudder pedals more rapidly than he normally would have moved them during a preflight rudder control check; about the same rate that he might have used during engine out V_1 training.

The MPCU was subsequently subjected to tests and examination at the UAL facilities in San Francisco, California, and at the Parker Hannifin facility in Irvine, California. Parker Hannifin manufactures the MPCU, which includes the dual tandem actuating cylinder and a dual concentric servo valve.

The servo valve is a modular unit that consists of two concentric slides. The primary slide moves within the secondary slide which, in turn, moves within the valve housing. The two slides are moved by summing levers which add the motion from the yaw damper and input crank. Motion of the input crank is controlled by rudder pedal deflection and feedback from motion of the rudder. When rudder motion is commanded, the input crank will move the servo valve slides to connect hydraulic pressure and return circuits from systems A and B to the appropriate sides of the tandem actuator pistons to extend or retract the piston rod. The initial command signal is nulled by a mechanical feedback loop as the rudder reaches the commanded deflection.

During the subsequent testing of the rudder MPCU, anomalous actions were observed when the input crank was held against the MPCU body stops and the yaw damper piston was in the extend position. The results ranged from sluggish movement of the actuator piston to a full reversal in the direction of piston travel opposite to the direction being commanded. High internal fluid leakage was also noted. The capability of the MPCU to produce force to move the rudder against aerodynamic loads was not measured. The interaction of the yaw damper and the observed MPCU operation is not fully understood. In addition, it is unknown whether the yaw damper was commanding rudder movement at the time that the UAL captain performed the rudder control check. Tapping on the dual servo valve body or actuator summing levers prompted the MPCU to return to normal operation. Releasing the force on the input crank also returned the MPCU to normal operation.

An examination of the servo valve components and analysis by Boeing and Parker Hannifin showed that the anomalous operation of the MPCU was caused by aberrant movement of the servo valve slides. (See figures 6 and 7). During normal operation, the primary slide moves about .045 inch relative to the secondary slide. Further movement of the input crank will produce simultaneous movement of both slides for another .063 inch relative to the housing. In testing the subject MPCU, it was originally believed that initial movement of the primary slide caused simultaneous movement of the secondary slide as if the two slides were bound together. This would have resulted in an overtravel of the secondary slide relative to the valve housing. During tests, the overtravel of the secondary slide resulted in unintended and abnormal porting of hydraulic fluid between the pressure, return, and cylinder ports. The initial effect was a high leakage from pressure to return with a reduction of the differential pressure at the cylinder ports for both the A and B systems. However, in the subject MPCU, and potentially in others depending on tolerances, the total travel of the secondary slide before contacting a mechanical stop in the valve resulted in a partial or full (3,000 psi) pressure differential across the actuator pistons that was opposite to the direction of the commanded signal. Thus, a pilot desiring left rudder could conceivably end up with a right rudder movement. This condition could only occur if the rudder pedals were moved rapidly to command a maximum rate of rudder travel or if the pedal was fully depressed to command full deflection of the rudder.

During subsequent tests, it was determined that the overtravel of the secondary slide was not a result of binding, but rather a result of a failure of the secondary summing lever to make contact with its respective stop. The failure was attributed to a manufacturing out of tolerance condition which permitted the secondary summing lever to miss the external stop.

Because of the nature of this accident, the MPCU servo valve module from N999UA, the accident airplane, was also subjected to tests involving abnormal movement of the concentric primary and secondary slides. It was found that the tolerances of this unit were such that maximum travel of the secondary slide, irrespective of the relative position of the primary slide, would not result in a reversal of pressure differential across the actuator pistons. In the worst case, with the secondary slide against its internal stop, an internal leakage was produced with a resultant 66-percent drop in maximum pressure differential across the pistons. This condition would limit the rate of rudder movement and the maximum deflection that could be achieved against aerodynamic loads. In addition, the secondary summing lever was making full contact with its respective stop which would eliminate one condition that could lead to an overtravel of the secondary slide.

Boeing and Parker Hannifin are currently developing design changes to the dual servo valve that will prevent overtravel of the secondary slide.

1.16.7 Other Documented Rudder Control Incidents

According to Boeing, B-737 series airplanes have flown about 50 million hours since entering service. Boeing data also show that there have been five other incidents related to the MPCU. It is believed that two of the events were detected in flight.

On July 24, 1974, the flightcrew of a B-737 reported that a rudder moved "full right" on touchdown. The investigation revealed that the primary and secondary control valves were stuck together by a shot peen ball lodged in the valve.

On October 30, 1975, the flightcrew of a B-737 reported that the rudder pedals moved to the right "half-way" and then jammed. This action was repeated three times and then corrected by cycling the rudder with the standby rudder system. Further examination indicated that the system was contaminated by metal particles.

Another report on October 30, 1975, indicated that during an MPCU inspection, a jammed control valve was found. The data associated with this report are insufficient to determine the cause of MPCU removal.

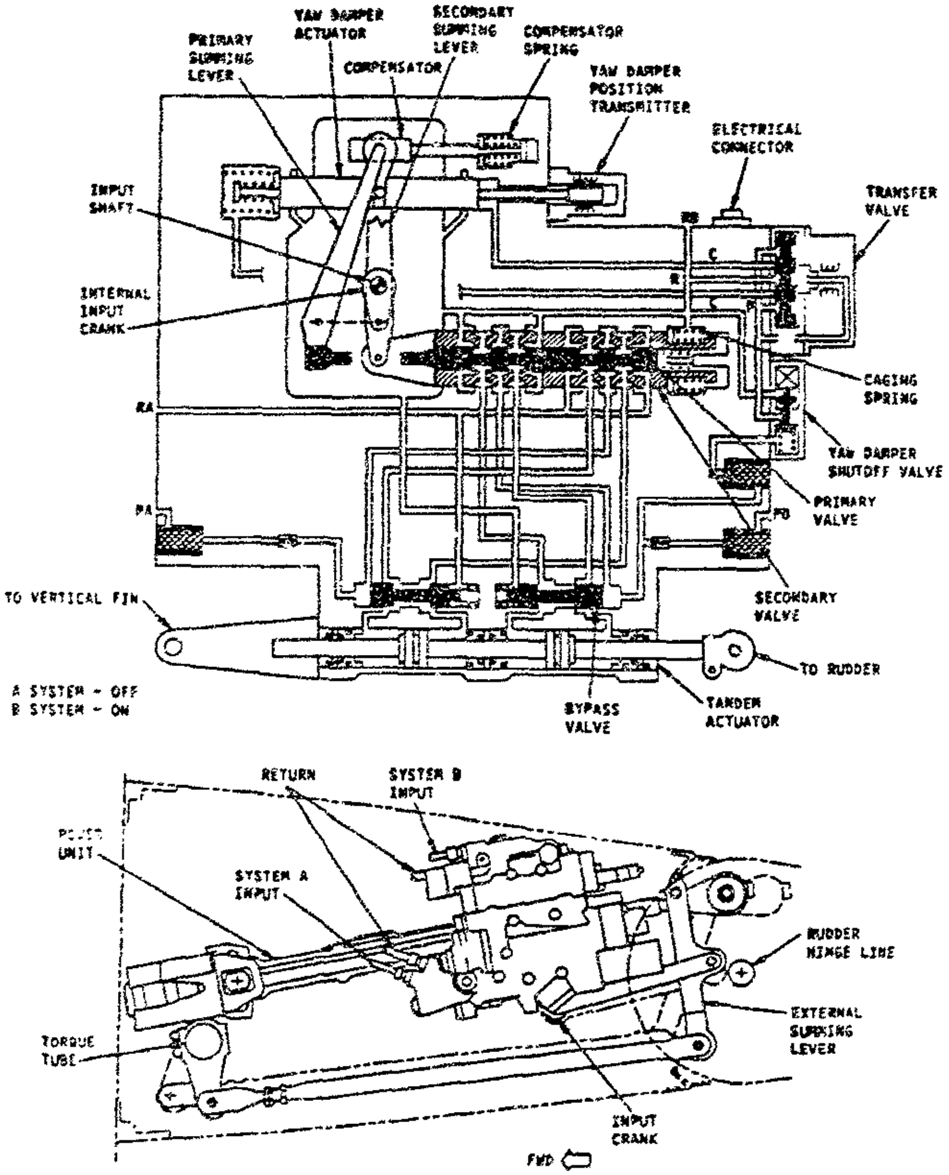
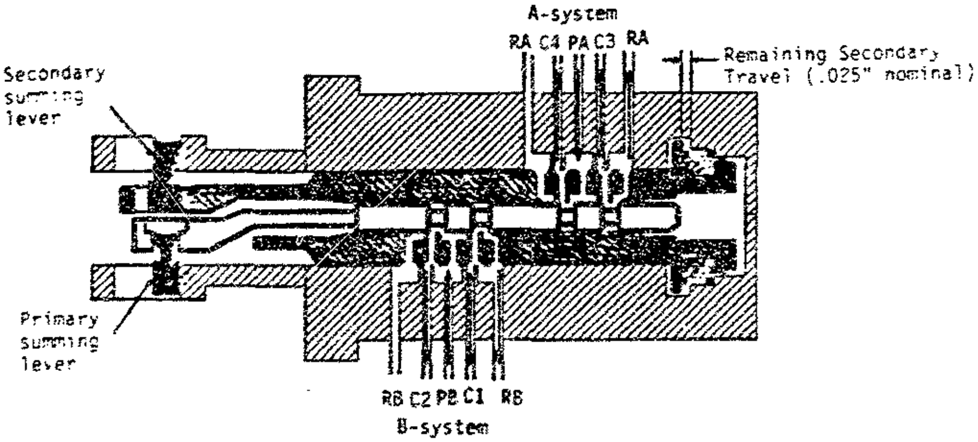
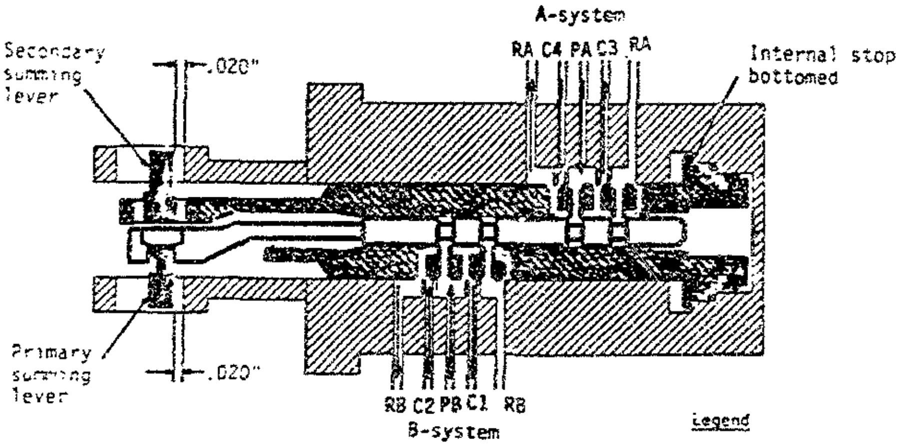


Figure 6.--Main rudder power control unit schematic extracted from B-737 maintenance training manual.



Normal Operation
Maximum Rate Extend Command
Primary slide moves .045" (relative to secondary)
Secondary slide moves .063" (relative to housing)



Abnormal Operation
Primary slide jammed
Both slides move .088"
relative to housing

Legend

PA - Pressure A-system
RA - Return A-system
PB - Pressure B-system
RB - Return B-system
C1 - Extend side cylinder B-system
C2 - Retract side cylinder B-system
C3 - Extend side cylinder A-system
C4 - Retract side cylinder A-system

Figure 7.--B-737 Rudder power control unit servo valve schematic of normal and abnormal operation.

On August 31, 1982, a B-737 reported that the rudder "locked up" on approach and that the flightcrew initiated a go-around and activated the standby rudder system. This landing was uneventful. The examination of the MPCU revealed internal contamination and worn seals resulted in the MPCU having a limited capability to generate enough force to move the rudder.

On November 8, 1990, during an overhaul, an MPCU was found to have internal corrosion. The primary slide was stuck at neutral to the secondary as a result of corrosion. There were no reports of malfunction prior to disassembly.

Examination of the summing levers and other components of the tested actuators, summing levers, and servo valves revealed that the secondary summing lever from the unit that failed the ground control check on July 16, 1992, was out of tolerance. The part was 0.020 inches too large at the point where it first touches the secondary slide. In addition, the chamfer at that point was 50 degrees rather than 45 degrees. Both tolerance errors and installation matchups could result in the secondary summing lever missing the secondary external stops. allowing the secondary slide and lever to move beyond the normal range of travel (overtravel). The dimensions from the accident airplane were proper, and the evidence shows that the secondary summing lever was properly contacting the external stop. Another overtravel condition can develop if the primary slide binds to the secondary slide. However, testing showed that reversal did not occur.

An additional examination of the units from UAL 585 and the one that failed the ground check revealed that the sockets of the primary slides had wear patterns in the ball sockets and corresponding wear on the primary summing lever balls. The wear within the sockets was generally along the side of the socket that was toward the slide lands, consistent with the summing lever forcing the ball into the servo body.

Normally, the primary summing lever applies force to move the primary slide. The motion of the primary slide is resisted by light friction forces from the secondary slide and a one pound bias spring that presses the primary slide into the summing lever ball. The motion of the secondary slide is resisted by friction between the slide and the valve bore and a 12 pound centering spring.

The primary slide from the accident airplane exhibited 6 semicircular discolorations on the lands. The Safety Board believes that these areas of discoloration were created during the postcrash fire. These six areas were aligned with the porting holes on the inside bore of the secondary slide establishing the relative positions of the primary and secondary slide at the time of the fire. The relative position of the secondary slide was near neutral.

2. ANALYSIS

2.1 General

The flightcrew of flight 585 were trained and qualified in accordance with applicable Federal regulations and UAL company standards and requirements. Background evidence on both pilots was unremarkable. There was no evidence of relevant human performance issues for either pilot. Injuries to the pilots were consistent with the comments contained on the CVR that the captain was attempting to prevent the accident. Autopsy, CVR, ATC information, and review of medical records revealed no evidence of physical or psychological factors that were causal to the accident.

The airplane was certificated, equipped, and operated according to applicable regulations. The UAL operating procedures for the Boeing 737 were in conformance with the established requirements of Boeing and the FAA. The airplane was properly loaded and the cargo and baggage were properly secured.

There were no ATC factors found that contributed to the cause of the accident.

Analysis of ATC and FDR data show that the airplane intercepted the glideslope at 0942:50 and started a normal descent. However, about 10 seconds later, a deviation from steady flight began, just before the weak "wow" comment was recorded on the CVR. The airplane descended below the glideslope for the next 30 seconds until lateral control was lost. At the time lateral control was lost, the airplane was about 400 feet below the glideslope. Evidence from the CVR indicated that the pilots were caught by surprise by a rapidly developing event during which control of the airplane was lost.

Witness observations confirmed that the airplane was banked right, while turning from the 45-degree intercept to final approach alignment with the runway. As the airplane neared the end of the turn (nearly aligned with the runway), it momentarily rolled wings level and then commenced to roll to the right at a steady rate. The roll continued until the airplane was inverted with the nose nearly straight down. At about the time the airplane was rolling wings level, and started the final rolling maneuver to the right, witnesses reported that the nose was rising. However, the FDR shows that the airplane continued to descend and the accelerometer data does not indicate an increase in the airplane's load factor that would be consistent with the nose rising (increase in the angle of attack) during the initial phase of the upset. The load factor started to increase when the airplane was banked to about 90 degrees and the flightpath had fallen to over 20 degrees below the horizon and reached about 4 G prior to ground contact.

Comments on the CVR indicate that the pilots were alert and aggressive throughout the final 9 seconds. The Safety Board assumes that the crew responded rapidly with control wheel rotation to counteract the roll of the airplane. The focus of the investigation and analysis therefore centers on events that might have produced rolling moments greater than those that can be countered by the B-737's lateral control system. If control countermeasures were applied in a rapid manner, only large sideslip angles, severe atmospheric disturbances, control system anomalies or structural failures could produce rolling moments greater than the restoring capacity of the airplane's lateral control system. In addition, if the crew used rudder control to either reduce a potential sideslip or create a sideslip angle aiding in roll recovery control, then the upsetting event had to be even more severe than that which could be corrected by control wheel alone.

Safety Board simulations showed that roll rates of about 11 degrees per second from wings level to 80 degrees and 22 degrees per second from 80 degrees to 180 degrees of roll resulted in calculated flight parameters closely matching recorded data.

The Safety Board attempted to determine an identifiable reason for the loss of control of flight 585 and the inability of the flightcrew to prevent the accident. During the course of the investigation and analysis of the available data, several possible scenarios were considered. These scenarios included loss of directional control (uncommanded rudder deflection); loss of lateral control (failure in the lateral control systems--flaps, slats, spoilers, and ailerons); atmospheric disturbances (windshears or rotors); or a combination of airplane malfunctions, atmospheric disturbances, structural failures, engine failures, or flightcrew performance.

2.2 Engines

The Safety Board considered the possibility that one or both of the engines malfunctioned during the final portion of the flight and initiated a loss of control or prevented the flightcrew from maintaining control. This analysis included examination of the evidence from the wreckage, the CVR spectral signatures, and aerodynamic simulation.

The postcrash examination of the engines, as well as the indications on the engine pressure ratio (EPR) gauges and transmitters, showed that the engines were developing power at the time of impact. The evidence was conclusive and the indications of power were similar in both engines. Nonetheless, there is some evidence to support a theory that one or both engines had flamed out in flight, caused control difficulties, and then recovered to normal operation before impact.

The CVR spectral analyses show two separate signatures consistent with engine characteristic frequencies, just prior to the comment "Oh God." The frequencies indicate the engines were developing nearly equal thrust at that time. The signatures disappear in the foreground noise at the "Oh God" comment and are not seen for several seconds thereafter. Four or five seconds prior to impact, two signatures were noted that are consistent with two engines accelerating with one engine leading the other by 2 seconds. However, the gaps in the spectral traces preclude firm conclusions that the observed traces were from the engines.

Also, some witnesses reported hearing popping or cracking sounds coming from the airplane when it was about 1/2 mile from the crash site. Witnesses also reported observing a "mist" trailing the airplane's right wing. Both the sounds and the mist could have been associated with engine surges (compressor stalls) that could have accompanied an attempted relight and acceleration of engines in the presence of turbulent air.

However, engine thrust variations alone, even with a total flameout, cannot explain the loss of lateral control. Simulator tests showed that the asymmetrical thrust differences produced by a failure of one engine or a 5-second split in engine acceleration were easily handled with flight controls assuming all hydraulics systems were operational. The simulator tests showed that thrust differentials consistent with the signatures from the CVR would produce some yawing and rolling moments. However, at the airspeeds recorded on the FDR, the effects of asymmetric thrust would have been minimal and well within the capability of the airplane's lateral and directional control systems.

The Safety Board also considered the effects that a failure of one or both engines would have on the airplane's hydraulic systems. In the B-737, the A hydraulic system is powered by engine-driven hydraulic pumps on both engines.

Either pump is capable of maintaining the system operating pressure while delivering 22 gallons per minute flow. At engine windmilling speed, the flow capability of the pumps drops to 4 or 5 gallons per minute. However, even with maximum utilization of the flight controls, including a simultaneous flap retraction, the flow requirement would be about 4 gallons per minute. Thus, even with a complete flameout of both engines, there should be adequate hydraulic power available to the A hydraulic system to provide for flight control. Also, as an engine accelerates from windmilling speed, the flow capacity of the engine-driven pump increases immediately. Further evidence of normal hydraulic capability on the A system was provided by the elapsed time for flap retraction. The time from the sound of flap handle movement recorded on the CVR to impact was consistent with the normal flap retraction speed from the 30-degree position to the 10-degree position as found after the crash.

The B hydraulic system is powered by two electrical motor-driven hydraulic pumps, each of which is capable of maintaining system pressure while producing 6 gallons per minute flow. It is possible that, at engine windmilling speed, the constant speed drive would not maintain the electrical generator frequency and the associated electrical buss would drop off line. However, if this had occurred, the FDR and CVR, which are powered by the same busses, would have ceased to operate. Since there is no evidence of an interruption of electrical power to either of the recorders, the Safety Board concludes that the electrical busses and the respective electrical motor-driven hydraulic pumps remained powered throughout the flight.

With both the A and B hydraulic systems operating, it can be assumed that, absent some other unidentified failure, there was sufficient control capability to cope with any combination of engine thrust variations. Thus, while the Safety Board cannot rule out the possibility of engine surges or a momentary asymmetric thrust condition, the Board concludes that these factors, if they did occur, should not have resulted in the loss of control evident in this accident.

2.3 Structures

All of the airplane's flight control structure was found and examined, except for a portion of the rudder and vertical stabilizer. The wreckage was localized, and there was no wreckage found along the flightpath. The portion of rudder and vertical stabilizer not examined consisted of composite material located in the middle of the surfaces. Fragments of charred composite fabric were found with the extremities of the surfaces indicating that they were present at impact and burned during the postcrash fire.

Reconstruction of the wing structure indicated that all of the parts were attached until impact. Examination of fractures of the wings indicate that the failure modes were consistent with impact overload failures. Examination of the wing flaps showed that the flaps were attached to the wing structure and there were no mechanical failures prior to impact with the terrain. The positions of all of the flap jack screws indicated that there was not a split flap condition and the flaps were at the 10-degree position at impact. This position was further confirmed by metallurgical analysis of the detent track from the flap handle module. Examination of the ailerons indicated that they were attached to the wings until impact. The continuity of the flight control cables throughout the wings indicated that the aileron cables did not malfunction in the wing areas. The attach points for the spoilers indicated that they were attached to the wing structure until impact. Crushing of the leading edge devices (slats) in the extended position indicated that all of the slats were properly extended at impact.

Reconstruction of the empennage revealed that all parts were attached to the structure until impact. The recovery of the rudder top cap and the balance weights at the crash site indicated that the rudder was present and intact at impact. The recovery of the elevator end balance weights and the elevator hinges at the crash site indicated that the elevators were present and intact at impact. Examination of the elevator control mechanisms indicated that there was no elevator malfunction prior to impact. Examination of the horizontal stabilizer indicated that there was no preimpact malfunction or failure of the horizontal stabilizer.

Numerous examinations of the wreckage failed to produce evidence of preimpact structural problems. Engine mount separation points showed evidence of impact overload. All doors were closed and latched.

The Safety Board considered the possibility that the "mist" trailing the wing observed by witnesses was produced by fuel or hydraulic fluid resulting from a structural failure of some nature. However, the investigation disclosed no evidence of a structural failure that would have allowed fuel or hydraulic fluid to escape.

2.4 Systems

From the flightcrew conversations recorded on the CVR and the flightpath described by FDR data, it is evident that the loss of control occurred suddenly and that the crew were not aware of any prior problems with the airplane's systems. However, the lateral upset and the flightpath of the airplane during the final 9 seconds of flight could have resulted from a flight control system malfunction. Thus, the Safety Board's investigation focused on an examination of the wreckage and all recovered components of the airplane's hydraulic and flight control systems in an effort to identify any anomalies that could have produced the loss of control.

The onset of the loss of control occurred nearly 30 seconds after the flaps were extended to 30 degrees. The trailing edge flaps and leading edge devices would have began extending immediately and would have reached the command position before the first officer's comment, "we're at a thousand feet," which was made in a tone of voice that did not express unusual alarm. Thus, the Safety Board concludes that the flap operation was symmetrical and normal.

2.4.1 Hydraulic Power

The primary flight controls of the B-737 are powered by the independent A and B hydraulic systems previously discussed in section 2.2. A loss of fluid or pressure from either of these systems would result in a loss or degradation of some flight control functions. However, the Safety Board found no indications that the systems had malfunctioned, except for a stretched bulb filament in the HYD indicating light on the first officer's annunciator panel. Because several other light bulb filaments were stretched, some of which would normally illuminate only in a press-to-test check, the Board does not view this evidence as meaningful.

The evidence also shows that the motor-operated shutoff valves in both the system A and System B flight control modules were open and that the motor-operated shutoff valves in the standby hydraulic system module were off or closed. Because impact loads do not usually affect the position of motor-operated valves, it is assumed that the systems were operated in this normal configuration before impact. Had the flightcrew been aware of an A or B hydraulic system problem, it would be expected that they would have talked about it and perhaps selected the standby system. Thus, the Safety Board believes that the A and B systems were pressurized and capable of delivering hydraulic power to the flight controls.

The teardown examination of the hydraulic components showed considerable evidence of contamination in the A, B, and standby systems. Most of the contaminants were portions of "O" rings or backup rings that had migrated through the system and were trapped in filter housings. In those cases where contaminants were found to potentially affect the function of relief or check valves, it was determined that there would have been no effect on essential flight control components. While the level of contamination in the hydraulic systems of this airplane seemed excessive, the Safety Board did not determine whether the level was atypical to that which would be found on other airplanes of comparable vintage.

2.4.2 Flight Control Systems

From the FDR data, it is apparent that the airplane's departure from controlled flight began with a sudden roll to the right. A lateral or directional flight control problem could produce such a maneuver whereas a longitudinal control system malfunction would produce a pitching maneuver evident by a sudden change in the airplane's load factor. Such a change was not evident on the FDR acceleration or heading data.

There were no anomalies found in the longitudinal flight control components that were available for examination. The elevators were recovered at the accident site and the horizontal stabilizer was trimmed in a normal range. During the attempted recovery from the upset, the airplane's load factor increased to about 4 G--a maneuver that would have required a pilot-commanded elevator deflection. The Safety Board thus concludes that the elevator control system was functional until impact.

The lateral control system consists of ailerons and flight spoilers controllable by the captain's and first officer's control wheels. The aileron power control units provided evidence that the ailerons were at or near neutral at impact. There were no anomalies noted in the actuators that could account for an uncommanded movement. Although there was some conflicting evidence regarding flight spoiler position, all of the damage was consistent with impact-applied loads. The aileron spring cartridge, which is installed to permit independent operation of the left or right ailerons in the event that the opposite side of the aileron system becomes jammed, was bent and extended. This damage also was readily explainable by impact loading and is not viewed by the Safety Board as evidence of an in-flight problem. Thus, there was no evidence that a lateral control system malfunction occurred in flight.

There is also no evidence that a ground spoiler deployed to cause the lateral upset. The condition of the ground spoiler control valve slide was consistent with a retracted spoiler position. Further, had either the flight or ground spoilers been extended in flight, the airplane would not have been able to achieve a 4-G load factor at 212 KIAS without activating the stall warning stick shaker. The sound of the stick shaker was not heard on the CVR.

The simulation conducted during the investigation determined that a 20-degree or greater deflection of the rudder to the right could induce extreme control difficulties and could lead to a rolling moment consistent with that observed by witnesses and determined during flightpath analysis of this accident. However, the absence of a significant heading excursion on recorded FDR data indicates that the deflection rate of the rudder would have had to have been less than 5 degrees per second. The Safety Board was therefore concerned about the previous maintenance discrepancies relating to rudder operation on the accident airplane. The Board's concern was further heightened when two separate anomalous conditions appeared to have the capacity to produce a slow rate uncommanded rudder deflection.

The first condition of concern was the galling on the standby rudder actuator input crank shaft and the bearing through which it passes as found to exist on the accident airplane. The second condition of concern was the potential for abnormal hydraulic porting within the rudder MPCU as a result of overtravel of the servo valve secondary slide as found during a preflight rudder check on another B-737. Subsequent investigation has shown that a slow moving rudder is unlikely in either condition.

Previous discrepancies: The first evidence of a potential rudder control problem on N999UA occurred on February 25, six days before the accident flight, when the flightcrew on that day experienced a transient uncommanded yaw to the right. The crew turned off the yaw damper and no further uncommanded yaws were observed during the flight. Following that flight, UAL maintenance replaced the yaw damper coupler. However, on February 27, another crew experienced an uncommanded yaw to the right, and they, too, turned off the yaw damper to eliminate a recurrence of the problem. The UAL maintenance personnel then replaced the yaw damper transfer valve in the rudder MPCU. No further problems were encountered prior to the accident flight.

The Safety Board believes that the UAL maintenance efforts to troubleshoot the system were in accord with normal practices. However, it is doubtful that these actions corrected the problem since subsequent tests of both of the removed components showed that they operated normally. During the examination of the MPCU recovered from the wreckage, it was noted that one of the electrical wires to the solenoid was loose and circuit continuity was intermittent. The Safety Board believes that this intermittent circuit could have been the cause of the uncommanded yaws experienced on the earlier flights. If this were the case, the effect of the discrepancy would be erratic deflections of the rudder when the yaw damper was in use. However, by design, the authority of the yaw damper is limited to 2 degrees of rudder travel. While uncommanded rudder movements of 2 degrees or less could produce noticeable side loads, they would have little or no effect on airplane controllability.

Standby rudder actuator input crank shaft galling: The Safety Board believes that the binding of the input shaft to the bearing that is threaded in the standby actuator body could also have produced the two transient uncommanded yaws experienced during previous flights. As discussed in section 1.16.5, a rudder movement initiated by the yaw damper will produce a small angular movement of the standby actuator input crank. If the crank is not free to move relative to the actuator body, the feedback loop to the MPCU servo valve will be affected so that a rudder deflection command signal may be applied to the MPCU through rotation of the torque tube. The rudder could then move beyond normal yaw damper limits until an opposing load sufficient to overcome the binding force between the standby actuator input shaft and bearing applied by the centering spring is reached. At this point, the MPCU servo valve null can be restored. The resultant deflection could be as much as 5.5 degrees. The simulation tests showed that this rudder movement could be easily countered by the airplane's lateral controls. Although the airplane would be in a sideslip with some resultant performance penalties, a loss of control is unlikely.

Moreover, the Safety Board believes that the finding that the bearing nut was rotationally backed off about 30 degrees from the standby actuator body when the unit was examined following the accident is significant to this analysis. It was evident from the soot pattern on the actuator body that the bearing was in this position, rather than the position that would correspond to a properly torqued nut, before the unit was exposed to the postcrash fire. The Safety Board does not believe that the loss of torque and rotation can be attributed to impact loads. The postaccident examination also showed that, after cleaning the threads, the bearing nut rotated freely in the body. Given this condition, the potential binding between the input crank shaft and the bearing nut would have no longer provided the rigid link between the rudder attachment and the torque tube that is necessary to produce uncommanded rudder deflections.

The Safety Board considered the possibility that the bearing nut was backed off from the housing during flight by a ratcheting motion wherein the binding caused by galling was dependent upon the direction of rotation of the shaft within the bearing. However, in order for the input shaft to move relative to the bearing nut, the bearing nut must be held in position relative to the actuator or housing. A 4-degree misalignment is the maximum that can occur with a properly connected system and without the bearing nut moving. Once the bearing nut moves within the housing, the torque is broken and further movement between the input shaft and bearing nut is unlikely unless a resistance to bearing nut motion is reestablished. A series of at least eight such excursions would have to take place before the nut could be moved 30 degrees. The Safety Board discounts this theory as extremely unlikely.

The Safety Board believes it more likely that the nut was backed off during maintenance in which the MPCU was removed from the airplane. With the MPCU removed from the control system, movement of the rudder surface from side to side would be resisted only by the standby actuator and torque tube. The centering spring would resist torque tube rotation so that the rudder movement would normally result in a rotation of the standby actuator input crank within the bearing. The standby actuator input crank could have been moved to its mechanical stops with the input shaft rotating in the bearing nut against the galling resistance. When the system was reconnected, the rudder would have been repositioned and the lever returned to its normally neutral position while backing off the bearing nut rather than repositioning the shaft in the nut. The final position of the lever would be neutral, and the bearing nut would be backed off, up to 30 degrees. Such rotation of the nut would probably break the safety wire, which might not be noticed if the standby actuator is not the focus of the maintenance.

Boeing tests have shown that a bearing nut that has backed off 30 degrees and is frozen to the input shaft is free to rotate about the nut threads without interfering with the rudder system operation.

The Safety Board concludes that the bearing nut was backed off prior to the accident and that the galling was not contributory to rudder control problems at the time of the accident.

Although the FAA has not required such inspections, UAL inspected other B-737s to determine whether other examples of standby actuator input shaft to bearing galling existed. One B-737-200 airplane was found to have a galled bearing nut and input shaft. The safety wire to the bearing nut was missing, with only a small fragment in the hole on the bearing nut. The nut was backed off about 20 degrees. This airplane had received maintenance writeups for rudder problems several years ago. Several components were changed, and no additional complaints had been received. Safety Board metallurgists characterized the galling as worse than that found on the accident airplane. The airplane that the galled actuator was removed from had apparently been operating for some time with the galled actuator. There were no indications that the galled actuator had ever been detected by flight or maintenance crews within the preceding several years. It is believed that galling occurs shortly after the unit begins operation because the condition that causes galling is the lack of clearance between parts. After the bearing nut backs off, galling ceases to be a problem.

As a result of its concern about galled standby rudder actuator bearings on other B-737s and B-727s, the Safety Board issued Safety Recommendation A-91-77 to the FAA on August 20, 1991 (See section 4).

MPCU secondary slide overtravel: After the July 16, 1992, incident in which an abnormal rudder operation was observed by a pilot during a preflight controls check, it was discovered that the tolerances in the MPCU servo valve input lever mechanism, valve housing, and slides could result in a degradation of MPCU force capability or piston travel opposite to the commanded direction. The extensive tests and analyses that were conducted disclosed that several concurrent conditions must exist to produce this aberrant operation of the MPCU.

First, the dimensional buildup of the secondary slide relative to the valve body has to permit hydraulic fluid flow outside the normal passage in the event that the secondary slide moves beyond its normal range of motions and attains an overtravel condition. Hydraulic flow outside the normal passage would have to be severe enough to produce hydraulic pressure drops or pressure reversals resulting in the loss of hinge moment capacity or, in extreme cases, a rudder motion in the direction opposite the input command. Second, a mechanism must exist to produce the overtravel, for example, the secondary slide sticking to the primary slide. Motion of the primary slide could then push the secondary slide into the overtravel condition. Third, input commands through the pedals have to induce large rudder MPCU input crank deflections, normally to the valve body stops of the input crank.

When the MPCU servo valve module from N999UA was examined, it was found that the tolerances were such that maximum travel of the secondary slide irrespective of the relative position of the primary slide would not result in a reversal of pressure differential across the actuator pistons. In the worst case, an internal leakage was produced with a 66-percent drop in maximum pressure differential. This condition would limit the rate of rudder movement and the maximum deflection that could be achieved against aerodynamic loads. Further, had the unit from N999UA been susceptible to a rudder reversal, the MPCU input crank deflection necessary to produce an uncontrollable right rudder would have required an initial maximum rate or full deflection left rudder command by the pilot. It is highly unlikely that a pilot would use the rudder in this manner on a landing approach, even in turbulence. Moreover, this initial left rudder command would have produced a heading excursion which was not evident on the FDR.

Therefore, the Safety Board concludes that the MPCU design tolerances and the resultant possibility of a secondary slide overtravel condition were not factors in this accident.

Nonetheless, the Safety Board is concerned that this condition could cause significant flight control difficulties under certain circumstances--for example, if sudden, large rudder pedal inputs are needed in response to an engine failure during takeoff or initial climb. Thus, the Safety Board believes that the positive measures that were communicated to the FAA on November 10, 1992, in Safety Recommendations A-92-118 through A-92-121 are warranted. (See section 4).

The Safety Board is also concerned that the potential for this aberrant operation of the B-737 rudder MPCU was not found during the unit's initial design acceptance tests or during the postproduction functional tests of individual units. The Board has recently been advised by Boeing that the test procedures have been modified so that a unit's susceptibility to abnormal operation under unique conditions will be identified.

2.5 Environmental Factors

2.5.1 General Conditions

The accident occurred in visual meteorological conditions(VMC). The sun was at an elevation of 33.2 degrees at an azimuth of 134.9 degrees. Clear skies and a visibility of 100 miles was reported at COS at 0850 and 0950. Most of the witnesses to the accident reported clear skies. During the approach to COS and prior to the right roll, flight 585 encountered moderate turbulence below 9,000 feet.

According to the National Weather Service (NWS) Operations Manual, moderate turbulence occurs with peak acceleration greater than .5 to 1.0 g. Air Weather Service (AWS) CAT Forecasting Techniques notes that a 15- to 25-knot variation in airspeed can result from moderate turbulence. In addition, several pilots in the immediate COS area reported turbulence of moderate intensity.

Based on other pilot reports of low altitude severe turbulence, a SIGMET for severe turbulence and a Center Weather Advisory for severe turbulence should have been issued by the NWS. It should be noted that the possibility of isolated severe turbulence below 18,000 feet was included by the Denver Center (ZDV) Meteorologist in his Area Forecast for the ZDV area. In addition, a low altitude turbulence (CAT) advisory should have been issued by the UAL Meteorology Department. However, these omissions are not factors in the accident. The crew anticipated turbulent conditions along the route from DEN to COS. They also encountered turbulence during the entire flight from DEN until the initiation of the uncontrollable right roll. The Safety Board believe that immediately before the loss of control, the turbulence encountered by flight 585 was moderate. Moderate turbulence was forecast by the NWS in the Area Forecast.

The FDR information shows that flight 585 was encountering no greater than +/- 10 knot airspeed fluctuations and moderate vertical acceleration excursions prior to the onset of the lateral upset. A pilot report for COS at 0920 stated that a B-737 (Continental 166) approaching runway 35 encountered an airspeed loss of 15 knots at 500 feet agl, an airspeed gain of 15 knots at 400 feet agl, and an airspeed gain of 20 knots at 150 feet agl. Another aircraft located in the area of the accident reported that its airspeed fluctuated between 65 to 105 knots while trying to maintain 80 knots airspeed. While the changes in airspeed of flight 585, Continental 166, and the other aircraft in the area are not indicative of a microburst or convective windshear, the rapid positive and negative changes in airspeed are consistent with an environment characterized by gusty winds.

Based on the Pilot Report of Continental 166 (20 knot airspeed gain) the COS terminal forecast (COS FT AMD 2 031410) should have been amended by the NWS Forecast Office in Denver to include a nonconvective LLWS advisory. However, other aspects of the COS FT were substantially correct. An LLWS potential statement should also have been included in the Area Forecast issued at 1145Z (SLC FA 031145).

While this omission by the NWS was not a factor in the accident, the Safety Board is concerned that information on LLWS pertinent to aviation safety was not included in the Terminal and Area Forecasts.

2.5.2 Characteristics of Horizontal Axis Vortex (Rotor)

The Safety Board investigated the pressure distribution in a horizontal axis vortex to determine whether a corresponding pressure differential was evident in the air speed and altitude data recorded at the time of the accident.

Equations provided by NOAA to calculate the pressure drop in a vortex showed about a 21.5 millibar pressure decrease in the core of a vortex of strength omega equals .6 radians per second. At the core edge (radius equals 250 feet), the decrease was about 10.7 millibars. At a radius of 600 feet, the decrease was about 1.9 millibars. Since 1 millibar equals .03 inches of Hg., the above pressure decreases would amount to altitude increases of about 645 feet, 321 feet, and 57 feet, respectively. In a .4 radian per second vortex the pressure decrease in a core with a radius of 250 feet would amount to about 9.2 millibars. At the core edge, the decrease would have been about 4.6 millibars and at a radius of 600 feet, the decrease would have been about .8 millibars. These pressure decreases amount to altitude increases of about 276 feet, 138 feet, and 24 feet, respectively. The equations used to calculate the pressure drop in a vortex show that the pressure drop in the core is a function of the density and the tangential speed but not a function of the core radius. The pressure drop at the core boundary is equal to about 1/2 the pressure drop in the core.

Therefore, given a tangential speed of 100 feet per second, the pressure drop in the core is the same regardless of the core radius (tangential speed and density the same). However, the pressure gradient would increase as the core radius decreases given the same tangential speed and density. According to NOAA personnel, these values of pressure decrease are valid only if the vortex is stationary or if the vortex is moving with the medium. If the vortex is moving on the edge of a wind surge or if the vortex is moving relative to the medium, the situation regarding the pressure decrease is more complicated.

NOAA calculated the pressure distribution associated with a vortex with an angular velocity of .4 and .6 radians per second (clockwise rotation) moving relative to the medium with a translation speed of 100 feet per second (west to east). The calculation showed that pressure increases can occur above the core center. At around 200 feet above the core center, near the core edge, in a .4 radians per second translating vortex, a pressure increase of about 5 millibars occurs (corresponding to an indicated altitude decrease of about 150 feet). A pressure increase of about 2 millibars occurs about 200 feet above the core center (corresponding to an indicated altitude decrease of about 60 feet). About 200 feet below the core center near the core edge, a pressure decrease of about 14 millibars occurs (corresponding to an indicated altitude increase of about 420 feet). About 200 feet below the core center, a pressure decrease of about 30 millibars is seen (corresponding to an indicated altitude increase of about 900 feet). In the core center, the pressure decrease is about 6 millibars (corresponding to an indicated altitude increase of about 180 feet). In a .6 radians per second translating vortex, a pressure increase of about 5 millibars is seen about 200 feet above the core center near the core edge. At 200 feet above the core center, the increase in pressure amounts to about 1 millibar (corresponding to an indicated altitude decrease of about 30 feet). About 200 feet below the core center near the core edge, a pressure decrease of about 25 millibars (corresponding to an indicated altitude increase of about 750 feet) is seen. At 200 feet below the core center, a decrease of about 50 millibars (corresponding to an indicated altitude increase of about 1500 feet) is seen. In the core center, the pressure decrease is about 20 millibars (corresponding to an indicated altitude increase of about 600 feet). It can be seen from these results that there are regions in a strong translating vortex where the pressure change is small and positive, resulting in small decreases in the indicated altitude. While in other regions the pressure change is large and negative, resulting in large increases in the indicated altitude.

A review of the accident report on Delta Air Lines flight 191, which is cited in the factual section of this report, showed that the airplane penetrated horizontal axis vortices in the thunderstorm outflow. Penetration of these vortices resulted in an increase (spike) of about 100 feet in the altitude, as seen on the FDR. If a vertical tangential flow of 49 feet per second occurred, as noted in the report of that accident, the NOAA equations show about an 80-foot increase in indicated altitude. The calculations thus show good correlation with flight recorded data. Therefore, the pressure decrease can be calculated using the equations supplied by NOAA for a vortex moving with the medium.

In addition, data supplied by NASA personnel showed significant recorded altitude increases (pressure decreases) experienced by aircraft penetrating vortices at high altitude. These increases were on the order of 150 to 300 feet (Wingrove Report dated April 16, 1992). Therefore, this report also showed that the altitude increases (pressure decreases) seen are consistent with those expected using the equation supplied by NOAA.

Other data show that a vortex moving relative to the medium or on the edge of a wind surge would still have a significant pressure decrease at and below the core. However, above the core a small pressure decrease or a positive pressure increase may occur. According to NOAA, if a vortex existed at the time and location of the accident it would have likely been moving on the edge of a wind surge. However, in this case, the associated pressure changes as a function of distance from the core would be very complex, and further study is needed to accurately define them.

The NCAR atmospheric simulation for the COS area for March 3 was inconclusive. NCAR scientists had insufficient data to initialize the model. However, a January 9, 1989, windstorm showed the existence of concentrated regions of upward motion (or jumps) in the Boulder and COS areas. There are similarities between windstorm events on a case-by-case basis. However, the regions of upward motion generated by the model for the January 9 case were not of sufficient strength to cause controllability problems in a B-737. Shear values (change in the vertical velocity with horizontal distance) were much too small; about 10 meters per second per kilometer (.01 per second). Boeing used this data in a simulation involving a B-737 and found that it was essentially a nonevent. Shear values in the rotor simulation were on the order of .4 to .6 per second, 40 to 60 times greater than those of the January 9 case. Larger shear values may exist in these regions although there is no direct evidence of such values.

There is evidence of the existence of a horizontal axis vortex at the time and in the area of the accident. The strongest evidence regarding the existence of a vortex of the strength Boeing calculated as necessary to cause airplane controllability problems are the witness reports east of the accident site of a 90 mile per hour gust and gusts of 50 to 70 knots. The 90 mile per hour gust was estimated based on a previous 70 mile per hour recorded gust that did not shake the house of the witness. The gust encountered about the time of the accident did shake his house. Another witness who was approximately 1.25 miles east of the accident site reported gusts of 50 to 70 knots. However, these two witness reports were not from a direct measurement of wind speed. In addition, these gusts could have been straight line gusts rather than the result of a horizontal axis vortex hitting the ground.

Normally, intense rotors produce a distinctive "roaring" sound. A person 12 miles north of COS reported a rotor hitting the ground about noon. He was inside a building and went outside to observed the rotor after hearing what he described as a roaring sound. However, there were no reports from witnesses to this accident regarding such sounds.

Further, because a horizontal axis vortex strong enough to cause airplane control problems would have a core pressure several tenths of an inch of Hg. lower than the ambient pressure, a transient increase in altitude of several hundred feet should have been noted on the FDR if flight 585 had penetrated the core of a vortex. If the airplane penetrated the edge of a vortex, an increase in altitude would be seen, depending on whether the vortex was stationary or moving with the medium, moving relative to the medium, or on a wind surge. Such an altitude spike was not seen in the FDR data. However, transients in altitude were seen in the FDR data of Delta flight 191 and in other aircraft that penetrated vortices. It is possible that positive pressure errors, introduced in the airplane pressure sensing system of flight 585 by the vortex system and airplane accelerations, could offset the pressure drop. In addition, the altitude increase may be hidden in the data, or the airplane penetrated above the core of a vortex moving relative to the medium, or on a wind surge, where the pressure change was small.

Most of the weather investigation focused on the possibility of a rotor as a cause or a factor in this accident. However, another atmospheric phenomenon was considered as possibly occurring at the time. This phenomenon is a concentrated region of upward vertical motion (or jump). Based on data supplied by NCAR, Boeing simulated the aircraft response to a jump. Boeing found it to be a nonevent. Shear values needed to be about 40 to 60 times greater to present problems to the airplane. Although no direct evidence exists, scientists at NCAR believe that atmosphere jumps can have much greater shear values. These values may be strong enough to cause airplane controllability problems.

While approaching COS, flight 585 probably encountered orographically induced atmospheric phenomena, such as updrafts and downdrafts, gusts, and vertical and horizontal axis vortices. The most likely phenomenon that would cause the airplane to roll was a horizontal axis vortex. The Safety Board believes it possible that flight 585 encountered a strong horizontal axis vortex that induced a rolling moment which exceeded the airplane's control capabilities, but the FDR data is not consistent with such an encounter.

2.5.3 Flight Simulations with Atmospheric Disturbances

The airplane simulator was "flown" through various atmospheric rotors and windshears. The changing flow fields relative to an airplane encountering such a rotor produce changes in angle of attack, sideslip angle, or lift distribution across the wing. The resulting lateral or directional imbalances contribute to uncommanded airplane motions. The rotor size and strength were varied as was the orientation of the rotor's longitudinal axis. The elevation angle of the rotor was varied from horizontal to vertical. The azimuth angle was generally north-south, but varied +/- 30 degrees. The approach path of the airplane was varied to intercept the rotor from many angles.

NOAA originally estimated, and NOAA research work has confirmed, that a typical rotor on the day of the accident could have a rotational velocity of 0.06 radians/second (3.4 degrees per second) with a radius of 1,640 feet. The tangential velocity at the core radius would have been 100 feet per second. Simulations showed that such a rotor had little effect on airplane control except that performance problems could develop if the airplane remained in the downflow field of the rotor. In a sustained downflow, the airplane would either have to lose altitude or airspeed, similar to the outcome of entering the downflow field of a microburst. Performance calculations have shown that the accident airplane could have been in a downflow field of about 80 feet/second for about 30 seconds, possibly induced by a rotor's downflow field or some other atmospheric disturbance. The airplane did lose altitude at a higher than normal rate, but the airspeed remained constant at the flaps reference speed plus 20 knots for the approach to landing.

In a sequence of simulations, the severity of the rotor was increased until encounters produced extreme control difficulties. It was determined that rotors with rotation rates of 0.6 radians/second (34 degrees per second) with a 250 feet core radius (150 feet/second tangential velocity) generated extreme control difficulties. A more moderate rotor with 0.4 radian/second rotation and a 250 feet core radius (100 feet/second tangential velocity) produced significant control problems and even loss of control if recovery procedures were not promptly implemented. A "loss of control" as defined by the pilot group did not necessarily result in a crash, but in the loss of precise operating control of the airplane, such as the inability to maintain a desired heading or roll angle for short periods of time.

Gust fronts (horizontal gusts from the side of an airplane) can produce large sideslip angles with the potential for loss of control. However, once through the disturbance, the sideslip angles quickly return to near zero unless other factors, such as rudder deflection, remain. Simulations show that as an airplane penetrates a shear, large side slips develop with predictable airplane responses. Windshears or gust fronts severe enough to produce control difficulties also produced flight responses that were clearly different than those recorded on the accident airplane. Gust fronts produced large changes in heading into the wind, large increases in airspeed, and rapid rolling away from the wind if not controlled by the pilot. As the roll angle increased, the wind-induced side slip angle transitioned into wind-induced angle of attack with marked increases in normal acceleration (G-load). Heading data from the FDR was clearly not consistent with data recorded during simulation efforts. The Safety Board concludes that large sideslip angles resulting from atmospheric disturbances did not affect the airplane.

2.6 Combination of Factors

It is possible that a combination of individual, noncritical events led to the crash. For example, the meteorological conditions had the potential to produce control difficulties, and the MPCU had two design features that could have resulted in loss of control or effectiveness of the rudder. Further, the standby rudder actuator and yaw damper had anomalies that could have caused minor control difficulties. Lastly, it is possible that some undetermined flightcrew action or inaction could have contributed to the loss of control.

As the airplane was turning from the 45-degree intercept angle to final approach, aligned with the runway, it is possible that atmospheric disturbances rapidly rolled the airplane wings level against pilot control inputs to continue the right bank. If the pilot applied additional control forces to continue the bank to the right at the same time that the airplane reached a position at which the rolling moment caused by an atmospheric disturbance reversed, an excessive right roll and subsequent loss of control could have been precipitated.

While the Board cannot entirely discount the possibility of a partial loss of rudder response, simulator data have shown that the lack of rudder response lowered only a small amount the required rotor severity for an upset. Regardless of the availability of rudder motion, a severe rotor 10 times worse than those previously documented would have had to be present to cause the upset. A less severe rotor motion, combined with pilot delay in reaction, could also have led to the upset. However, the CVR data revealed a rapid verbal, and presumably physical, response to the upset by the pilots.

The Safety Board also acknowledges the possibility that some portion of the flight control system malfunctioned and went undetected during the investigation. However, the Safety Board believes that the likelihood of a loss of rudder response due to the rudder system anomalies identified during this investigation is low. The Safety Board considers the presence of a severe rotor more likely, although the Safety Board cannot explain the absence of certain expected events, such as pressure changes that should be apparent on an indicated altitude readout of the FDR.

In conclusion, the Safety Board could not rule out a possible combination of events that was the cause of the loss of control and subsequent crash. Similarly, there was insufficient evidence to support such a combination of events as causal.

2.7 Flight Data Recorder

2.7.1 History and Current Requirements

FDRs, as originally implemented in the 1950s on transport-category aircraft, were oscillographic engraving devices (foil recorders) mandated to record 6 values (parameters), including altitude, airspeed, heading, vertical acceleration, very high frequency (VHF) microphone keying and time. In 1964, CVRs were mandated for transport-category aircraft to record 30 minutes of audio on 4 channels from engine start to engine shutdown.

In 1970, FDR regulations were modified to require 17 specific parameters on all newly certificated transport-category airplanes. Furthermore, these 17 parameters were required to be recorded in a digital format. This digital format recording requirement could not be met using foil recorders, so new digital FDRs were designed for this purpose. The airplanes undergoing certification at that time that were subject to these new regulations are the so-called wide-bodied aircraft and include the B-747, the Douglas Aircraft Company DC-10 and the Lockheed L-1011.

The new requirements in 1970 for 17 parameters recorded digitally did not apply to previously certificated aircraft, even though thousands of these built after 1970 would ultimately be placed into service. These aircraft include the B-707, B-720, B-727, B-737, the Douglas Aircraft Company DC-8, DC-9, and the Convair 550 and 880.

In 1987, after many years of prompting by the Safety Board, the FAA issued rulemaking requiring that all foil recorders in service be replaced with digital recorders (still recording only the basic 6 parameters) by 1989 and further requiring that all FDR-equipped aircraft record at least 11 specific parameters by 1994.

In 1988, after continued prompting by the Safety Board, the FAA issued even broader requirements for flight recorders. It mandated that after October 11, 1991, all newly manufactured transport-category aircraft record 28 specific parameters, but it did not impose any further retrofit requirement for existing installations except for relatively recently manufactured aircraft equipped with a digital data bus.

In addition to the changes mandated for transport-category aircraft, the 1988 rulemaking addressed for the first time, flight recorder requirements for general aviation aircraft, including business jets and commuter aircraft.

After October 11, 1991, every turbine-powered aircraft requiring two crewmembers for flight and capable of carrying six passengers or more was required to be equipped with a CVR. Every existing turbine-powered aircraft capable of carrying 20 or more passengers was required to be equipped with an FDR with recording capabilities consistent with the requirements for their transport-category contemporaries. Every newly manufactured turbine-powered aircraft capable of carrying 10 passengers or more was required to be equipped with an FDR capable of recording 17 specific parameters.

With the exception of the 1994 requirement to upgrade all FDR-equipped aircraft to be capable of recording 11 specific parameters, all FAA flight recording objectives set forth in the 1987 and 1988 rulemakings have been accomplished.

However, the 1994 objective appears to be at risk because of a petition to the FAA by the Air Transport Association (ATA) for relief from that requirement. The ATA states in its petition that many of the aircraft in its member operators' fleets that will be affected by this requirement will be retired from service within the very near future. They claim that this is inevitable because the economic consequences of meeting upcoming FAA noise requirements make retention of these airplanes unlikely. The FAA published a Notice of Proposed Exemption to ATA members late in 1992 to grant relief from this pending requirement. The Safety Board submitted comments to the FAA on its Notice and strongly urged the FAA to reconsider granting this relief. The Board's letter pointed out that operators were given 7 years to comply with this requirement and included examples of accident investigations involving pre-1970 certificated airplanes, including UAL's B-737 that was the accident flight 585 at Colorado Springs, that would have been enhanced by the existence of 11-parameter FDR data.

The FAA has not yet published a final ruling on this matter.

2.7.2 Use During Investigation

The airplane was equipped with a 5-parameter digital FDR. The flightpath, pitch, and roll angles were determined by calculations using the heading and normal acceleration data. FDRs are required to have more parameters by 1994, including those to provide roll and pitch attitude data, as well as thrust data. The availability of roll attitude data would have provided direct information about sideslip angles when the roll angle and heading data were compared, thus permitting a more accurate analysis to determine the nature of the airplane's final maneuver. Had rudder, aileron and spoiler deflection data been available, investigators would have been able to compare the airplane's theoretical performance with other data that described the airplane's flight profile to determine with a high level of confidence the effect of external forces, such as would be produced by a rotor. The direct evidence provided by the parameters would also have permitted an analysis of flight control system and engine function.

3. CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Findings

1. The flightcrew was certificated and qualified for the flight.

2. The airplane was properly certificated and maintained in accordance with existing regulations. Maintenance actions to correct the previous discrepancies related to uncommanded rudder inputs were proper and in accordance with maintenance manual procedures.

3. The airplane was dispatched in accordance with company procedures and Federal regulations. Dispatch of the airplane with an inoperative APU generator was not a factor in the accident.

4. There was no evidence that the performance of the flightcrew was affected by illness or incapacitation, fatigue or problems associated with personal or professional backgrounds. Procedures and callouts were made in accordance with UAL procedures.

5. There were no air traffic control factors in the cause of the accident.

6. There was no evidence of any preimpact failure or malfunction of the structure of the airplane or of the airplane's electrical, instrument, or navigation systems.

7. Both engines were operating and developing power at the time of impact.

8. The crew did not report any malfunction or difficulties.

9. There were anomalies found with the hydraulic and flight control systems, but none that would explain an uncommanded rolling motion or initial loss of control of the airplane.

10. Galling found on the input shaft and bearing from the standby rudder actuator power control unit could not cause sufficient rudder deflection to render the airplane uncontrollable.

11. The airplane encountered a number of orographically induced atmospheric phenomena including updrafts and downdrafts, gusts, and vertical and horizontal axis vortices. A horizontal axis vortex is the most likely phenomena that could have caused the airplane to roll uncontrollably. However, the FDR does not conclusively support an encounter of a vortex of the strength necessary to cause an uncontrollable roll of the airplane.

12. Either meteorological phenomena or an undetected mechanical malfunction or a combination of both could have led to the loss of control.

3.2 Probable Cause

The National Transportation Safety Board, after an exhaustive investigation effort, could not identify conclusive evidence to explain the loss of United Airlines flight 585.

The two most likely events that could have resulted in a sudden uncontrollable lateral upset are a malfunction of the airplane's lateral or directional control system or an encounter with an unusually severe atmospheric disturbance. Although anomalies were identified in the airplane's rudder control system, none would have produced a rudder movement that could not have been easily countered by the airplane's lateral controls. The most likely atmospheric disturbance to produce an uncontrollable rolling moment was a rotor (a horizontal axis vortex) produced by a combination of high winds aloft and the mountainous terrain. Conditions were conducive to the formation of a rotor, and some witness observations support the existence of a rotor at or near the time and place of the accident. However, too little is known about the characteristics of such rotors to conclude decisively whether they were a factor in this accident.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following incidents that involved anomalies in the B-737 rudder system, on November 10, 1992, the National Transportation Safety Board made the following recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration:

> Require that Boeing develop a repetitive maintenance test procedure to be used by B-737 operators to verify the proper operation of the main rudder power control unit servo valve until a design change is implemented that would preclude the possibility of anomalies attributed to the overtravel of the secondary slide. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-118)
>
> Require that Boeing develop an approved preflight check of the rudder system to be used by operators to verify, to the extent possible, the proper operation of the main rudder power control unit servo valve until a design change is implemented that would preclude the possibility of rudder reversals attributed to the overtravel of the secondary slide. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-119)
>
> Require the operators, by airworthiness directive, to incorporate design changes for the B-737 main rudder power control unit servo valve when these changes are made available by Boeing. These changes should preclude the possibility of rudder reversals attributed to the overtravel of the secondary slide. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-120)
>
> Conduct a design review of servo valves manufactured by Parker Hannifin having a design similar to the B-737 rudder power control unit servo valve that control essential flight control hydraulic power control units on transport-category airplanes certified by the Federal Aviation Administration to determine that the design is not susceptible to inducing flight control malfunctions or reversals due to overtravel of the servo slides. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-121)

Because of its concern about galled standby rudder actuator bearings on other B-737s and B-727s, on August 20, 1991, the Safety Board issued Safety Recommendation A-91-77 to the FAA as follows:

> Issue an Airworthiness Directive requiring a check on all Boeing 737 and 727 model airplanes with the P/N 1087-23 input shaft in the rudder auxiliary actuator unit for the force needed to rotate the input shaft lever relative to the P/N 1087-22 bearing of the auxiliary actuator unit. During this check, the bearing should be inspected to determine if it rotates relative to the housing. All shaft assemblies in which rotation of the bearing occurs, or in which excessive force is needed to move the input lever, should be removed from service on an expedited basis and the assemblies should be replaced with a P/N 1087-21 shaft assembly that has a reduced diameter on the unlubricated portion of the shaft in accordance with revision G of the P/N 1087-23 engineering drawing. All assemblies meeting the force requirement should be rechecked at appropriate intervals until replaced with a P/N 1087-21 shaft assembly containing a P/N 1087-23 shaft that has a reduced diameter on the unlubricated portion of the shaft.

The FAA's response to this recommendation, dated October 9, 1991, stated that it agreed with the intent of the safety recommendation and that it was considering the issuance of a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to address the problem.

On November 21, 1991, the Safety Board responded to the FAA's letter, indicating that it was pleased with this response. Pending notification of progress on the NPRM, the Safety Board classified Safety Recommendation A-91-77 as "Open--Acceptable Response."

On January 3, 1992, the FAA issued an NPRM (Docket No. 91-NM-257-AD) proposing to adopt an airworthiness directive (AD) applicable to all Boeing Model 727-series airplanes and certain Model 737-series airplanes. This NPRM proposed to require inspection of the input shaft in the auxiliary (standby) rudder power control unit and to require reporting to the FAA on units that fail the inspection test procedure.

In a letter dated March 27, 1992, the Safety Board expressed its concern to the FAA that the second part of the Safety Board's recommendation regarding inspection of the bearing was not included in the NPRM. The Safety Board believes that inspection of the bearing for rotation in the housing and for the integrity of the safety wire is an essential part of the entire inspection. Further, the Safety Board advised the FAA that it believed the proposed time frame for compliance with the inspection (4,000 flight hours) might be excessive. The letter stated that the proposed AD, if it included the modifications described above, would fulfill the intent of Safety Recommendation A-91-77. Pending notification of progress on the NPRM, the Safety Board classified A-91-77 as "Open--Acceptable Response."

Because there has been no further action taken by the FAA on its proposed rulemaking and because another airline has found galled bearings during an inspection, the Safety Board reiterates Safety Recommendation A-91-77 and urges the FAA to expedite action on its AD. Therefore, the Safety Board has now classified A-91-77 as "Open--Unacceptable Action."

In addition, as a result of information developed during the course of this investigation, the Safety Board reiterates the following two safety recommendations that it issued on July 20, 1992, to the Federal Aviation Administration:

> Develop and implement a meteorological program to observe, document, and analyze potential meteorological aircraft hazards in the area of Colorado Springs, Colorado, with a focus on the approach and departure paths of the Colorado Springs Municipal Airport. This program should be made operational by the winter of 1992. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-57)
>
> Develop a broader meteorological aircraft hazard program to include other airports in or near mountainous terrain, based on the results obtained in the Colorado Springs, Colorado, area. (Class II, Priority Action) (A-92-58)

The FAA's response to these recommendations, dated October 8, 1992, stated that it agrees with the intent of these safety recommendations which propose a two-phase program to observe, document and analyze potential meteorological aircraft hazards. The FAA anticipates, based on budget constraints and program priorities, that the work on these projects could start in fiscal year 1995.

The Safety Board notes that the FAA agreed with the intent of these safety recommendations and that it plans to address their intent through an interagency program with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/Forecast Systems Laboratory or the National Science Foundation/National Center for Atmospheric Research. However, the Safety Board is concerned that the FAA believes that due to budget constraints and program priorities, these projects cannot be started until fiscal year 1995. The Safety Board understands the difficulty in funding these projects in fiscal year 1993, but believes that the FAA should reevaluate its priorities to include them in 1993. Pending further information concerning fiscal year 1993 funding, the Safety Board classifies Safety Recommendations A-92-57 and A-92-58 as "Open--Unacceptable Response."

BY THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

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December 8, 1992

5. APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

INVESTIGATION AND HEARING

1. Investigation

The National Transportation Safety Board was notified of the accident about 1200 hours Eastern Standard Time, on March 3, 1991. An investigation team was dispatched from Washington, D.C. late that afternoon and was met at the Colorado Springs Airport by personnel from the Safety Board's Fort Worth Regional office. After a brief visit to the accident site, an organizational meeting was held, during which on-scene investigative groups were formed for operations, structures, systems, weather, powerplants, survival factors and air traffic control. Later, groups were formed for aircraft performance, CVR, FDR, sound spectrum, human performance, maintenance records, and metallurgical examinations.

Parties to the investigation were the FAA, United Airlines, Boeing Commercial Airplane Group, United Technologies-Pratt and Whitney, the National Air Traffic Controller Association, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and the Air Line Pilots Association.

2. Public Hearing

The Safety Board did not hold a public hearing on this accident.

APPENDIX B

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Captain Harold L. Green

Captain Green, age 52, possessed an Airline Transport Pilot (ATP) certificate No. 1573331 dated September 19, 1989, which carried the following ratings: airplane multiengine land; B-737/A; commercial privileges for airplane single engine land. His current first class airman medical certificate, dated December 7, 1990, contained the restriction that he possess correcting glasses for near vision while exercising the privileges of his airman certificate. He had experience as a copilot (first officer) on UAL's B-727 and B-737 airplanes, as well as flight engineer experience (second officer) on the DC-8 and B-727. He had accrued a total flight time of 9,902 hours while employed with UAL, of which 1,732 was in the B-737-200. His pilot-in-command time in the B-737-200 was 891 hours and 31 minutes. His block to block time during the previous 24 hours, 72 hours, 30 days, and 90 days were 4 hours 15 minutes; 14 hours 27 minutes; 68 hours 20 minutes; and 195 hours 49 minutes, respectively.

First Officer Patricia K. Eidson

First Officer Eidson, age 42, held an ATP certificate No. 429961904 with the following ratings and limitations: airplane multiengine land; commercial privileges airplane single engine land. Her first class airman medical certificate, dated August 21, 1990, contained no limitations. She had accrued a total flight time of 3,903 hours of which 1,303 were with UAL. Her flight time in the B-737-200, all with UAL, was 1,077 hours. Her flight time the previous 24 hours, 72 hours, 30 days, and 90 days were 4 hours 15 minutes; 5 hours 24 minutes; 67 hours 42 minutes; and 189 hours 48 minutes. This was her second landing at Colorado Springs. She had conducted a total of 3 flights into and out of Denver during the 90-day period prior to the accident.

APPENDIX C

AIRPLANE INFORMATION

The airplane was powered by two Pratt & Whitney JT8D-17 engines; serial number 702691 on the left, and serial number 708831 on the right. Engine records indicate that the left engine was installed on December 9, 1989, and had 26,659 hours and 20,627 cycles of operation. The right engine was installed on January 17, 1989, with 22,303 hours and 18,831 cycles of operation.

APPENDIX D

COCKPIT VOICE RECORDER TRANSCRIPT

Legend of communication descriptions, abbreviations, acronyms and symbols used in the attached CVR transcript:

CAM	Cockpit area microphone voice or sound source
RDO	Radio transmission from the accident aircraft
COM	Radio transmission to the accident aircraft (other then live ATC)
NAV	Navigational radio transmissions to the accident aircraft
PA	Aircraft public address system
-1	Voice (or position) identified as Captain
-2	Voice (or position) identified as First Officer
-?	Unidentifiable voice
DENTWR	Denver Local Controller (tower)
DENDEP	Denver Departure Controller
COSAPP	Colorado Springs Approach Controller
COSTWR	Colorado Springs Local Controller (tower)
*	Unintelligible word
#	Expletive deleted
...	Pause
()	Questionable text
[]	Editorial insertion
-	Break in continuity

INTRA-COCKPIT		**AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS**	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0913:29 CAM-1	(flaps) up.		
0913:31 CAM-2	up *.		
0913:39 CAM-1	adios (good) buddy.		
0913:43 CAM-1	get the taxi (ground)?		
0913:45 CAM-2	north ramp ah run up pad for three five left.		
0913:51 CAM-1	north side (okay).		
0913:57 CAM-2	* * * * *.		
0914:00 CAM-1	* * *.		
0914:04 CAM-2	one.		
0914:13 CAM-1	all right.		
0914:20 CAM-1	watch your feet here comes the rudder.		
0914:22 CAM-2	(okay).		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0914:30 CAM-1	* (check).		
0914:38 CAM	[sound similar to that of GPWS test]		
0914:49 CAM-1	swing to the right still clear?		
0914:53 CAM-2	(clear) right.		
0914:54 CAM	[two unidentifiable clunk sounds]		
0915:23 CAM	[sound similar to that of a cough]		
0915:32 CAM	[unidentified tone on cam only and another unidentifiable tone on all channels]		
0915:34 CAM-1	nice lookin' day hard to believe the skies are unfriendly.		
0915:51 CAM-1	we can do the first part of the checklist.		
0915:53 CAM-2	controls?		
0915:55 CAM-1	controls are checked.		
0915:56 CAM-2	flaps?		

INTRA-COCKPIT TIME & SOURCE	INTRA-COCKPIT CONTENT	AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TIME & SOURCE	AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS CONTENT
0915:59 CAM-1	one planned one indicated green light handle's in the detent.		
0916:01 CAM-2	manifest changes?		
0916:03 CAM-1	set on the left.		
0916:04 CAM-2	down to the line.		
0916:37 CAM-1	* * * * *.		
0917:43 CAM-1	* reposition * this guy coming off to my right * * *.		
0917:49 CAM-2	delta coming * *.		
0917:51 CAM-1	must have gotten a lot of parking tickets he's got a denver boot on his front wheel look at that.		
0917:55 CAM-1	* *.		
0918:05 CAM	[mostly unintelligible conversation between cam-1 and cam-2 referring to nose tires on an adjacent aircraft]		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0918:51 CAM	[sound similar to that of human whistling]		
0919:03 CAM-1	*.		
0919:14 CAM	[unidentified click sound]		
0919:45 CAM-1	have you already told the flight attendants?		
0919:47 CAM-2	cabin * * (put them down).		
0920:08 CAM	[mostly unintelligible conversation referring to cap clouds and rotor clouds]		
		0920:38 DENTWR	united five eighty five follow your company seven thirty seven up to and hold short of runway three five left.
0920:40 CAM	[sound similar to that of a parking brake release]		
		0920:42 RDO-2	we'll hold short of three five left united five eighty five.
0920:46 CAM-2	clear right.		
0920:47 CAM-1	clear right.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0921:05 CAM-1	had a captain fly once fly right into a rotor cloud one day.		
0921:08 CAM-2	*		
0921:09 CAM-1	was on a vector * * the only one out there too .. just had to go right through it .. sure was fun .. you gonna fly into that?		
0921:21 CAM-2	no that's dangerous could tear a wing off.		
0921:22 CAM-1	the only damn cloud out there also on a vector.		
0921:29 CAM-2	I read something yesterday that I that I didn't know ..if you ask for ah vectors for weather going around clouds that you no longer have terrain clearance guaranteed by ATC you have to ask them..		
0921:48 CAM-2	I .. I didn't know that .. I read it in ah one of our publication * *.		
0921:55 CAM-1	huh.		
0921:57 CAM-2	I had no idea.		
0921:58 CAM-1	dangerous out there isn't it.		

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0921:59 CAM-2	you could be on approach.
0922:02 CAM	[sound similar to that of brake release and engine spool up]
0922:11 CAM-1	ready.
0922:12 CAM-2	cabin notification.
0922:13 CAM-1	completed.
0922:14 CAM-2	air conditioning and bleeds.
0922:15 CAM-1	they're set.
0922:16 CAM-2	start switches.
0922:16 CAM-1	flight.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0921:59 DENTWR	united five eighty five runway three five left taxi into position and hold.
0922:03 RDO-2	roger position and hold three five left united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0922:17 CAM-2	master caution panel.		
0922:18 CAM-1	checked lights off.		
0922:19 CAM-2	antiskid.		
0922:20 CAM-1	that's on lights off.		
0922:21 CAM-2	transponder.		
0922:21 CAM-1	is on.		
0922:22 CAM-2	checklist complete * *.		
0922:27 CAM-1	and * * * *.		
0922:41 CAM-1	I'm gonna (put in for) left cross wind.		
0922:45 CAM-1	birds crossing down field.		
0922:47 CAM-2	(okay).		

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0923:04 CAM	[sound similar to that of brake release]
0923:09 CAM-1	ready?
0923:09 CAM-2	ready.
0923:11 CAM-2	brakes are off.
0923:12 CAM-1	confirmed.
0923:15 CAM	[sound similar to that of engines spooling up]
0923:23 CAM-1	okay set thrust check N1.
0923:30 CAM-2	* set.
0923:31 CAM-1	okay.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0923:01 DENTWR	united five eighty five turn left heading three four five runway three five left cleared for takeoff. wind three two zero at eight.
0923:06 RDO-2	left three four five cleared to go on three five left united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0923:35 CAM-2	eighty knots thrust set.		
0923:37 CAM	[unidentifiable rattle]		
0923:41 CAM-2	V_1.		
0923:42 CAM	[sound similar to that of nose gear strut extension]		
0923:43 CAM-2	V_R.		
0923:45 CAM-2	V_2.		
0923:48 CAM-1	positive rate gear up.		
0924:12 CAM-1	flaps up please.		
0924:14 CAM	[sound similar to that of flap handle actuation]		
		0924:27 DENTWR	united five eighty five contact departure.
		0924:28 RDO-2	* united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0925:00 CAM-1	keep an eye on our four eighty five out there will ya.
0925:02 CAM-2	got it.
0925:10 CAM-1	(run it) and after takeoff.
0925:14 CAM-2	okay .. flaps up no lights ..
0925:18 CAM	[sound similar to that of an altitude warning horn]
0925:19 CAM-2	packs and engine bleeds are on *.
0925:23 CAM-2	start switches flight APU remains on fuel pumps and crossfeed set (okay) takeoff check complete.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0924:32 RDO-2	departure united five eighty five with you through seven point three for one zero thousand.
0924:44 DENDEP	united five eighty five denver departure radar contact turn left heading one seven zero.
0924:49 RDO-2	left one seven zero united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0925:29 CAM-1	thank you.
0925:39 CAM	[intermittent sounds similar to that of stabilizer trim actuations]
0927:18 CAM-2	I'm off.
0927:18 NAV	[sound similar to that of ADF tuning on both radio channels]
0927:20 CAM-1	okay.
0927:31 CAM-1	* * never driven to colorado springs and not gotten sick.
0927:35 CAM	[sound of laughter]
0927:36 CAM-2	I'm back they're not on yet.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0926:21 DENDEP	united five eighty five turn left heading one four zero join victor eighty one resume own navigation.
0926:25 RDO-2	one four zero join victor eighty one own nav united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0927:39 CAM-2	* * everything under .. I needed to do it ..ah..need to review .. your landing .. data ..		
0927:48 CAM-1	okay.		
0927:50 CAM-2	you want flaps thirty?		
0927:51 CAM-1	yeah *.		
0927:51 CAM-2	I'll read it to you ... one fifteen.		
0927:56 CAM-1	ahuh.		
0927:57 CAM-2	now that's twenty seven.		
0927:58 CAM-1	ahuh.		
0927:59 CAM-2	sixty three.		
0928:01 CAM-1	set thank you.		
0928:05 CAM-2	was that for us?		
0928:06 CAM-1	no four eighty five.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0928:42 CAM-2	okay I'm going to do the approach descent.		
0928:45 CAM-1	go for it.		
0928:46 CAM-2	master caution panel .. checked .. airspeed bugs.		
0928:50 CAM-1	set over here.		
0928:51 CAM-2	fifteen twenty seven sixty three set twice...EPR bugs..* six set ... altimeters ah are gonna come up * set seat belt and no smoking signs on holding for the altimeter setting.		
0929:02 CAM-1	roger.		
0929:28 CAM	[intermittent sounds similar to that of stabilizer trim actuations]		
0929:33 CAM-1	I guess ten's gonna be our final *.		
0929:40 CAM-2	(you're right) visibility is good enough.		
0929:42 CAM-1	yeah.		

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0929:53 CAM-1	one one.
0930:01 CAM	[sound similar to that of an altitude alert]
0930:02 CAM-2	ten for one .. eleven.
0930:05 CAM-1	(on up to eleven).
0930.09 CAM	[sound similar to that of a switch actuation]
0930:27 CAM-1	roger keepin' it steady.
0930:29 CAM-2	great idea.
0930:31 CAM-1	[sound similar to that of a chuckle]

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0929:44 RDO-2	departure united five eighty five just wanna make sure we're still supposed to be on your your ah frequency.
0929:49 DENDEP	yes ma'am that's correct and you're cleared to maintain one one thousand united five eighty five.
0929:54 RDO-2	one one thousand five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0930:34 CAM-2	I'm off.		
0930:36 CAM-1	okay.		
0930:37 COM-2	[colorado springs airport information lima .. one five five zero zulu weather .. temperature four niner .. dewpoint niner .. wind three one zero at one three gust three five .. altimeter three zero zero five ..cumulus over mountains northwest .. ILS runway three five or visual approach in use landing runway three five or runway three zero .. low level wind shear advisories are in effect .. SIGMET juliet one in effect for wyoming and colorado .. occasional severe turbulence between flight level one eight zero through three (eight) zero reported by numerous aircraft .. conditions will continue beyond two zero one five zulu .. local aviation wind warning in effect calling for winds out of the northwest gusts to forty knots and above continuing past two one zero zero zulu .. metering in effect for denver/stapleton .. all aircraft filed for denver contact clearance delivery prior to engine start for your departure time .. advise on initial contact you have information lima].		
0931:55 NAV	[colorado springs VOR/DME ident received on radio channel one]		
0932:02 CAM-2	I'm back.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0932:03 CAM-1	okay.		
0932:04 CAM-2	I'm gonna read you the *.		
0932:05 CAM-1	wait a second.		
0932:08 CAM-1	okay .. go ahead.		
0932:12 CAM-2	okay your altimeter setting three zero zero five.		
0932:15 CAM-1	thirty oh five.		
0932:17 CAM-2	wind .. three hundred and ten * thirteen gusting -		
		0932:20 DENDEP	united five eighty five contact colorado springs approach one one eight point five good day.
0932:24 CAM-1	I think they're calling us.		
		0932:25 RDO-2	one one eight point five united five eighty five good day.

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0932:33 CAM-2	colorado springs approach?
0932:34 CAM-1	yeah.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0932:35 RDO-2	approach united ah five eighty five one one thousand juliet ah lima.
0932:43 COSAPP	united five eighty five springs approach depart the springs VORTAC .. heading one six five vector visual approach runway three five wind three two zero at one three gust two three.
0932:54 RDO-2	depart the VORTAC on a heading of one six zero?
0932:58 COSAPP	one six five one sixty five heading.
0933:00 RDO-2	one six five and ah stay at this altitude united five eighty five?
0933:04 COSAPP	affirmative expect a pilot's discretion descent in about five miles.
0933:08 RDO-2	roger united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0933:10 CAM-2	okay they're landing three five wind is three ten thirteen gusting to thirty five.
0933:14 PA-1	flight attendants prepare for landing.
0933:17 CAM-1	now-
0933:17 CAM-2	approach descent checklist complete got our altimeter set now * wind three ten-
0933:22 CAM-1	ahuh.
0933:23 CAM-2	-thirteen gusting to thirty five they're landing on runway thirty five .. and ah .. they're giving a SIGMET (and) low level wind shear warning report and then they say also this area that they have a wind warning out for gusts to forty knots.
0933:37 CAM-1	oh yeah.
0933:38 CAM-1&2	okay.
0933:38 CAM-2	so ..
0933:40 CAM-1	so ah we'll program a twenty knot ah correction we'll make it one thirty five and one forty.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT

INTRA-COCKPIT TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	**AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS** TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0934:05 CAM-1	okay have you had a chance to-		
		0934:06 COSAPP	united five eighty five descend at pilot's discretion maintain one zero thousand ten thousand.
		0934:10 RDO-2	discretion to one zero thousand united five eighty five.
0934:12 CAM	[sound similar to that of an altitude alert]		
0934:13 CAM-1	any chance to get petey on the ah-		
0934:15 CAM-2	ah *.		
0934:16 CAM-1	it'll be four oh seven.		
0934:17 CAM-2	-four oh seven.		
0935:13 CAM-2	no ID on that yet.		
0935:14 CAM-1	okay.		
0935:31 CAM-1	twenty five hundred foot light .. (terrain warning).		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0935:38 CAM-2	springs VOR is eight point eight miles from ah the runway ah the airport.		
0935:44 CAM-1	okay.		
0935:49 CAM-2	okay.		
0935:52 CAM-1	off the springs on a one sixty five heading.		
0935:55 CAM-2	correct .. and inbound is ah three forty eight.		
0936:00 CAM-1	three forty eight.		
0936:11 CAM-1	if we do have to miss out of here climb to eight thousand climbing right turn to nine direct to the springs and hold.		
0936:19 CAM-2	okay got it.		
0936:25 PA-2	flight attendants prepare for landing.		
0936:26 CAM-1	I already told them.		
0936:28 CAM-2	oh sorry about that.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0936:30 CAM-1	* one sixty five (set over) here.		
0936:43 CAM-2	*.		
0936:51 CAM-1	* * .. * * *.		
0937:01 CAM	[sound similar to that of stabilizer trim actuation]		
		0937:15 COSAPP	united five eighty five descend at pilot's discretion maintain eight thousand five hundred.
		0937:20 RDO-2	pilot's discretion eight thousand five hundred united five eighty five.
		0937:24 COSAPP	united five eighty five report the airport in sight.
0937:26 CAM-2	got it?		
0937:28 CAM-1	yeah.		
		0937:29 RDO-2	airport in sight united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
		0937:32 COSAPP	united five eighty five maintain at or above eight thousand five hundred until on base runway three five cleared visual approach contact tower one one niner point niner.
		0937:40 RDO-2	okay eight thousand five hundred or above until we're on base for runway three five and we're over to tower united five eighty five.
		0937:50 RDO-2	and that's ah cleared for a visual to three five united five eighty five?
		0937:53 COSAPP	united five eighty five affirmative.
		0937:55 RDO-2	roger.
0937:56 CAM-1	(thank you).		
		0937:59 RDO-2	colorado springs tower united five eighty five is cleared for a visual (to) three five.
		0938:07 COSTWR	united five eighty five colorado springs tower runway three five cleared to land wind three two zero at one six gust two niner.

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0938:21 CAM	[sound similar to that of an altitude alert]
0938:49 CAM-2	okay ah I recommend we hold what twenty knots max (is) what we can hold to do that and then I'll just if we get all stable I'll watch that airspeed gauge like it's my mom's last minute.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0938:14 RDO-2	okay we're cleared to land three five united five eighty five .. (getting) any reports lately of loss or ah gain of airspeed?
0938:21 COSTWR	ah united five eighty five the last air carrier was the one that reported that a seven thirty seven.
0938:27 RDO-2	and could you repeat it please?
0938:29 COSTWR	yes ma'am at ah five hundred feet a seven thirty seven three hundred series reported a five .. correction a one five knot loss at five hundred feet .. at four hundred feet plus one five knots and a hundred and fifty feet a plus two zero knots.
0938:46 RDO-2	sounds adventurous ah united five eighty five thank you.

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0939:00 CAM-1	okay.		
0939:00 CAM-2	okay.		
0939:02 CAM-1	never mind.		
0939:02 CAM-2	and I'll report to you.		
0939:07 NAV	["ICOS" morse code ident on radio channel one]		
0939:12 CAM-1	let's see.		
0939:16 CAM-2	you're abeam the end of the runway right now.		
0939:18 CAM-1	yeah.		
0939:24 CAM-2	the elevation's sixty .. two hundred feet.		
0939:26 CAM-1	sixty one seventy two okay .. we're not gonna be in a rush because we want to stabilize it out here.		
0939:32 CAM-2	yeah I feel the same way.		
0939:40 CAM-1	how about flaps to *.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0939:43 CAM	[sound similar to that of flap actuation]		
0939:56 CAM-1	okay ... start around there now .. and wheels down final.		
0940:06 CAM	[sound similar to that of landing gear being extended]		
0940:06 CAM-2	cabin notification is completed-		
		0940:07 COSTWR	united five eighty five traffic eleven o'clock five miles northwest bound is a cessna seven thousand one hundred straight in for runway three zero.
		0940:13 RDO-2	okay ah we'll look for him ah how many miles are we for him from him?
		0940:17 COSTWR	eleven to ten o'clock and five miles for united five eighty five.
		0940:20 RDO-2	five eighty five roger.
0940:21 CAM-2	five miles away off our .. that'll be all?		
0940:22 CAM-1	* *.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0940:26 CAM-2	okay cabin notification * * completed start switches are in flight flight and nav instruments are cross checked I'll give you the ILS it's done.		
0940:31 CAM-1	I got it.		
0940:32 CAM-2	okay .. ah no flags.		
0940:35 CAM-1	fifteen flaps.		
0940:36 CAM	[sound similar to that of stabilizer trim actuations]		
0940:37 CAM-2	okay.		
0940:39 CAM	[sound similar to that of flap lever actuation]		
0940:39 CAM-2	gear is down three green speed brakes armed green light flaps are five green light hydraulic brake pressures are normal final descent check complete.		
		0940:44 RDO-1	where's the cessna for united five eighty five?
0940:47 CAM	[sound similar to that of an altitude alert]		

INTRA-COCKPIT

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0941:16 CAM	[sounds similar to that of stabilizer trim actuations]
0941:20 CAM-1	twenty five flaps.
0941:25 CAM	[sound similar to that of an engine power increase]
0941:30 CAM-1	starting on down.

AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS

TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0940:51 COSTWR	united five eighty five the cessna traffic is ah ten to nine o'clock now as you're in your turn ah passing behind you no factor.
0940:58 RDO-1	thank you.
0941:00 COSTWR	you're welcome.
0941:23 COSTWR	united five eighty five after landing hold short of runway three zero for departing traffic on runway .. three zero.
0941:31 RDO-2	we'll hold short of three zero united five eighty five.

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0941:33 CAM-2	that's all the way to the end of our runway not * doesn't mean a thing.		
0941:39 CAM-1	no problem.		
0941:51 CAM	[sound similar to that of stabilizer trim actuation]		
0942:05 NAV	[sound of "CO" ident on radio channel two]		
0942:08 CAM-2	the marker's identified now it's really weak.		
0942:11 CAM-1	no problem.		
0942:29 CAM-2	(we had a) ten knot change there.		
0942:31 CAM-1	yeah I know .. awful lot of power to hold that .. airspeed.		
0942:38 CAM-2	runway is ah eleven thousand feet long.		
0942:42 CAM-1	okay.		
0943:01 CAM-2	another ten knot gain.		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0943:03 CAM-1	thirty flaps.		
0943:05 CAM	[sound similar to that of flap lever actuation]		
0943:08 CAM-2	wow.		
0943:09 CAM	[sound similar to that of an engine power reduction]		
0943:28.2 CAM-2	we're at a thousand feet.		
0943:32.6 CAM-2	oh god (flip)-		
0943:33.5 CAM-1	fifteen flaps.		
0943:34.0 CAM-2	fifteen.		
0943:34.4 CAM-2	oh.		
0943:34.7 CAM-1	oh [exclaimed loudly]		
0943:35.4 CAM-2	#.		
0943:35.5 CAM	[click sound similar to that of a flap lever actuation]		

INTRA-COCKPIT		AIR-GROUND COMMUNICATIONS	
TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT	TIME & SOURCE	CONTENT
0943:35.7 CAM-1	#.		
0943:36.1 CAM	[click sound similar to that of a flap lever actuation]		
0943:36.5 CAM-1	no [very loud]		
0943:37.4 CAM	[click sound similar to that of a flap lever actuation]		
0943:37.5 CAM-2	oh #.		
0943:38.2 CAM-1	oh #.		
0943:38.4 CAM-2	oh my god .. [unidentifiable click sound] .. oh my god .. [a scream]		
0943:40.5 CAM-1	oh no (#). [exclaimed loudly]		
0943:41.5 CAM	[sound of impact - end of tape]		

APPENDIX E

NCAR WEATHER STUDY

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH
MESOSCALE AND MICROSCALE METEOROLOGY DIVISION
P.O. Box 3000 • Boulder, Colorado • 80307-3000

25 February 1992

Mr. Greg Salottolo
National Transportation Safety Board
800 Independence Ave. SW
Washington D.C. 20594

Dear Mr. Salottolo:

As per our agreement, Bill Hall and I have attempted to simulate the 3 March 1991 downslope windstorm event in Colorado Springs as part of the effort to determine whether it may have contributed to the crash of the Boeing 737 on that day. Unfortunately, the 3 March case has turned out to be more complex to model than we had originally expected. This is due to the way we currently treat the conditions of wind, temperature, and humidity upstream of mountains in the model. The assumption is that the flow approaching the mountain is horizontally uniform, and therefore we use a single sounding to describe those conditions. The conditions on 3 March were complex due to a trough situated over the Rocky Mountains between the synoptic sounding times at 12Z 3 March and 00Z 4 March. Thus the use of a single sounding to describe the basic flow over the Colorado region on 3 March is not appropriate. We tried both the Grand Junction 12Z and Lander 12Z soundings as input to the model for our 3 March studies. Each gave different results, and neither case indicated a severe windstorm event in the model. Due to the extensive horizontal variations over Colorado that day, it is our opinion that no sounding exists that we can use to initialize our model which would be representative of the flow over the Front Range at the time of the windstorm.

We know from observations that there was a severe windstorm event over the Front Range of the Rockies on 3 March 1991 during the time of the crash. Severe windstorm events possess a lot of similarities from case to case since they are caused by low-level stable air flowing over the orography, exciting highly nonlinear breaking gravity waves. Waves result in the generation of severe turbulence, rotors and hydraulic-type jumps. "Jumps" are regions where the flow rebounds in the vertical back to its original level of equilibrium, after passing over the mountain range, and they can produce updrafts exceeding 40 m/s. The horizontal widths of these jumps are believed to be quite narrow, producing regions of extreme horizontal variations in the updrafts.

A case which we believe is quite similar to the 3 March event occurred on 9 January 1989, and in terms of aircraft safety is, in our opinion, representative

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of the important dynamical characteristics present on 3 March 1991. We do not have any reason to believe that the severe windstorm event of 3 March 1991 is fundamentally any different than the one which occurred on 9 January 1989. Thus we can at least draw some information from that event which is relevant to the one related to the accident.

We have completed a series of simulations of the 9 January 1989 windstorm event on the Colorado Front Range. These simulations cover a large portion of Colorado using 10-km horizontal grid resolution with 500 m in the vertical. Nested within this domain is a second domain with 3.33-km horizontal grid resolution covering all of the Front Range and adjacent plains. Nested within this second domain are third and fourth domains situated over the Boulder and Colorado Springs area, respectively. These third and fourth domains use 1.11-km resolution in the horizontal again with 500 m in the vertical. Figure 1 shows the orography of these inner most domains. The light dashed lines in these plots are not of particular interest here and represent surface values of negative vertical velocity. This highest resolution is still rather low for the purpose of determining details of the morphological structures within windstorms which may affect aircraft safety; but it is, to our knowledge, the highest resolution available on this topic and the highest we can currently achieve for Colorado windstorms when we retain variations in all three dimensions.

What the simulations show is a strong concentrated region of upward motion (or jump) with upward velocities exceeding 40 m/sec snaking up and down the Front Range, basically along the foothills of the Rockies in the Boulder region. Fig. 2 shows vertical velocity, w, at four different times spaced 5 minutes apart at 1 km above ground level (AGL). These plots are from the high resolution Boulder area subdomain (Fig. 1a). The jump surges to and from the plains at times which can be seen in the temporal and spatial variability of w in Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows vertical cross sections of w and θ (potential temperature) for the solid line marked A-B in Fig. 2. Note how the width of this updraft is about 4 Δx wide which means it is resolution limited. The plot of θ along A-B gives a good approximation of the air motion. Since θ is approximately conserved, the contours of θ represent trajectories of the air. The rebounding nature of the flow can be seen in this figure.

In the Colorado Springs area the jumps exhibit much more variability than along the Boulder region front range. As noted earlier the orography is highly structured in the Colorado Springs area and dominated by the presence of Pikes Peak and the Palmer divide. Fig. 4 shows w at 1 km AGL for the Colorado Springs subdomain (Fig. 1b) for four times spaced 5 minutes apart. The updraft associated with the flow coming off the valley between Pikes Peak and the Palmer divide shows a fair amount of time variability in this figure. Fig. 5 shows vertical cross sections of w and θ for the heavy line marked C-D in Fig. 4. Once again we see that the width of the updraft (20 m/s amplitude in this case) is four grid points wide indicating poor model resolution. The θ field again shows a jump like nature to the air trajectories but not as clearly as in Fig. 3. We conclude from these results that the horizontal shears associated with these jumps are resolution-limited (the shear is forced by the model to be spread out over about 4 km) and are therefore about 10 m/s per km. We fully expect that higher resolution simulations would show much larger shear values since, when a model selects the narrowest scales it can resolve for its largest gradients, we usually find the gradients are even larger when we are able to use still higher resolutions.

We have performed some idealized *two-dimensional* simulations of the 9 January case which show that at higher resolutions small-scale eddies are generated within the high-wind regions on the mountain slope and these eddies, containing very high velocities both in the horizontal and vertical which vary sharply over short distances, travel down the lee slope and out onto the plains. Some results of these experiments are shown in Fig. 6 which shows a train of updrafts and downdrafts in the lee of the mountain peak. Such eddies appear to be similar to those observed with lidar observations by Nieman et al. These idealized simulations, we believe, appear to be on the verge of resolving the truly transient eddies and traveling updrafts that are perhaps the most relevant to aircraft safety. However, because of the idealized nature of this experiment, it is unwise to attempt to extrapolate these results to the real situation.

The orientation of the jumps observed in the 9 January simulations are typically parallel to the Front Range so that we would expect traveling updrafts associated with jumps to pass over the north-south Colorado Springs runway with an orientation more or less parallel to the runway. In other words, if an aircraft were approaching the runway from either North or South, it would experience a rapid increase in upward motion as the jump approached; that upward motion on the west-facing wing would be higher than that on the east side. Whether this difference would be enough to affect aircraft stability cannot be determined from our models It can be said, however, that Runway 35 has the worst possible orientation in terms of aircraft safety in the presence of downslope windstorm events.

It is also not possible to determine from modeling whether a traveling jump actually occurred on 3 March 1991 in the Colorado Springs area. Models, even at high resolution and properly initialized, can only suggest the structure of the storm and cannot indicate where precisely the various features within it were located at a particular time. Only observations of wind and vertical motion near the runway could tell if a jump was over the runway at the time of the crash. All that can be determined is whether such an event is possible. From our studies and familiarity with observations, we believe it is possible. As to the vertical velocity gradient, this will have to be determined from observations and perhaps estimated from future modeling.

Recommendations

We would like to make two recommendations with respect to future aircraft safety associated with severe downslope windstorms in Colorado Springs and elsewhere.

First, there should be several surface observing stations in the valleys on either side of Pikes Peak. These would provide warnings of the development of strong winds associated with windstorm events. In most cases the windstorms develop near the mountains, and it is quite possible that extremely strong winds exist in these valleys without any noticeable winds in the region of the airport. Such observations could alert the tower that gusts or strong updrafts may begin traveling out over the plains.

Second, for our recommendation to be practicable, there is a strong need for an improved and more advanced level of training in this area. The FAA requirements for commercial pilots' understanding of orographically-induced strong downslope wind events are, in our opinion, practically non-existent. We base this comment on our reading of the FAA commercial pilots' exam listings which are categorized into subjects. The FAA manuals themselves contain minimal information on this topic.

Conclusions

We present the following conclusions:

- There was a severe downslope windstorm in progress along the Colorado Front Range at the time of the crash of the Boeing 737 at Colorado Springs on 3 March 1991.
- Modeling indicates that there are narrow regions of strong upward motion, exceeding 40 m/s at times, parallel to the Front Range during storms similar to the one on 3 March.
- The narrow upward velocity regions, or jumps, move back and forth relative to the mountains during a storm.

- Such a jump could have moved over the runway at the time of the crash. However, there is no way to tell, either from modeling or from available observations, whether one was passing over the runway at the time of the crash.

- We cannot tell from our modeling how rapidly vertical velocities vary horizontally in the jumps. We suspect that the gradients can be very large, but we don't know whether they can become large enough to affect aircraft stability. If they can, we think such an occurrence would be rare.

Sincerely,

Terry L Clark

Terry L. Clark

6 Attachments

cc: R. L. Gall

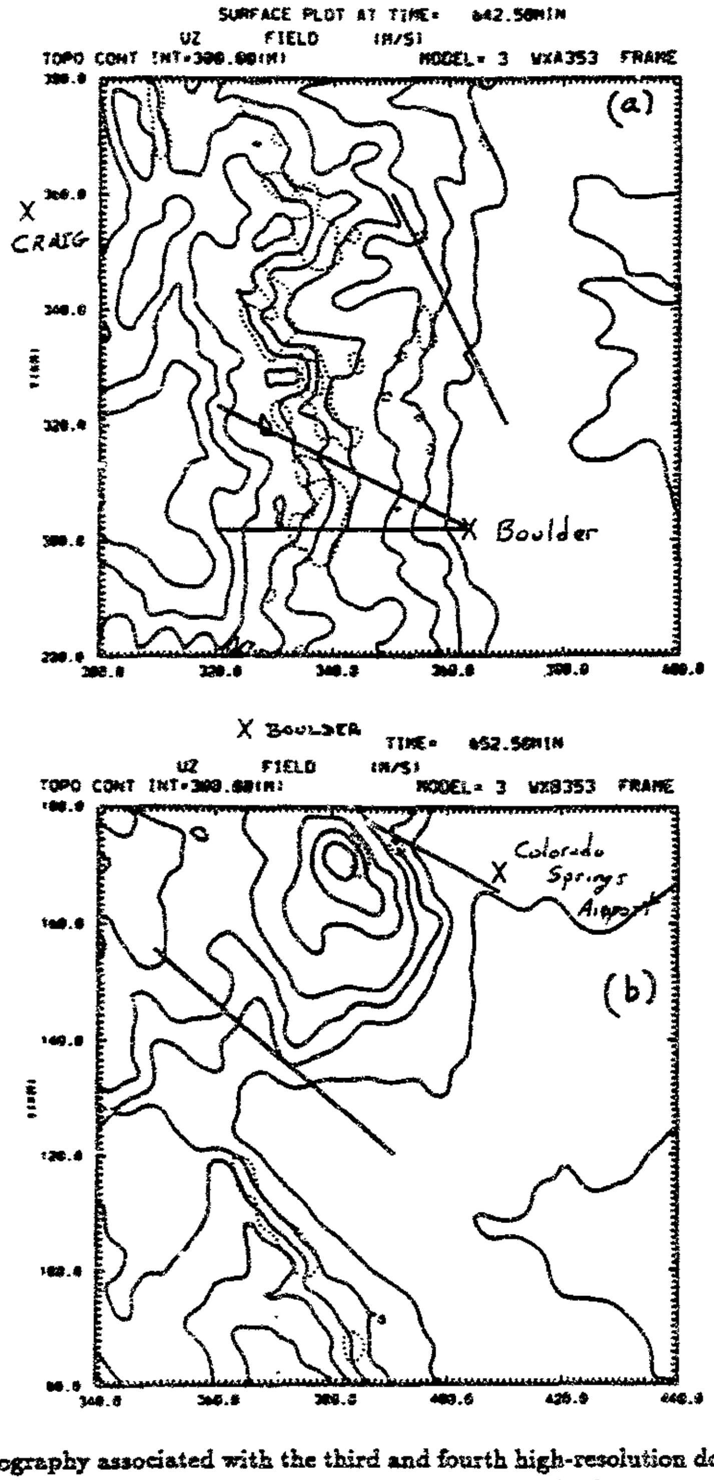


Fig. 1 Orography associated with the third and fourth high-resolution domains. The contour interval is 300 m. The quasi-linear nature of the front range relief in the Boulder area is evident in Fig. 1a whereas the orography in Colorado Springs area is dominated by Pikes Peak and the Palmer divide. The heavy solid straight lines designate where vertical cross sections of various fields were analyzed.

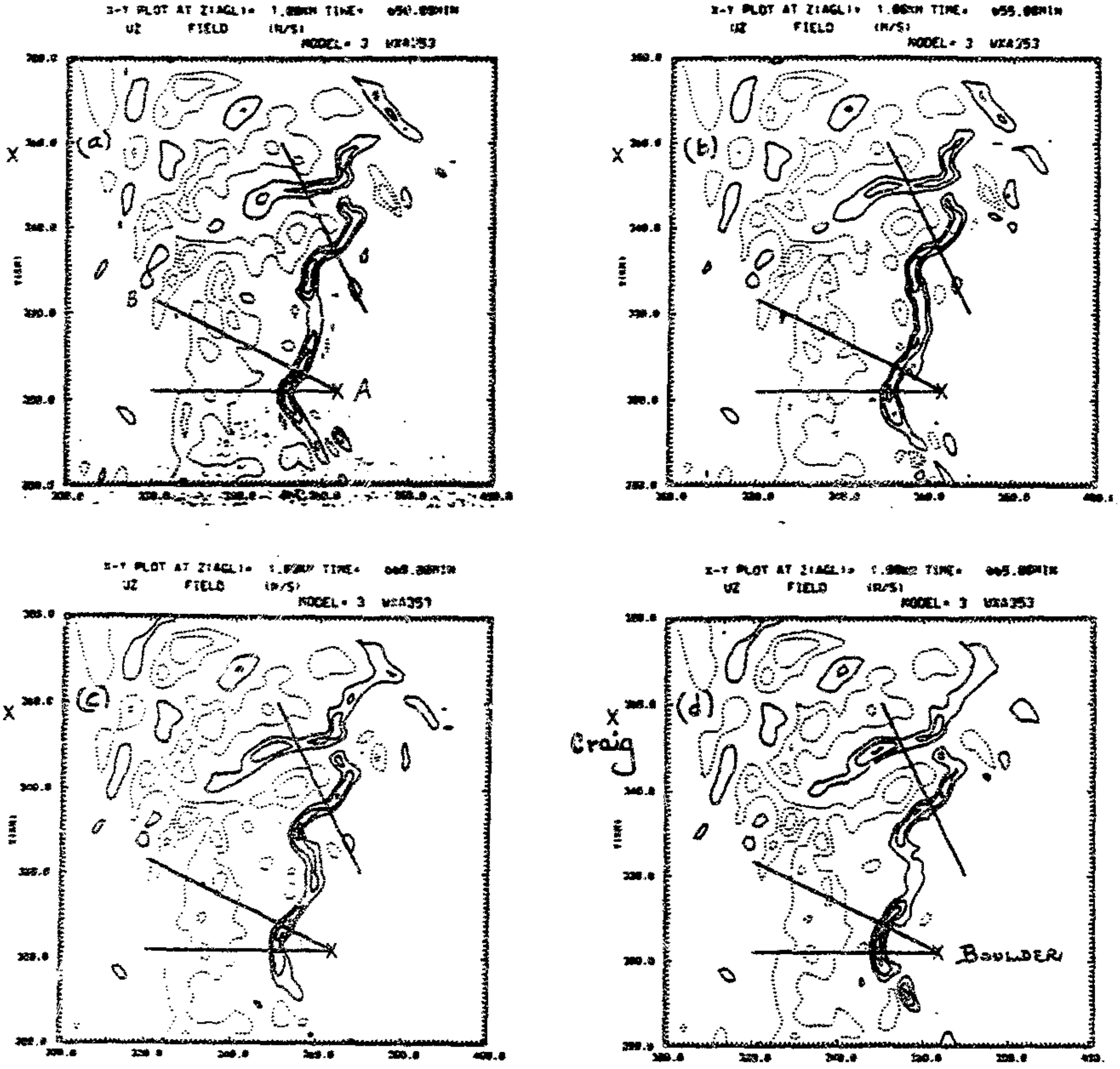


Fig. 2 Horizontal cross sections of w at 1 km Above Ground Level (AGL) over the Boulder region high-resolution domain. Four times are shown and are indicated on plots. The contour interval for w is 5 m/s where positive values are shown with solid and negative values with dashed contours. The crosses mark Boulder and Craig in these plots.

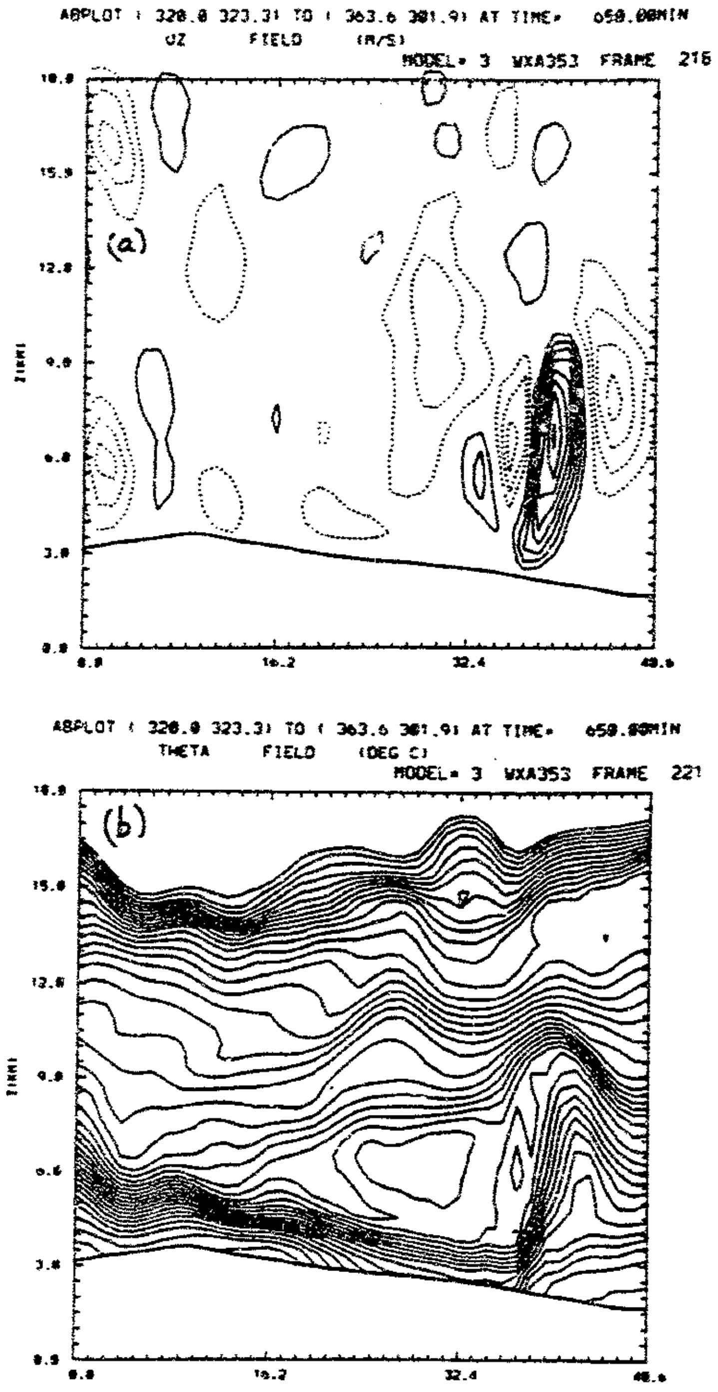


Fig. 3 Vertical cross sections of w and θ along line A-B shown in Fig. 2. The contour interval for w is 5 m/s and for θ is 3 degrees Kelvin. Both plots are for t= 650 minutes.

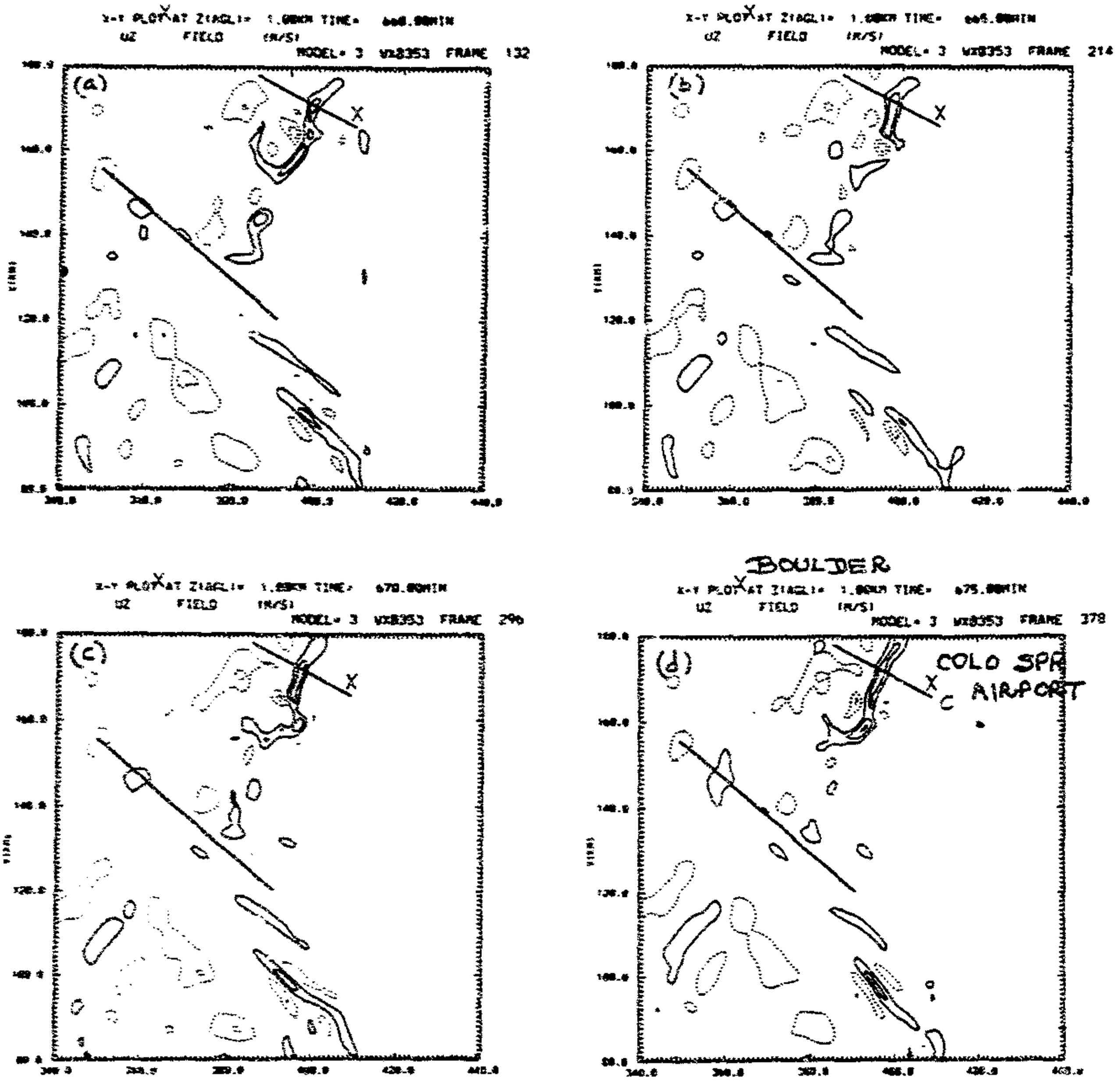


Fig. 4 Horizontal cross sections of w at 1 km Above Ground Level (AGL) over the Colorado Springs region high-resolution domain. Four times are shown and are indicated on plots. The contour interval for w is 5 m/s where positive values are shown with solid and negative values with dashed contours. The crosses mark Boulder (outside the domain) and Colorado Springs airport in these plots.

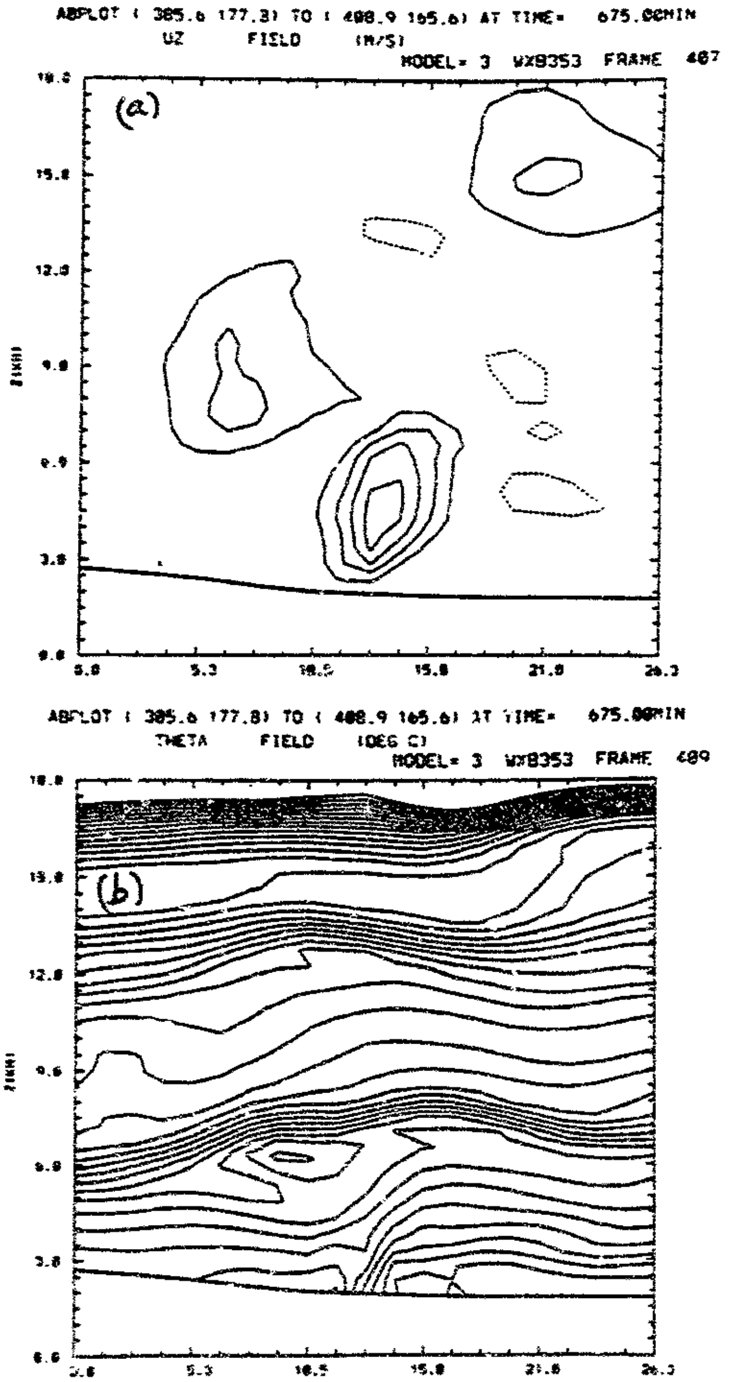


Fig. 5 Vertical cross sections of w and θ along line C-D shown in Fig. 4. The contour interval for w is 5 m/s and for θ is 3 degrees Kelvin. Both plots are for t= 675 minutes.

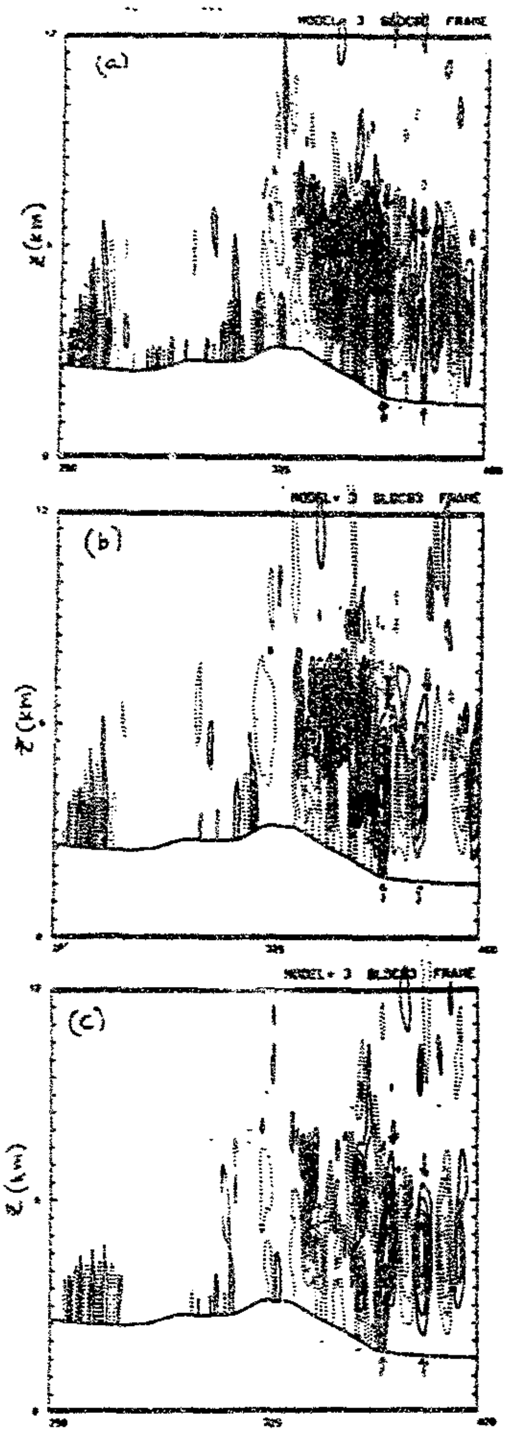


Fig. 6 Vertical velocity patterns from a two–dimensional simulation of the 9 Jan 1989 event. The contour interval is 2 m/s with solid representing updrafts and dashed representing downdrafts. The two updrafts marked with arrows are moving out onto the plains at about 6.5 m/s. The horizontal resolution for this case is .833 km. Maximum horizontal shears are about 10 m/s per km.

APPENDIX F

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATED TO SEVERE WEATHER PHENOMENA

The following are excerpts from literature and correspondence dealing with orographically induced weather phenomena:

From "Aviation Aspects of Mountain Waves" World Meteorological Organization (WMO - No. 68. TP. 26):

- By far the most common and most important seat of turbulence in mountain waves is the area of the rotor clouds. These clouds form in standing eddies under the wave crests at an altitude which is comparable with the height of the mountain that produces the wave. Measurements made in standing eddies downwind from the Montagne de Lure in France (height 1,400 meters above surrounding terrain) have revealed that the strong variations in the wind speed ranging from 10 to 25 meters per second (m/sec) occur inside these eddies and that the vertical speeds can vary from +8 m/sec to -5 m/sec in 2 or 3 seconds. This is equivalent to a vertical acceleration of 2 to 4 G.

- Rotor turbulence is much more intense in waves generated by the larger mountains. Violent sharp-edged gusts exceeding 12 m/sec have been measured in some Sierra waves, and experienced pilots have reported complete loss of control of their aircraft for short periods while flying in the rotor areas.

- The danger of rotor turbulence to aviation is accentuated by the fact that the downdraft in the lee of the rotor and the updraft on the other side of it can drag the aircraft into the rotor cloud.

- The most dangerous situation occurs when lack of moisture prevents rotor cloud formation. In this case, no prior visual warning is given.

- Mountain wave formation requires a marked degree of atmospheric stability in the lower layers.

- Vertical variation of the wind is also important; and wind normal to the mountain ridge and the wind direction is almost constant with height.

- Wave streaming occurs in the lower layers with strong winds that increase with height; in the lower levels stationary vortices form with reversed flow at ground level.

- Rotor streaming occurs when a very strong wind extends to a limited height not to exceed 1.5 times the height of the ridge, and is capped by a layer of appreciably weaker wind. The disturbed part of the air flow is in the form of a system of quasi-stationary vortices rotating in opposite directions.

- Winds need to be within 30 degrees of the direction normal to the mountain ridge.

- The presence of a jet stream with its high wind speeds and strong vertical windshear is an important factor in the occurrence of powerful waves particularly in the lee of large mountains such as the Rockies.

- The turbulence within a system of standing lee-waves is most frequent and most severe in the standing eddies under the wave crests at mountain top level.

From "Atmospheric Turbulence," John C. Houbolt, April 1973, *AIAA Journal:*

- Wind flow over mountains often exhibits four characteristics: turbulence on the immediate lee side; a stratified gravity wave pattern, extending for great distances on the lee side; shear-induced rotors under the crests of the gravity waves; and lenticular like clouds at altitude in the wave crests. The lee side turbulence and turbulence associated with the rotors can be especially severe.

- Generation by shear of severe rotors by a moving cold front is believed to be the cause of the crash of a BAC-111 airplane in Nebraska in August 1966.

From "Synoptic Features of the Mountain Wave at Denver, Colorado," United Air Lines Meteorology Circular No. 41, October 1, 1956:

- Requirements for mountain wave formation: wind flow normal to the range, with a wind speed of 25 knots or more at mountain top level; a wind profile which shows an increase in wind speed with altitude near mountain top level and a strong steady flow at higher levels to the tropopause; an inversion or stable layer somewhere below 600 millibars.

From *Aerospace Safety*, April 1964, "B-52 Incident at Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Colorado":

- We elected, since we were going to overfly the low level course at this intermediate altitude, to run through the 350 knot condition at 14,000 feet altitude. From this relatively smooth air, we hit what I would term near catastrophic turbulence. The encounter was very sudden and lasted about 10 seconds. During the first part of the encounter, the airplane appeared to be stable in that it wasn't moving in roll nor particularly in yaw, and there wasn't anything on the instruments that would indicate anything more than normal excursions. As the encounter progressed, we received a very sharp-edged blow which was followed by many more. As the first sharp-edged encounter started bleeding off, we developed an almost instantaneous rate of roll at fairly high rate. The roll was to the far left and the nose was swinging up and to the right at a rapid rate. During the second portion of the encounter, the airplane motions actually seemed to be negating my control inputs. I had the rudder to the firewall, the column in my lap, and full wheel, and I wasn't having any luck righting the airplane.

- The aircraft was struck by severe clear air turbulence of mountain wave origin. The winds about the time of the incident were 65 knots out of the west and 27 knots out of the south (resultant vector magnitude 70 knots).

Additional information regarding the above incident:

From Boeing memorandum on January 28, 1964:

- Turbulence in the lee of a peak due to high winds can be expected to cause some sharp-edged gusts which may excite structural modes.

- The airplane is believed to have flown through an area containing the combined effects of a rotor associated with a mountain wave and lateral shear due to airflow around a large peak.

- The gust initially built up from the right to a maximum of about 45 feet per second (TAS) [true airspeed], then reversed to a maximum of 36 feet per second (TAS) from the left, before swinging to a straight downdraft of 85 feet per second (TAS). Next, there was a build-up to a maximum of about 147 feet per second (TAS) from the left, followed by a return to 31 feet per second (TAS).

- This pattern of variation of gust velocity and intensity is believed to be consistent with the probable occurrence of mountain waves in the area. Its character is essentially that which is associated with the rotor or roll cloud, which stands in the lee of a ridge at approximately the same altitude.

From "Turbulent Kinetic Energy Budgets Over Mountainous Terrain," Theodore S. Karcostas and John D. Marwitz, *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, February 1980:

- Airflow around Elk Mountain in Wyoming. The streamlines diverge on the windward side of the mountain and converge behind it, causing the air to flow up the lee slope. A flow separation occurred due to a contribution of factors, including the adverse pressure gradient, the friction and the shape of the mountain. A reverse eddy-type flow occupied the space between the separated streamlines and the mountain. The separated area was characterized by generally high mixing rates, lower wind speed and regions of systematic reverse flow. This reversal was accompanied by the formation of a large semipermanent eddy. The wind speed increased along either side of the mountain. Due to the flow separation, two high speed jets of 18 meters per second were present on each side of the mountain.

- A rather interesting phenomenon was observed downwind of Elk. A buoyant eddy of less than 1 kilometer in size was detected by aircraft.

From "Mesoscale Meteorology and Forecasting," American Meteorological Society, 1986:

- Strong mountain waves are likely to develop when mountain barrier has a steep lee slope; upstream temperature profile exhibits an inversion or a layer of strong stability near mountain top height with weaker stability at higher levels.

- The strongest Colorado Chinooks occur during wave events when there is a large region of high pressure upstream of the mountains to the west, and a rapidly developing lee-side trough or low pressure center in the high plains to the east or northeast.

From "Mesoscale Atmospheric Circulations," B.W. Atkinson, 1981:

- Beneath a well-established mountain wave lay a rotor in which the air at the base generally moves toward the mountain front. This is now a well-established phenomenon of lee-wave situations, particularly when the latter are well developed. Owing to the large vertical shear in the rotor, the characteristic roll cloud which often forms has the appearance of rotating about a horizontal axis. The low level winds beneath rotors are much lighter than elsewhere, but violent turbulence frequently occurs in the vicinity of rotor clouds.

From "A Review of the Evidence for Strong, Small-Scale Vortical Flows During Downslope Windstorms," A.J. Bedard, Jr.,1990:

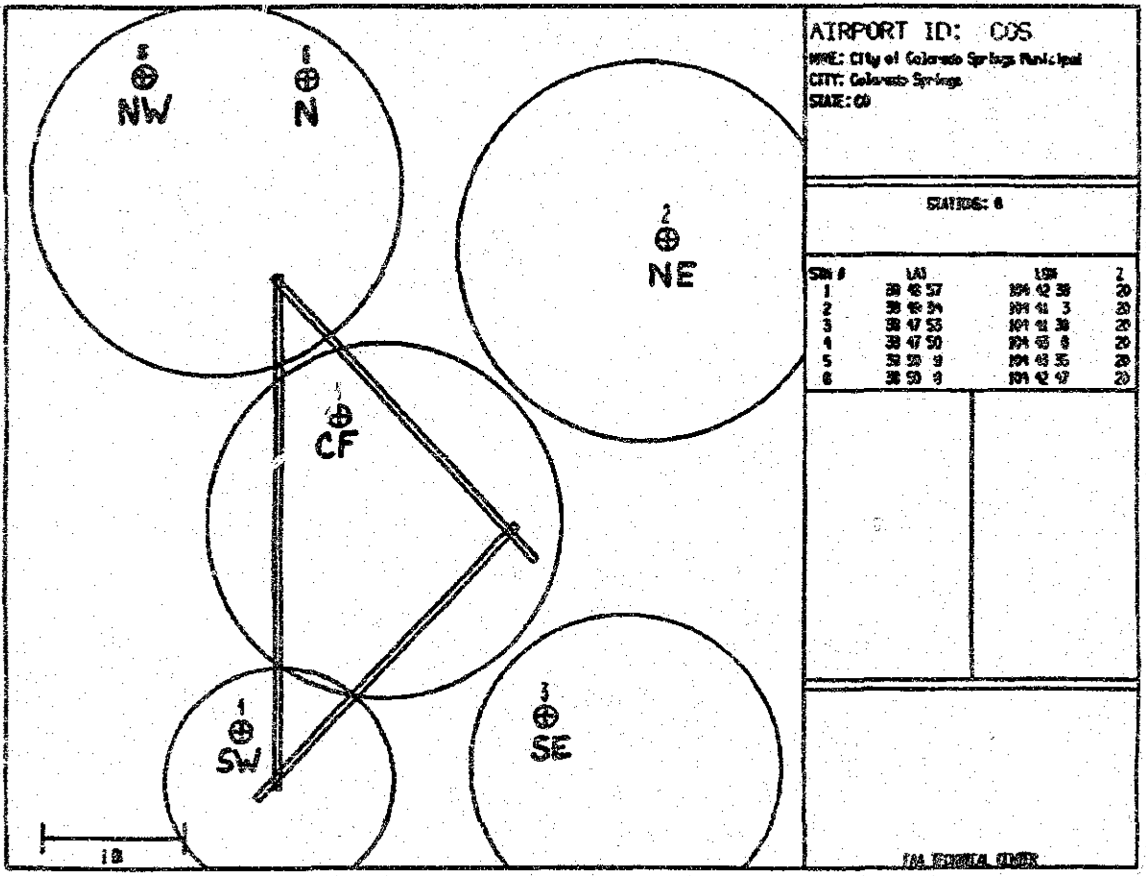
- Paper presents evidence for the existence of vortical flows and other small-scale features associated with downslope windstorms.
- Some of these obstacle-induced circulations appear directly related to mountain lee waves producing near-surface effects. Hallet (1969) described an observation of a rotor-induced dust devil, and Bergen (1976) reviewed evidence for the occurrence of "mountainadoes" as a significant source of damage in the Boulder, Colorado, region.
- One interpretation of these observations of damage is that a concentrated jet of air approached the surface. If it is associated with a lee wave segment interacting with an upstream obstacle, or gap between obstacles, such a jet could have strong vertical axis vorticity on its periphery.
- From the tree damage pattern, a radius of 30 meters seems reasonable for an eddy core size. For a mean wind speed of 30 meters per second, a maximum tangential speed of the eddy of greater than 75 meters per second is obtained.

From "Front Range Windstorms Revisited," Edward J. Zipser and Alfred J. Bedard, Jr., *Weatherwise*, April 1982:

- The sporadic high wind events at Boulder took place in a limited easterly flow region, in a pattern aloft that could be attributed to a rather large rotor at low levels.

APPENDIX G

LLWAS SENSORS AND PLOTS OF DATA



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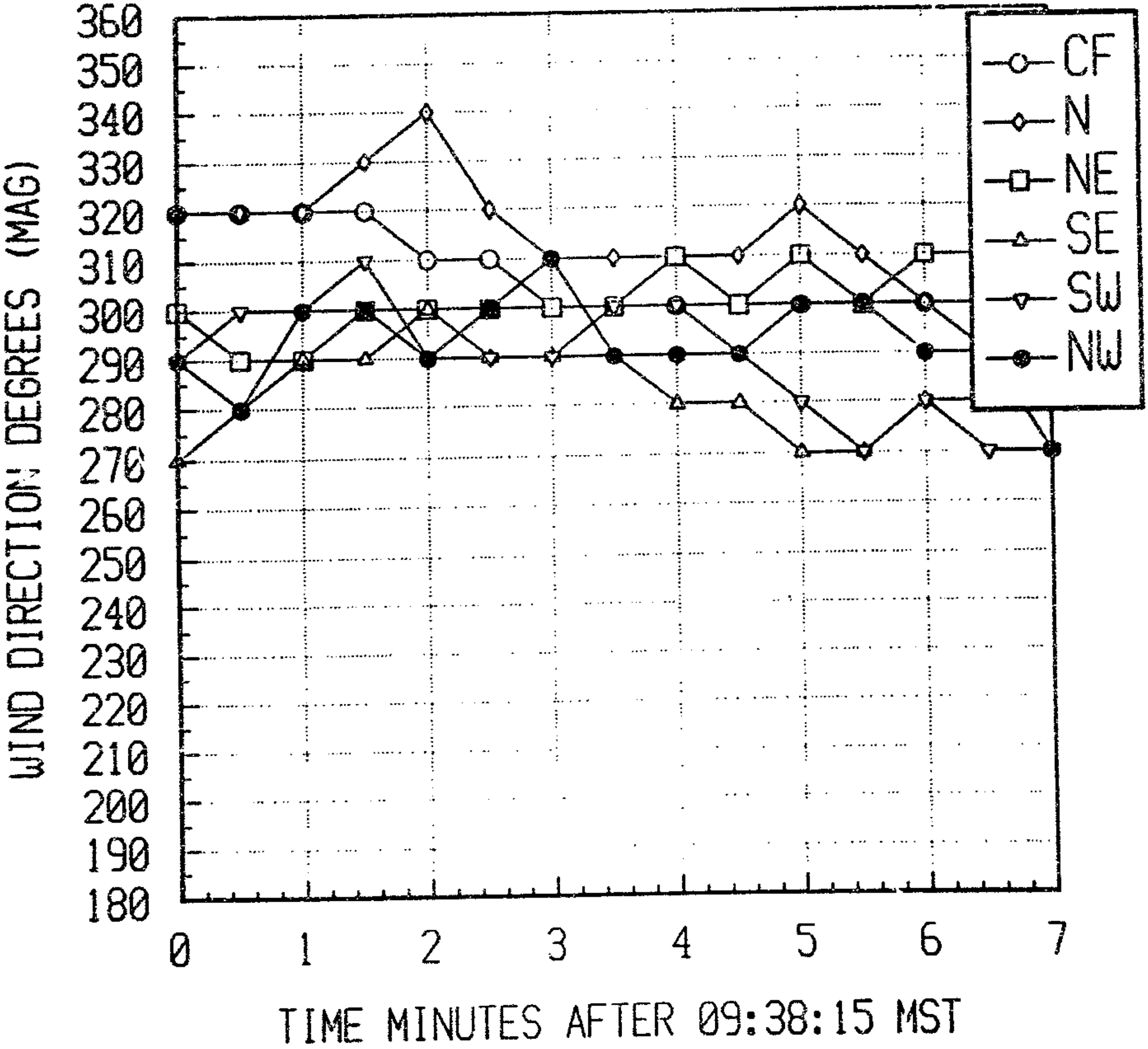
NAME: City of Colorado Springs Municipal
CITY: Colorado Springs
STATE: CO

STATIONS: 6

STN #	LAT	LON	Z
1	38 48 57	104 42 38	20
2	38 49 34	104 41 3	20
3	38 47 53	104 41 38	20
4	38 47 50	104 43 8	20
5	38 50 9	104 43 35	20
6	38 50 9	104 42 47	20

FAA TECHNICAL CENTER


WIND DIRECTION DEGREES (MAG)
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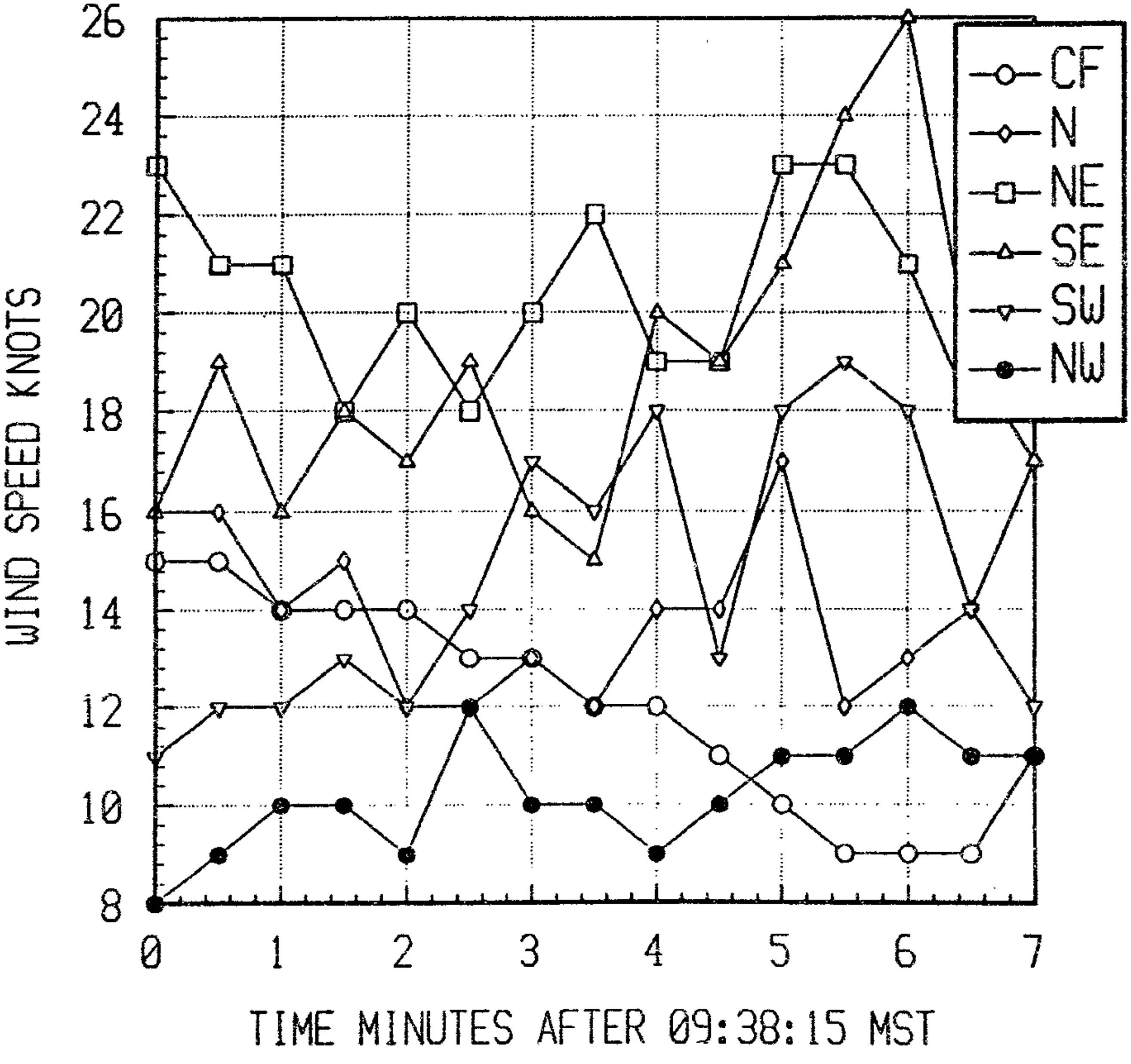
340
330
320
310
300
290
280
270
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
TIME MINUTES AFTER 09:38:15 MST
CF
N
NE
SE
SW
NW


26
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
WIND SPEED KNOTS
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
TIME MINUTES AFTER 09:38:15 MST
CF
N
NE
SE
SW
NW