complete power failure occurs during normal cruise.

§ 29.85 Balked landing: Category A.

For Category A rotorcraft, the balked landing path with the critical engine inoperative must be established so that—

(a) The transition from each stage of the maneuver to the next stage can be made smoothly and safely;

(b) From the LDP on the approach path selected by the applicant, a safe climbout can be made at speeds allowing compliance with the climb requirements of §29.67(a)(1) and (2); and

(c) The rotorcraft does not descend below 15 feet above the landing surface. For elevated heliport operations, descent may be below the level of the landing surface provided the deck edge clearance of §29.60 is maintained and the descent (loss of height) below the landing surface is determined.

§ 29.87 Height-velocity envelope.

(a) If there is any combination of height and forward velocity (including hover) under which a safe landing cannot be made after failure of the critical engine and with the remaining engines (where applicable) operating within approved limits, a height-velocity envelope must be established for—

(1) All combinations of pressure altitude and ambient temperature for which takeoff and landing are approved; and

(2) Weight from the maximum weight (at sea level) to the highest weight approved for takeoff and landing at each altitude. For helicopters, this weight need not exceed the highest weight allowing hovering out-of-ground effect at each altitude.

(b) For single-engine or multiengine rotorcraft that do not meet the Category A engine isolation requirements, the height-velocity envelope for complete power failure must be established.