If we should ever decide to eliminate half, of the maximum landing site truncation error, or modify landing site computations for any other reason, here are a couple approaches:

- During the ignition algorithm, store a permanent landing site vector in platform coordinates and an associated time tag.

 Each pass in the braking and approach phases update the current landing site from the permanent vector. In//4/// Ø/II//In//6/II and only if non-zero there is either a landing site redesignation or a/noun69, or perhaps once every 100 seconds to avoid an excessive rotation from the permanent vector, then the permanent vector should be updated and replaced along with its associated time tag.

 This approach will actually eliminate practically all 6f the truncation error but requires 8 additional erasables and a substantial rework of the coding.
- 2. Switch the order of the three 1/2 LAND updates to
 - A. Noun69. At this time, /LAND/ is computed so as to be available later.
 - B. Redesignations. The redesignations should be skipped, saving 100 ms, if no redesignations have been made. This is a reversal of my previous opinion, and is a reflection of the recognition that there the servicer duration is so variable as to be statistical, and anything which shortens it statistically helfs. It is not necessary to design for possible the longest/servicer cycle, servicer can get behind and later catch up. In the redesignations, there is no point in correcting the redesignated site for lunar radius as this will always be done in the succeeding update for lunar rotation. I.e., the coding

VAD UNIT
R
VXSC VSL1
/LAND/
STORE LANDTEMP

should be shortened to

VAD

STORE LANDTEMB .

> BVSU RTB LAND NORMUNIT

VXSC VSL1 /LAND/

STODL LANDTEMP

should be changed to

BVSU UNIT
LAND
PDDL SL1
/LAND/
VXSC STADR
STODL LANDTEMP

error uses no additional words.

Note that in addition to cutting the truncation error in half, the NORMUNIT is replaced by UNIT. This is because the relative to the rector being unitized is always long enough so that NORMUNIT does exactly the same operation as UNIT does, except it spends a little more time. Note that with this improvement, halving the truncation