

Demo_10_reading_BSets_3Sets_FINAL

Hello and welcome to the reading Bsets and 3sets in the status database demonstration; my name is Lydia Ferguson. I am a land and resources information systems applications specialist at the Idaho state office. I started with the Bureau in 1989 and have been involved in the data collection and quality control of the automated land records project since then.

This lesson will describe how to read Bsets and 3sets in the status database. Legal descriptions are entered into the legal land description database, the case recordation database, and status database in the LR2000 relational database management system. The way they are encoded depends on the type of parcel that is being described. It is very important that we understand how to correctly read the descriptions as they are coded very differently in the different databases. Now that you know why reading the legal description correctly is very important, let's take a look at the purpose of our demonstration.

The purpose of our demonstration is to show you how to determine the aliquot part subdivision for a Bset or 3set legal description of a parcel in the status database. In this demonstration we will cover: the difference between Blands, Bpairs and Bsets or 3sets in the status database, running an LLD summary report to determine how the legal description should be coded in status, finding the appropriate parcel on the corresponding master title plat, and determining the aliquot part subdivision for the Bset or 3set. Now that you know what we will be covering, let's begin.

The first way we use survey type B is called a B-land. In status and LLD, survey type B is used to describe a minor aliquot parcel which is irregular in nature and is not an exact subdivision of the aliquot. It is also called a residual aliquot. It is used when a parcel is less than 40 acres and has not been given a lot number or surveyed in any other manner. In case recordation, it is used to define the location of a parcel smaller than 40 acres, both regular and irregular in nature.

The second way we use survey type B is called a B-pair. It is used to indicate a boundary split with an aliquot that equals 40 acres such as a county or BLM district or field office boundary. B-pairs must always add up to 40 acres. The third way we use survey type B is called a B-set. The B-set is used to describe parcels less than 40 acres that are exact subdivisions of the aliquot; for example, the north half of the northeast of the northeast. There are no such land descriptions in LLD. It is intended to be matched against survey type A or B in LLD. The Bset is only used when the nominal location in question is described as a survey type A or B in LLD. If the nominal location in LLD is described as a lot, or any other special type survey such as M, H, P etc., then survey type 3 is to be used. This is known as a 3set. Bsets and 3sets are read from the bottom up. This one is the north half of the northeast of the northeast.

Now we will demonstrate how to run an LLD summary report. This report will show you how your parcel has been coded in the LLD database. Remember, the LLD database is an abstract of the official cadastral survey. First, we will open

internet explorer and navigate to lr2000.blm.gov; then we will click on reports and we will scroll down to the LLD section. You will see two LLD summary reports; one has the word live at the end. Whenever you see the word “live” on any of the LR2000 reports, that means that the data comes from the live transaction processing database. The same report without the word live on the end gets its data from the reports database. The reports database is a read-only duplicate of the transaction database that is updated with new and modified records in a batch process that runs overnight called an incremental save. So, remember that the data in this database is current as of yesterday. If you need to see something that was input today, then you will need to use the LLD summary report live version. We will click on LLD summary report.

For this report, we’re going to select the admin state and MTRS, the meridian, township, range and section and then click on select criteria. We will set the admin state to Idaho and the MTRS to meridian 08 township 18 north 26 east and section 1. We’ll click the button to add to MTR list and run report and click OK to accept the criteria you have selected. The LLD summary report will open, showing the cadastral survey legal descriptions for section 1. As you can see, it is what we call a standard township. Lots 1 – 4 are across the top of the section and the rest of the section is coded as aliquot parts consisting of 40 acres each.

I will now show how to find your parcel in the master title plat and check the status of the parcel. Use the link on this page to open the file for 18 north 26

east. Zoom in to enlarge section 1. You will see that the parcel is in the western part of section 1 and has a patent weight line around it and it is labeled with the patent number and the D/C indicates that ditches and canals were reserved to the United States. Using this symbology, we can see that the land status of the parcel is private in Lemhi County within the Idaho Falls District and that it is surrounded by the Salmon National Forest. Comparing the LLD summary report with the master title plat shows us what we need to know to decide how to code the Bsets and or 3sets in the status database.

You can see that the parcel occupies the west half of the southwest of the northwest quarter, the southwest of the southwest of the northwest of the northwest quarter and the northwest of the northwest of the northwest of the southwest quarter. So, the portion in the southwest of the northwest and the portion in the northwest of the southwest would be coded as Bsets because they are within aliquot parts in LLD and the MTP. The portion in the northwest – northwest would be coded as a 3set because the northwest of the northwest is actually lot 4 in LLD and the MTP. If we look at the serial page, we will see that the legal description looks like this. Remember Bsets and 3sets are read from the bottom up.

Now let's review. The purpose of our presentation was to demonstrate how to determine the aliquot part subdivision for a Bset or 3set legal description of a parcel in the status database. In this demonstration we covered the difference

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between B-lands, B-pairs and B-sets or 3-sets in the status database. We also covered running an LLD summary report to determine how the legal description should be coded in status and finding the appropriate parcel on the corresponding master title plat and finally determining the aliquot part subdivision for the Bset or 3set.

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