For natural numbers $m$ and $n$, an $n \times n$ chessboard is called $m$-deficient if $m$ divides $n^2 - 1$. A chessboard is called mutilated if a single square is removed from the board. We analyze tiling $m$-deficient mutilated chessboards with $m$-polyominoes where an $m$-polyomino is a geometric figure with $m$ congruent squares placed edge to edge. An $m$-polyomino arranged such that $m - 1$ squares are placed in a straight line with the last square perpendicular to a square on the end, making an L-shape, is called an $L$-polyomino of order $m$. As long as $n \geq 2$ and $n \neq 5$, every 3-deficient mutilated chessboard can be tiled with L-trominoes. We also discuss our recent work with tiling $m$-deficient mutilated chessboards with L-polyominoes of order $m$ and with general $m$-polyominoes. (Received September 13, 2013)