Abatements vs. Credits

Legislation enacted in 2007 established comprehensive tax relief for disaster-affected and destroyed property under Minnesota Statutes, sections 273.1231 through 273.1235. These provisions formalize the distinctions between tax abatements and tax credits and provide more generous relief for properties located in a disaster or emergency area as approved by the Executive Council. There are now three types of property tax relief for damaged or destroyed properties:

**Homestead Disaster Credits** (273.1234) – these credits are for taxes payable **in the year following the year of the disaster**. For example, if a large-scale disaster occurs in 2011, and the property is declared to be a disaster or emergency area and the local jurisdiction makes a successful application to the Executive Council, residential and agricultural homestead properties would qualify for a Homestead Disaster Credit which would be shown on the 2012 tax statement. The amounts abated will be reimbursed by the state to the local taxing jurisdictions.

**Local-Option Disaster Abatements** (273.1233) – these abatements, for both homestead and non-homestead property, are for taxes payable **in the year of the disaster** or destruction so long as the structure has been at least 50% destroyed (as determined by the county assessor). If a disaster occurs during 2011, a property may be eligible for an abatement of taxes payable in 2011 if all other requirements are met. Property owners must make application to the county and this abatement must be approved by the county board. These types of abatements may be granted for both large-scale disasters and for isolated incidents; however, amounts abated may only be reimbursed by the state to the local taxing jurisdictions if the property is in a disaster area approved by the Executive Council.

**Local-Option Disaster Credits** (273.1235) – these credits are for taxes payable **in the year following the year of the disaster** or destruction and only apply to property which did not receive a Homestead Disaster Credit. Again, the structure must be at least 50% destroyed (as determined by the county assessor). For example, if a disaster occurs during 2011, a property may be eligible for a credit of taxes payable in 2012 if all other requirements are met. Property owner must make application to the county and this credit must be approved by the county board. These types of credits may be granted for both large-scale disasters and for isolated incidents; however, amounts credits granted may only be reimbursed by the state to the local taxing jurisdictions if the property is in a disaster area approved by the Executive Council. These credits are not a cash refund to the taxpayer; they are shown on the following year’s tax statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Located IN a Disaster or Emergency Area</th>
<th>Property NOT Located in a Disaster or Emergency Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Is this credit prorated?</strong></td>
<td>Homestead Disaster Credits, Local-Option Abatements, and Local-Option Disaster Credits are <strong>not prorated</strong> by the number of months the structure is unusable. Destroyed or damaged properties receive a credit or abatement for a full year of the tax difference between the Jan. 2 value and reassessed value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Is this credit reimbursed?</strong></td>
<td>Homestead Disaster Credits, along with Local-Option Abatements and Local-Option Credits granted by the county board are <strong>reimbursed</strong> by the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of administering the disaster-related credits and abatements, the county assessor must reassess all damaged property in a disaster or emergency area. The Commissioner of Revenue reassesses all damaged or destroyed property that is state-assessed. The reassessed value must be reported as soon as practical to the county auditor.

Rev. 11/2018
Final Steps in the Disaster Response Process
Once the initial damage assessment is completed and a disaster or emergency has been properly declared, the final step in the disaster reassessment process is the application to the Executive Council. The application to the Executive Council is essential for state reimbursement of disaster credits and abatements.

Remember, a “disaster or emergency area” means a geographic area for which:
1. The President of the United States, the US Secretary of Agriculture, or the Administrator of the Small Business Administration has determined that a disaster exists pursuant to federal law, or a local emergency has been declared pursuant to section 12.29; and
2. An application has been made by the local unit of government to the State of Minnesota requesting property tax relief; and
3. That application has been approved by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council must not approve an application to declare a disaster or emergency area unless a completed disaster survey is included with the application. In addition, within the boundaries of the applicant:
1. The average damage for the buildings that were damaged must be at least $5,000; and
2. At least 25 taxable buildings were damaged or the total dollar amount of damage to all taxable buildings equals or exceeds 1 percent of the total taxable market value of buildings for the applicant as reported to the Commissioner of Revenue on PRISM submission 2 - Adjusted Assessment for the year prior to the year of the damage.

Following the reassessment of the disaster area, the local government must develop a damage assessment report to be submitted as part of the application to the Executive Council. The County’s Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating the effort to obtain the information needed for this report. Assessors will likely be asked to assist. The report must include the following information:
- Property identification (property identification number and/or name and property address);
- Pre-disaster value of the property; and
- Estimated dollar value of the damage to the property.

In addition, the following summary information must be included:
- Total number of homes damaged but not destroyed;
- Total number of homes destroyed; and
- Total dollar value of damage.

The final application to the Executive Council should include the following:
- Summary letter of application;
- A spreadsheet showing each homestead property’s classification (residential or agricultural), the estimated market value (EMV) of the house and garage (pre-disaster), the EMV of the building (post-disaster), and the loss in building value due to the disaster. A sample spreadsheet is included in the “Disaster Relief Forms and Templates” folder. Additional rows may be inserted as needed.
• A spreadsheet showing each non-homestead property’s classification, EMV (both pre- and post-disaster and the lost in building value due to the disaster.
• Copies of any resolutions passed by local jurisdictions pertaining to the disaster (see examples provided in the “Disaster Relief Forms and Templates” folder).

Completed applications for the Executive Council should be sent to both:

Office of the Governor
130 State Capitol
75 Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. St.
Paul, MN  55155
www.governor.state.mn.us

MN Department of Revenue
Property Tax Division
AND
600 North Robert St., MS 3340 St.
Paul, MN  55146-3340
www.taxes.state.mn.us

Frequently Asked Questions

1. The law requires an average dollar amount of $5,000 or more for damages in order for the Executive Council to approve an application for state reimbursement of credits or abatements. What “value” is being referred to – market value or insurance value?

   Answer: It is referring to loss in market value as determined by the assessor. Insurance value typically reflects the cost of replacing an item or component of a structure with another item of comparable utility. As such, insurance value can vary widely from the loss in market value.

2. What is meant by “geographic boundary?” Is it the boundary of the taxing jurisdiction, or a boundary developed to reflect the area of the disaster, or something else?

   Answer: The geographic boundary refers to the boundaries of the jurisdiction making application for state aid. This may be a county, township, city, portion of a city, etc.

3. The statute mentions a “homestead dwelling.” Does this mean only the house should be evaluated for damage? What about the garage?

   Answer: For the purpose of administering this particular emergency relief, we are considering the “dwelling” to include the house and garage, whether attached or detached. Of course the land value would remain unchanged.
Reassessment Records
Once all of the data from the reassessment is collected, assessors must begin the process of determining the loss in value for each property in order to develop the application for disaster aid to the Executive Council.

The following forms that must be included in the application to the Executive Council are provided in the “Disaster Relief Forms and Templates” folder. They include SAMPLES of the following documents for you to use:

✓ Cover letter - This will serve as a letter of introduction to your application and will identify the contents of your application. Include a brief description of the event.

✓ Copy of the resolution declaring a local emergency (if used) – If a local emergency was declared in your area (it is possible that there may be more than one local emergency if more than one local jurisdiction in the county was affected), include copies of the resolutions issued by the local jurisdiction(s). These will be provided by local emergency managers.

✓ Copy of the resolution requesting the Governor to request that the county be declared a Federal disaster area – This is your county board’s formal request that the state begin the process of requesting federal assistance on the county’s behalf.

✓ Copy of the resolution requesting homestead disaster credit reimbursement – This is your county’s formal request to be reimbursed by the state for homestead credits which will be made to homesteaded properties damaged or destroyed in the disaster.

✓ Homestead property reassessment damage summary – This will summarize the number of damaged and destroyed homestead properties for the Executive Council.

✓ Homestead property damage assessment report (spreadsheet) – We developed this spreadsheet to help you summarize the damage to homesteaded property in your county. It may be used for both residential and agricultural property. Aid is also available for both dwellings and outbuildings, but these should be identified separately on the spreadsheet because the outbuildings are technically handled via an abatement or credit and they only qualify if they are over 50% damaged or destroyed. They must also be reported separately on the PRISM submissions.

✓ Non-homestead property damage assessment report (spreadsheet) – We developed this spreadsheet to help you summarize the damage to non-homesteaded property in your county. This includes property in any other classification. These properties can only qualify for abatements and credits if the structures are over 50% damaged or destroyed (according to the assessor’s damage estimates). This will allow you to easily determine which properties should receive applications for both disaster abatements and credits.

In theory, all properties must make application to the county for both abatements and credits. While this is reasonable for the occasional disaster that only affects a single property, or for the typical non-homestead property (e.g. commercial office building, manufacturing facility, apartment building, etc.), it may not be the most efficient administrative practice to require a farmer who has just lost an entire farm to file an application for a disaster abatement on all of the buildings and an application for a disaster credit on only the outbuildings when the house and garage will automatically receive the Homestead Disaster Credit for taxes payable the following year. As such, the spreadsheet has been designed to make it easy for the assessor to identify which portions of properties (generally, this will be the outbuildings of agricultural homestead properties) will be eligible for disaster credits the following year. This way, the assessor can sort the spreadsheet, easily extract the data, summarize and report the values and numbers of properties accordingly.
Homestead Disaster Credits

Once the application for state aid is approved by the Executive Council, the county may begin the process of calculating Homestead Disaster Credits. Homestead Disaster Credits are granted on the tax statements for the year following the year of the disaster. The underlying assumption of this credit is that a property tax bill is normally based on the home having the same market value for an entire year (that which was established as of January 2 the previous year). However, if the structure loses a portion of its value due to damage by a disaster at some point during the assessment year, the Homestead Disaster Credit allows counties to recognize the property’s loss in market value due to the damage.

Sample timeline:

1/2/2019 Assessor estimates the 2019 estimated market value for taxes payable in 2020
9/23/2019 Disaster occurs, assessor reassesses property to estimate new value as damaged
By 3/31/2020 2020 tax statement is issued showing Homestead Disaster Credit for loss in value due to disaster
4/1/2020 2020 PRISM submission 3- Final Assessment and Taxation is submitted to the Department of Revenue showing all Homestead Disaster Credits

As shown in the above timeline, the amount of the credit will be listed on the property tax statement in the year following the year of the disaster. The credits are also reported on an aggregate basis on the PRISM submission 3 Final Assessment and Taxation for that year. The department will then reimburse the local jurisdictions for the amount of revenue lost based on the amounts reported on the PRISM submission.

Taxpayers do not need to apply for the Homestead Disaster Credit and there is no maximum credit amount but the credit does not apply to any land value. The land remains taxed at full value.

Reimbursement

State reimbursement of Homestead Disaster Credits is dependent upon the numbers reported on the Final Assessment and Taxation which is due each year on April 1. These credits amounts will be shown on individual tax statements in the year following the disaster as well as the Abstract of Tax List in the year following the disaster.

Each year the department issues instructions to auditors and treasurers regarding the proper preparation of the Final Assessment and Taxation. Ordinarily, Homestead Disaster Credits are reported in fields 340-370. The vast majority of jurisdictions will not have any value reported in these fields. Only those communities with homestead properties that qualify for disaster credit as a result of an officially declared disaster will have values in these fields. Local-option credits must be reported separately.
Examples
The Disaster Credit Calculation Examples located in the “Disaster Relief Forms and Templates” folder provide sample calculations for an agricultural homestead and a residential homestead for clarification purposes. The basic formula for calculating the total tax is below. The calculation for the credit must be performed on both the January 2 value and the reassessed value to determine the applicable credit.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Taxable Market Value} & \times \text{Classification Rate} = \text{Net Tax Capacity (NTC)} \\
\text{NTC} & \times \text{Local Tax Rate} = \text{Base Tax (before credits)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Base Tax (before credits)} & - \text{Homestead Credits} + \text{State General Tax (if applicable)} + \text{Referendum Amounts} = \text{Total Tax Amount}
\end{align*}
\]
Local-Option Abatements

Local-option abatements are available for both homestead and non-homestead property and are granted at the county’s discretion. A county board may grant an abatement for taxes payable in the year of the destruction if:

- A property owner submits an application which is approved by BOTH the county assessor and the county board as soon as practical after the damage has occurred; and
- The county assessor determines that 50% or more of a structure has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed, or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the property owner.

If the property is located in a disaster or emergency area: the cost of the abatements will be reimbursed by the state to the local jurisdictions; and the calculation is more generous in that the property owner will receive an abatement for a full year’s tax on the loss in market value due to the damage.

If the property is NOT located in a disaster or emergency area: the costs of the abatements are not reimbursed by the state (but local jurisdictions may levy for any unreimbursed tax dollars lost as a result of the reductions), and the calculation is prorated by the number of full months the structure is unusable or uninhabitable. In such cases, application must be postponed until after the structure is made usable or habitable so that the assessor is able to calculate the number of full months the property is deemed unusable. Once the end of the year of the disaster arrives, the abatement can then be processed as the abatement only provides relief for taxes paid in the year of the damage.

Reimbursement

State reimbursement of local-option abatements which have been granted to properties located in a declared disaster area must be reported to the Department of Revenue via form LODA-1 in order to receive reimbursement. These forms are due by November 1 of the year in which the disaster occurs. A sample of this form is in the “Disaster Relief Forms and Templates” folder.

Remember, only local-option abatements granted to properties in declared disaster areas, whose jurisdictions’ applications have received approval from the Executive Council, are eligible for state reimbursement. Local-option disaster abatements which are granted to properties for smaller-scale or isolated disasters are not eligible for state reimbursement. However, local jurisdictions may levy for any unreimbursed tax dollars lost due to such abatements outside of any levy limits pursuant to section 273.1233, subdivision 3.

Local-Option Disaster Credits

Local-option disaster credits are available for both non-homestead property and for any homestead property which does not qualify for a Homestead Disaster Credit (meaning homestead property not located in an approved disaster area). A county board may grant a local-option credit for taxes payable in the year following the damage or destruction if:

- The owner submits an application to the assessor and the county board by the end of the year in which the disaster occurred; and
• The assessor determines that 50% or more of a structure has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed, or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the property owner.

If the property is located in a disaster or emergency area: the cost of the credits will be reimbursed by the state to the local jurisdictions, and the calculation is more generous in that the property owner will receive a credit for a full year’s tax on the loss in market value due to the damage.

If the property is NOT located in a disaster or emergency area: the costs of the abatements are not reimbursed by the state, and the calculation is prorated by the number of months the structure is unusable or uninhabitable.

Please see the sample calculations located in the “Disaster Relief Forms and Templates” folder for clarification purposes.

Reimbursement
State reimbursement of Local-Option Disaster Credits is also dependent upon the numbers reported on PRISM submission 3 which is due each year on April 1. These credits amounts will be shown on individual tax statements in the year following the disaster as well as the Final Assessment and Taxation in the year following the disaster.

Each year the department issues instructions to auditors and treasurers regarding the proper preparation of PRISM submission 3. Ordinarily, Local-Option Disaster Credits are reported in fields 372-385. The vast majority of jurisdictions will not have any value reported in these fields. Only those communities which granted local-option disaster credits to properties located in a disaster or emergency area should have values reported here.
Beyond the property tax relief provisions available in Minnesota, there may be other disaster assistance available to jurisdictions and individuals. These fall in three major categories.

**Individual Assistance**
Immediately after the declaration, disaster workers arrive and set up a central field office to coordinate the recovery effort. A toll-free telephone number is published for use by affected residents and business owners in registering for assistance. Disaster Recovery Centers also are opened where disaster victims can meet with program representatives and obtain information about available aid and the recovery process.

Individual disaster assistance generally falls into the following categories:

- **Disaster Housing** may be available for up to 18 months, using local resources, for displaced persons whose residences were heavily damaged or destroyed. Funding also can be provided for housing repairs and replacement of damaged items to make homes habitable.
- **Disaster Grants** may be available to help meet other serious disaster related needs and necessary expenses not covered by insurance and other aid programs. These may include replacement of personal property, and transportation, medical, dental and funeral expenses.
- **Low-Interest Disaster Loans** may be available after a disaster for homeowners and renters from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to cover uninsured property losses. Loans may be for repair or replacement of homes, automobiles, clothing or other damaged personal property. Loans are also available to businesses for property loss and economic injury.
- **Other Disaster Aid Programs** include crisis counseling, disaster-related unemployment assistance, legal aid and assistance with income tax, Social Security and Veteran's benefits. Other state or local help may also be available.
- **Assistance Process** -- After the application is taken, the damaged property is inspected to verify the loss. If approved, an applicant will soon receive a check for rental assistance or a grant. Loan applications require more information and approval may take several weeks after application. The deadline for most individual assistance programs is 60 days following the President's major disaster declaration.

**Public Assistance**
Public Assistance is aid to state or local governments to pay part of the costs of rebuilding a community's damaged infrastructure. Generally, federal public assistance programs pay for 75% of the approved project costs. Public Assistance may include debris removal, emergency protective measures and public services, repair of damaged public property, loans needed by communities for essential government functions and grants for public schools.

**Hazard Mitigation**
Disaster victims and public entities are encouraged to avoid the life and property risks of future disasters. Examples include the elevation or relocation of chronically flood-damaged homes away from flood hazard areas, retrofitting buildings to make them resistant to earthquakes or strong winds, and adoption and enforcement of adequate codes and standards by local, state and federal government. FEMA helps fund damage mitigation measures when repairing disaster-damaged structures and through hazard mitigation.
Local Option Disaster Abatement
(for taxes payable the year in which the destruction occurs)

Was the property homesteaded on the assessment date in the year of the damage? Not applicable.

Was the property located in a county named a disaster or emergency area?
Yes
The county assessor must determine that at least 50% of dwelling or other building has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

No
The county assessor must determine that at least 50% of dwelling or other building has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

What is the minimum damage requirement?
The abatement is equal to the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the Jan 2 assessment of the year of the damage and as computed using the reassessed value.

How is the abatement calculated?
The abatement is equal to the result obtained by multiplying the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the Jan 2 assessment of the year of the damage and as computed using the reassessed value times a fraction (numerator is the number of full months the structure was not usable and denominator is 12).

How is the abatement reimbursed?
The auditor certifies the abatements granted to the commissioner of revenue for reimbursement to each taxing jurisdiction in which the damaged property is located if the damage is due to a disaster or emergency. The state is not reimbursed for its general tax.

No reimbursement is made.

Is the abatement at the discretion of the county?
Yes. The county board MAY grant an abatement for taxes payable in the year in which the damage occurred.

Yes. The county board MAY grant an abatement for taxes payable in the year in which the damage occurred.

What is the application procedure?
The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board as soon as practical after the damage.

The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board as soon as practical after the damage.

Can the local taxing authorities levy in the next year for lost tax dollars outside of any levy or tax rate limit?
Yes. Local taxing districts may levy for any unreimbursed tax dollars lost as a result of granted reductions.

Yes. Local taxing districts may levy for any tax dollars lost as a result of granted reductions.
Homestead Disaster Credit and Local Option Disaster Credit
(for taxes payable the year following the damage)

Was the property homesteaded on the assessment date in the year of the damage?

Yes.  

No.  

Was the property located in a county named a disaster or emergency area?

Yes.  

No.  

Yes.  

No.  

The county assessor must determine that at least 50% of dwelling or other building has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

The county assessor must determine that at least 50% of dwelling or other building has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

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The county assessor must determine that at least 50% of dwelling or other building has been unintentionally or accidentally destroyed or destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

What is the minimum damage requirement?

There is no minimum amount.

The credit is equal to the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the Jan 2 assessment of the year of the damage and as computed using the reassessed value, times a fraction (numerator is the number of full months the structure was not usable and denominator is 12).

The credit is equal to the result obtained by multiplying the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the Jan 2 assessment of the year of the damage and as computed using the reassessed value times a fraction (numerator is the number of full months the structure was not usable and denominator is 12).

The credit is equal to the result obtained by multiplying the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the Jan 2 assessment of the year of the damage and as computed using the reassessed value.

The credit is equal to the result obtained by multiplying the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the Jan 2 assessment of the year of the damage and as computed using the reassessed value.

How is the credit calculated?

The auditor certifies the credits granted to the commissioner of revenue for reimbursement to each taxing jurisdiction in which the damaged property is located. The state is not reimbursed for the state general tax.

No reimbursement is made.

The auditor certifies the credits granted to the commissioner of revenue for reimbursement to each taxing jurisdiction in which the damaged property is located. The state is not reimbursed for the state general tax.

No reimbursement is made.

No reimbursement is made.

No reimbursement is made.

How is the credit reimbursed?

The owner may submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

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The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

Is the credit at the discretion of the county?

No. This credit must be computed and applied to each property.

Yes. The county board MAY grant a credit for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the damage occurred.

Yes. The county board MAY grant a credit for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the damage occurred.

Yes. The county board MAY grant a credit for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the damage occurred.

What is the application procedure?

There is no application procedure. This is automatically done by the county.

The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

The owner must submit a written application to the county assessor and the county board by Dec 31 of the year of the disaster.

Can the local taxing authorities levy in the next year for lost tax dollars outside of any levy or tax rate limit?

No. There are no lost tax dollars because of state reimbursement.

No. There is no provision for this.

No. There are no lost tax dollars because of state reimbursement.

No. There is no provision for this.

Statutory Reference M.S. 273.1234  M.S. 273.1235  M.S. 273.1235  M.S. 273.1235
**What to Do: Now and How**

Use this checklist to help you organize what you need to get done now so that you can effectively and efficiently respond to the disaster. First and foremost, ensure your safety and wellbeing, as well as that of your family and staff. Remember the division is available to help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority (A, B, or C)</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Comments or Notes</th>
<th>Assigned to or Assistance from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finalize data collection from reassessment</td>
<td>Make sure all property records are complete.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter data into spreadsheets separating the homestead property from the non-homestead property</td>
<td>This will help you keep track of local option disaster benefits vs. homestead disaster credits more easily and will also be easier to track for the application to the Executive Council.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assemble all documents for the application to the Executive Council and submit the application as required</td>
<td>All required documents are identified in Disaster Packet 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify taxpayers who may qualify for local option disaster abatements or credits based on your reassessment records</td>
<td>Contact all eligible taxpayers and collect necessary applications.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit completed applications for local option disaster abatements and credits to the county board for approval</td>
<td>Provide any necessary reassessment data requested by the board.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct any follow up and maintain records regarding the reassessment</td>
<td>Answer questions from taxpayers and provide additional information as needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit form LODA-1 by November 1 of the year of the disaster.</td>
<td>This form must be submitted for reimbursement of local option abatements for current year taxes located in a disaster area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calculate all local option and homestead disaster credits to reported on NEXT YEAR’S taxes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>This will be shown on the tax statements for the year following the year of the disaster and also reported on the appropriate PRISM submission.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rev. 11/2018