**Requesting Accommodations**

 Part 3, provides an opportunity for applicants to request accommodations for the naturalization interview. The applicant may attach further information in an addendum or letter if the space provided is not enough.

 Part 3, includes predetermined accommodations for applicants who are deaf or hard of hearing, blind or low-vision. The N-400 Instructions also include examples of accommodations that can be requested, such as at-home interviews for applicants who are unable to travel. Other examples of accommodations that could be requested include:

* Loud translators or written tests for an applicant who is deaf or hard of hearing;
* Allowing an applicant who cannot write to take the exam orally;
* Allowing a family member, guardian, or social worker to be present to act as an interpreter or help the applicant feel more calm and secure;
* Time extensions on the civics test for an applicant with a learning disability;
* Questions which require only a “yes” or “no” answer;
* Allowing a non-verbal applicant to respond to questions by tapping, blinking, or head nodding;
* Prompt, on-time examinations for an applicant whose exam performance might suffer after being forced to wait in the office due to behavioral problems, pain, or fatigue; or
* Questions phrased in simplified language.

There is no definitive list of allowable accommodations. USCIS officers adjudicate requests for accommodations on a case-by-case basis and have been instructed to use “compassion and discretion” in making their determinations. Advocates should not avoid requesting other accommodations.

An applicant may wish to attach a letter of support from a doctor when requesting an accommodation. Such a letter is especially important if the applicant’s disability is not readily apparent, such as a mental illness or learning disability.