

Guidelines for Documenting a Visual Disability

1.) A Qualified Evaluator. A licensed ophthalmologist would be considered qualified to render a medical diagnosis, and make recommendations for appropriate accommodations.

Documentation must meet the following criteria:

- include evaluator's name, title, professional credentials, license and/or certification number,
- be presented on the professional's letterhead, typed, dated, signed, and legible,
- the evaluator may not be a family member.

2.) Current Documentation. Reasonable accommodations are based on the current impact of a disability, so the documentation must describe an individual's current level of functioning and need for accommodations. The currency of documentation is dependent upon the nature of the vision loss. Thus, if the condition that leads to the loss of vision is progressive, we will request documentation that is within the **last two years**. Documentation for nonprogressive visual impairments should be no older than **five years**. However, each request will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

3.) Comprehensive Evaluation. Documentation must be thorough, giving a full picture of the individual, not simply a diagnosis; a diagnosis alone is not a basis for accommodation.

Documentation must include:

- A clear statement of a visual disability with supporting data. Should not include wording such as "seems to indicate" or "suggests."
- A summary of present symptoms, which meet the criteria for diagnosis of a visual disability.
- Medical information relating to the student's needs and the status of the student's vision (static, improving or degrading) expected progression of the condition over time
- its impact on the demands of the academic program and the functional limitations of the visual impairment in an academic environment. *Functional limitations should be determined WITHOUT consideration of mitigating measures (i.e. corrective lenses, etc.).
- Narrative or descriptive text providing both quantitative and qualitative (i.e. visual acuity exam) information about the student's abilities which might be helpful in understanding the student's profile, including the use of corrective lenses and ongoing visual therapy (if appropriate).
- Suggestions of reasonable accommodation(s), which might be appropriate at the post-secondary level, are encouraged. These recommendations should be supported by the diagnosis.

4.) Supporting Documentation. While required, the report of the qualified evaluator is by no means the only documentation we can use to better understand and accommodate the student with a visual disability. Other helpful documents include: results of tests of visual acuity; Certificate of Blindness if applicable (–additional documentation may be necessary) ;records of accommodation on standardized tests such as SAT or ACT, high school 504 plans or IEP's.