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Nueva York nunca dijo quién puede interpretar

Heather Grizzle · October 12, 2026

Nueva York define los servicios de interpretación educativa pero no establece ninguna credencial ni puntaje para los intérpretes. El archivo de Nueva York de NDEDI muestra esta brecha.

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New York's regulations define what an educational interpreter does and never say who may do it. A Capital Region BOCES posting shows what fills that silence.

EN RESUMEN

- New York's special education regulation, 8 NYCRR 200.1(nnn), defines interpreting services by type and sets no credential, assessment score or registry for the person providing them.
- Un anuncio activo de Capital Region BOCES para un Educational Interpreter acepta un diploma de escuela secundaria, cuatro años de experiencia y un curso universitario de ASL. No menciona ninguna certificación.
- Nebraska, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts y Maine establecen cada uno un piso mínimo para intérpretes en su ley o normativa. Nueva York, con 3.644 estudiantes identificados bajo Sordera o Discapacidad Auditiva, no establece ninguno.
- El estado tampoco publica ningún recuento de intérpretes que trabajan en sus escuelas, por lo que ninguna parte externa puede medir la brecha.

New York regulates what an educational interpreter does and says nothing about who may do it. Section 200.1(nnn) of the Commissioner's regulations defines interpreting services as oral transliteration, cued language transliteration, sign language transliteration and interpreting, transcription services such as CART, C-Print and TypeWell, and special interpreting services for students who are deaf-blind. The definition ends there. It names no credential, no assessment score, no registry and no minimum level of skill, and the National Deaf Education Data Index found no Department guidance that supplies one.

La definición que se detiene

The Index's New York state file, version 2.0, audited all 746 education agencies in the state: 685 operating districts, New York City as one unit, 37 BOCES, the eleven state-supported and chapter 1060 schools, the two state-operated schools and four state agencies. Its workforce block asks three questions of every state: what qualification the state requires of a K-12 educational interpreter, how many interpreters work in its schools, and where they are trained. New York answers none of them on the public record. The qualification is recorded as not found, the interpreter workforce as not published, and the preparation programs as a re-run target.

The population this leaves unprotected is not small. The State Education Department's count as of 2 October 2024 identifies 1,008 students under Deafness, 2,636 under Hearing Impairment and 28 under Deaf-Blindness. Not every one of those students uses an interpreter, and the count cannot say how many do. But every one who does is placed with an interpreter whose skill the state has never defined, and only 36 of the 746 agencies the Index read publish any interpreting service or interpreter at all.

Lo que acepta un anuncio de empleo cuando el estado no establece nada

Where the state is silent, each employer writes its own floor, and the floor can sit very low. Capital Region BOCES, read on 12 October 2026, is recruiting a full-time, ten-month Educational Interpreter. The posting accepts any one of three routes: a bachelor's degree in an interpreter education program or a closely related field; an associate's degree in the same plus two years of interpreting experience; or a high school diploma or GED, four years of experience interpreting for deaf and hard of hearing people, and one college-level course in American Sign Language. It lists no certification. It does not mention the Educational Interpreter Performance Assessment, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, or the National Interpreter Certification. The one screening it requires is a fingerprint background check.

None of those three routes measures whether the person can interpret. A degree shows coursework, years show employment, and a single ASL course shows that a course was taken. A district that hires through the third route has met every published requirement in New York while placing in a classroom someone whose interpreting has never been assessed by anyone. This is not a criticism of Capital Region BOCES, which published more than most. The Index found four other BOCES describing their own interpreters (Dutchess, Hamilton-Fulton-Montgomery under Co-Ser 324, Orange-Ulster under Co-Ser 714, and Monroe 1 under the title K-12 Educational Interpreter), and none of them prints a required credential either. The pattern is the state's, not the employer's.

Cómo otros estados establecen un piso mínimo

Each of the states below writes its interpreter floor into law or rule; New York writes none. The five other states were audited in earlier releases of the Index, and each file cites the rule from the state's own code.

Pisos mínimos para intérpretes educativos de K-12 en seis estados del Index

Estado (archivo del Index)	Piso mínimo para intérprete educativo de K-12	Dónde se encuentra
Nebraska (27)	EIPA 4.0; 3.5 con cláusula de derechos adquiridos, 3.0 provisional	Rule 51, 010.06
Michigan (22)	EIPA 4.0 desde el 1 de septiembre de 2016; 3.5 para suplentes	R 393.5026 y 393.5027
Maryland (20)	Licencia de especialidad educativa EIPA 4.0, promulgada en 2023; el cumplimiento se trasladó al 1 de julio de 2027	Ley de licenciamiento de 2023; Cap. 196 de 2026
Massachusetts (21)	Registro mantenido por la Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, EIPA 3.5	Registro de MCDHH, 120 registrados en 2025-26
Maine (19)	Se requiere licencia estatal de intérprete	32 MRSA cap. 22; MUSER
New York (32)	Ninguno encontrado	8 NYCRR 200.1(nnn) solo define el servicio

Fuente: archivos estatales 19, 20, 21, 22, 27 y 32 del National Deaf Education Data Index

The comparison is not flattering to the others in every respect. Maryland's standard was enacted and then paused under pressure from school boards and superintendents, and Nebraska exempts K-12 interpreters from its commission's licensure while setting the EIPA floor in education rule. A floor on paper is not a floor in practice. But

each of those states has written down a number that a parent, an advocate or an auditor can hold a district to. New York, with 3,644 students identified under Deafness or Hearing Impairment, has not.

Lo que el archivo puede y no puede afirmar

El Index registra la calificación como no encontrada en las páginas que examinó, no como una ausencia en la ley, y la distinción importa. Un estándar podría encontrarse en un memorando del Departamento, un aviso de campo o una cláusula contractual que no esté en el registro público. Si existe alguno, no está publicado, y un requisito que un padre no puede encontrar es un requisito que un padre no puede hacer cumplir. La vía de corrección está abierta para el Departamento en las mismas condiciones que para cualquiera: una cita a una norma o documento de orientación que establezca un piso mínimo cambiaría el hallazgo en la próxima versión.

The gap is not new. A 2012 survey of state interpreter rules by the University of Northern Colorado recorded a call to New York City's Office of Sign Language Interpreting Services, which said the city had its own internal screening and that New York State had no standard. The city still runs that office, and it serves the largest single share of the population: 1,931 of the 3,644 identified students, or 53.0 percent, sit in the city. Whatever screening the city applies, it is the city's own, published nowhere the Index could read, and it does not reach the other 1,713 identified students who live in the rest of the state.

El archivo tampoco puede indicar cuántos intérpretes trabajan en las escuelas de Nueva York. El Departamento de Educación del Estado no publica ninguna tabla de personal por puesto, y el archivo federal de personal de la Sección 618 para Nueva York no fue consultado en este ciclo. Eso deja a un estado sin un piso publicado y sin un recuento publicado, lo que significa que ninguna parte externa puede saber cuántos estudiantes están siendo atendidos por intérpretes que no cumplirían con el piso de ningún otro estado en la tabla anterior.

Qué cierra la brecha

The fix is one sentence of regulation and one table of data, and neither appears to need new legislation: Part 200 is the Commissioner's regulation, adopted by the Board of Regents, and the table would be a Department publication. The first is a qua-

lification added to Part 200: a minimum score on a named assessment for any person providing sign language interpreting under 200.1(nnn), with a grandfather period and a provisional tier so that districts are not left without staff overnight. Nebraska and Michigan have run tiered versions of that structure for years, and Maryland's pause shows what happens when the transition is not funded or phased: the standard is enacted and then deferred. The second is a count. The State Education Department already publishes students by disability and district through its SEDCAR files; a companion table of interpreters by district, with their credential level, would let anyone measure the distance between the students who need an interpreter and the interpreters who can serve them.

Until either exists, the burden falls on families. A parent of a deaf child in New York can ask the committee on special education, in writing, what assessment the assigned interpreter has passed and at what score, and can ask for the answer in the IEP. The district is not required by state rule to have an answer. That is the gap, stated as plainly as the file can state it: New York funds the service and defines the service, and on the public record it sets nothing about the person who delivers it. NDEDI's state release schedule is at ndedi.org.

Fuentes

- National Deaf Education Data Index, New York state file version 2.0, SY 2025 (School Year 2024-2025), Novara Consulting Group LLC, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.23305369. Frame, coverage codes, workforce block, BOCES interpreter titles and the publication measure.
- New York State Education Department, SEDCAR, Students with Disabilities by Disability, County and School District, as of October 2, 2024 (dis_by_county2025.xlsx), as read and hashed in the Index file, source 2.
- 8 NYCRR 200.1(nnn), definition of interpreting services, retrieved October 12, 2026.
- Capital Region BOCES, Educational Interpreter (FT/10M Position), job posting, retrieved October 12, 2026.
- University of Northern Colorado, OSEP Project 2014, state regulations: New York, dated March 2012.
- National Deaf Education Data Index state files 19 Maine, 20 Maryland, 21 Massachusetts, 22 Michigan and 27 Nebraska, version 1.0, for the interpreter rules in the comparison table.

TIPS

Know something about a sign language AI system that the public should know? Send it to tips@novaracg.com. Every tip is read by me and kept confidential. If you work in the UK, writing to us is not by itself a protected disclosure under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, so before you share employer information, check your options with Protect (protect-advice.org.uk), the free whistleblowing advice line.

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