25 NCAC 01C .1007 is amended with changes as published in 37:16 NCR 1112 as follows:

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## 25 NCAC 01C .1007 SEPARATION

(a) An employee may be separated when:

6	(1)	the employee <mark>remains is</mark> unavailable for <mark>work after all work, meaning that all</mark> applicable leave credits
7		and leave benefits have been exhausted and agency management does not grant leave without pay,
8		as defined in 25 NCAC 01E .1101, <mark>if</mark> the employee is unable to return to all of the position's essential
9		duties as set forth in the employee's job description or designated work schedule due to a medical
10		condition or the vagueness of a medical prognosis, and the employee and agency are unable to reach
11		agreement on a return to work arrangement that meets both the needs of the agency and the
12		employee's condition;

- 13 (2) notwithstanding any unexhausted applicable leave credits and leave benefits, the employee is unable 14 to return to all of the position's essential duties as set forth in the employee's job description or 15 designated work schedule due to a court order, due to a loss of required credentials, due to a loss of 16 other required certification, or due to other extenuating circumstances that renders render the 17 employee unable to perform the position's essential duties as set forth in the employee's job 18 description or designated work schedule, and the employee and the agency are unable to reach 19 agreement on a return to work arrangement that meets both the needs of the agency and the 20 employee's situation; or
- 21 (3) notwithstanding any unexhausted applicable leave credits and leave benefits, when an employee is 22 on workers' compensation leave of absence, or when an employee is working with temporary or 23 permanent work restrictions due to a work-related injury, and the employee is unable to return to all 24 of the position's essential duties as set forth in the employee's job description or designated work 25 schedule due to a medical condition or the vagueness of a medical prognosis, and the employee and 26 the agency are unable to reach agreement on a return to work arrangement that meets both the needs 27 of the agency and the employee's medical condition, a separation may occur on the earliest of the 28 following dates:
- (A) after the employee has reached maximum medical improvement for the work related injury
  for which the employee is on workers' compensation leave of absence and the agency is
  unable to accommodate the employee's permanent work restrictions related to such injury;
  or
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(B) 12 months after the date of the employee's work related injury.

(b) The employing agency shall send the employee written notice of the proposed separation in a Pre Separation Pre-Separation Letter. The letter shall include the employing agency's planned date of separation, the efforts undertaken to avoid separation, and why the efforts were unsuccessful. This letter shall be sent to the employee at least 15 calendar days prior to the employing agency's planned date of separation. This letter shall include a deadline for the employee to respond in writing no less than five calendar days prior to the employing agency's planned date of separation.

1	(c) If the agency and employee are unable to agree on terms of continued employment or the employee does not		
2	respond to the Pre Separation letter, Pre-Separation Letter, the employing agency shall send the employee written		
3	notice in a Letter of Separation. The letter shall be sent no earlier than 20 calendar days after the Pre Separation letter		
4	Pre-Separation I	Letter is sent to the employee. The Letter of Separation shall state the actual date of separation, specific	
5	reasons for the separation separation, and set forth the employee's right of appeal. Such a separation shall not be		
6	considered a disciplinary dismissal as described in G.S. 126-34.02 or G.S. 126-35. It is an involuntary separation and		
7	may be grieved or appealed. The burden of proof on the agency in the event of a grievance is not to demonstrate just		
8	cause as that term exists in G.S. 126-34.02 or G.S. 126-35. Rather, the agency's burden shall only be to prove that the		
9	employee was unavailable. unavailable, that efforts were undertaken to avoid separation, and why the efforts were		
10	unsuccessful.		
11	(d) "Applicable leave credits and benefits" is defined as the sick, vacation, bonus, incentive, and compensatory leave		
12	that the employee may earn, but does not include short-term or long-term disability.		
13	History Note:	Authority G.S. 126-4(7a); <u>126-34.02;</u> <del>126-35;</del>	
14		<i>Eff. November 1, 1989;</i>	
15		Recodified from 25 NCAC 01D .0519 Eff. December 29, 2003;	
16		Amended Eff. April 1, 2015; January 1, 2007; October 1, 2004;	
17		Readopted Eff. April 1, <del>2016.<u>2016</u>;</del>	
18		<u>Amended</u> Eff. July 1, 2023.	
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