

NUMBERED MEMO CC26-064

TO: Members of the State Board of Community Colleges, Chairs of the Community College Boards of Trustees, Community College Presidents, Chief Academic Officers, Chief Admissions Officers, Basic Skills Directors, Business Officers, Continuing Education Officers, Customized Training Directors, Chief Financial Officers, Distance Learning, Financial Aid Officers, Personnel Officers, Student Development Administrators, Public Information Officers, Registrars, & Other Interested Parties

FROM: Jonnell Carpenter, *NCCCS General Counsel*

SUBJECT: Temporary Amendment of 1C SBCCC 200.100 – Paid Parental Leave

DATE: September 22, 2026

On September 18, 2026, the State Board of Community Colleges (SBCC) temporarily amended the State Board Code, **1C SBCCC 200.100 – Paid Parental Leave**. The temporary amendment aligns with SL 2026-40 which extends paid parental leave to 12 weeks for eligible full-time state employees and 6 weeks for part-time state employees, including community college employees.

The temporary amendment will be effective **October 1, 2026**, and remain in place until a permanent rule is adopted. At that time, the temporary amended rule will be published on the North Carolina Community College System's website, [State Board Code - NCCCS \(ncccommunitycolleges.edu\)](https://ncccommunitycolleges.edu). For your convenience, a copy of the temporary rule in its final form is attached to this memorandum.

CC26-064

Email Copy
Attachment

State Board of Community Colleges Code
TITLE 1. COMMUNITY COLLEGES



CHAPTER C. PERSONNEL

SUBCHAPTER 200. PERSONNEL POLICIES

1C SBCCC 200.100 Paid Parental Leave

(a) For the purpose of this Section, the following definitions shall apply.

(1) “Child” means a newborn biological Child or a newly-placed adopted, foster or otherwise legally placed Child under the age of eighteen (18), whose Parent is an eligible employee.

(2) “Parent” means:

(A) the mother or father of a Child through birth or legal adoption; or

(B) an individual who cares for a Child through foster or other legal placement under the direction of a government authority.

(3) “Public safety concern” means a significant impairment to the agency’s ability to conduct its operations in a manner that protects the health and safety of North Carolinians.

(4) “Qualifying event” means when an employee becomes a Parent to a Child.

(b) Relationship to Other Sections and Policies.

(1) This Section states the terms and conditions only for paid parental leave that is provided under G.S. 126-8.6 and for colleges who are required to adopt Sections and policies that are “substantially equivalent” to those promulgated by the NC Office of State Human Resources.

(2) The paid parental leave provided under this Section can be in addition to any other leave authorized by State or federal law or run concurrently. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a college, if authorized, from providing paid parental leave in amounts greater than as required by this Section.

(c) Eligibility for Paid Parental Leave.

(1) Employees who become Parents via childbirth, adoption, foster care, or another

legal placement are eligible for Paid Parental Leave if:

(A) Employee is in a permanent, time-limited, or probationary appointment.

Temporary employees are not eligible for Paid Parental Leave under this Section.

(B) At the time of the qualifying event, the employee meets each of the following conditions:

(i) For the immediate twelve (12) preceding months, the employee has been employed without a break in service, as defined by 25 NCAC 01D .0114, by the State of North Carolina in a permanent, time-limited, or probationary appointment.

(I) Periods of worker's compensation or short-term disability months preceding the qualifying events do not make the employee ineligible for Paid Parental Leave.

(II) Periods of leave without pay, as defined in 25 NCAC 01E. 1100, shall not constitute a break in service.

(ii) The employee has been in pay status with the State of North Carolina for at least 1,040 hours during the previous 12-month period becoming eligible for Family and Medical Leave.

(I) Exhaustion of Family and Medical Leave does not affect eligibility for Paid Parental Leave.

(d) Leave Available to Full-Time Employees.

(1) Full-time employees eligible for Paid Parental Leave under this Section may take, in their discretion, up to the following amounts of leave: Each parent is eligible for up to twelve (12) weeks of Paid Parental Leave following a qualifying event.

(2) Each week of paid parental leave under this Section shall result in compensation at 100% of the eligible employee's regular, straight-time weekly pay excluding shift differential, premium pay, or overtime.

(e) Leave Available to Part-Time Employees.

- (1) Part-time employees (regardless whether they work half-time or more) shall receive Paid Parental Leave under this Section if the employee meets all other requirements for eligibility.
 - (2) Part-time employees eligible for Paid Parental Leave under this Section may take, in their discretion, a prorated leave amount of six (6) weeks of Paid Parental Leave following a qualifying event.
 - (3) Each week of Paid Parental Leave under this Section shall result in compensation at 100% of the eligible employee's regular, straight-time weekly pay excluding shift differential, premium pay, or overtime.
- (f) Use of Other Leave.
- (1) The Paid Parental Leave provided under this Section shall not be counted against or deducted from the employee's sick, vacation, or other accrued leave. The Paid Parental Leave provided under this Section can be in addition to any other leave authorized by law, Section, or policy or run concurrently. Whether an employee has exhausted Family and Medical Leave does not affect eligibility for Paid Parental Leave under this Section.
- (g) Requesting Use of Paid Parental Leave.
- (1) Eligible employees may take Paid Parental Leave in one continuous period or may take intermittent use of Paid Parental Leave. Requests for intermittent use of Paid Parental Leave are subject to the agency's approval as stated in Paragraph (4) of this Section.
 - (2) Whenever possible, eligible employees shall notify their agency at least ten (10) weeks in advance of their intention to use Paid Parental Leave. Employees may withdraw their request for Paid Parental Leave at any time.
 - (3) Absent unusual circumstances, the employee shall be required to comply with agency leave request procedures.
 - (4) The agency shall not deny, delay, or require intermittent use of Paid Parental Leave to employees who gave birth and seek to use Paid Parental Leave in one continuous period.
 - (5) For all other employees, the agency may delay providing Paid Parental Leave or may provide Paid Parental Leave intermittently if it determines that providing the

leave will cause a public safety concern. For example, the extension of Paid Parental Leave to an eligible employee who did not give birth may constitute a Public Safety Concern if:

- (A) Providing the Paid Parental Leave would result in agency staffing levels below what is required by federal or state law to maintain operational safety; or
 - (B) Providing the Paid Parental Leave may impact the health or safety of staff, patients, residents, offenders, or other individuals the agency is required by law to protect; and
 - (C) The agency has been unable to secure supplemental staffing after requesting or diligently exploring alternative staffing options.
- (6) If the agency determines that it must delay Paid Parental Leave, or make Paid Parental Leave intermittent, because of a public safety concern under Paragraph 5 of this Section, the agency shall provide Paid Parental Leave as soon as practical following the Qualifying Event.
- (7) If both Parents are eligible employees, each may receive Paid Parental Leave. Both Parents may take their leave simultaneously or at different times, pending no Public Safety Concern.
- (h) Leave Usage.
- (1) Paid Parental Leave may be used only once for a Qualifying Event within a 12-month period. The fact that a multiple birth, adoption, or other legal placement occurs (e.g., the birth of twins or adoption of siblings) does not increase the total amount of Paid Parental Leave granted for that event.
 - (2) Unused Paid Parental Leave is forfeited twelve (12) months from the date of the Qualifying Event.
 - (3) Paid Parental Leave shall not accrue or be donated to another employee.
 - (4) Employees shall not be paid for the leave provided by this Section upon separation from the employer. The leave provided by this Section shall not be used for calculating an employee's retirement benefits and shall not accrue or be donated as voluntary shared leave.

- (5) Leave usage must be recorded in the same required increments as all other time.
- (6) If the employee requires leave before the actual birth or adoption due to medical reasons or to fulfill legal adoption obligations, other available leave balances shall be utilized in accordance with the agency's leave policies. Paid Parental Leave shall not be used prior to the Qualifying Event.
- (i) Use of Leave for Adoptions or Foster Care Placements.
 - (1) When a child is given up for adoption or placed in foster care, from that point forward, the birth parent shall continue to be eligible for the paid parental leave listed in Subsection (d) or (e).
 - (2) When a prospective adoptive parent or foster parent expects an adoption or placement, but it does not occur, it does not produce paid parental leave under this Section. However, if the employee requires leave for bereavement, other available leave balances shall be utilized in accordance with the agency's leave policies.
- (j) Miscarriage, Stillbirth, and Death After Childbirth
 - (1) When a fetus dies during the first twelve (12) weeks of pregnancy, it is not a Qualifying Event for paid parental leave under this Section.
 - (2) When a fetus dies during or after the thirteenth week of pregnancy, but before childbirth:
 - (A) If the birth parent meets the eligibility requirements in Subsection (c) of this Section, the birth parent may receive the paid parental leave listed in Subsection (d) or (e) of this Section. This leave is twelve (12) weeks for a full-time eligible state employee.
 - (3) When a child dies after childbirth, each parent of the child who meets the eligibility requirements in Subsection (c) of this Section shall receive the full paid parental leave listed in Subsection (d) or (e). The paid parental leave will not be ended at the time of the child's death.
 - (A) If the birth parent meets the eligibility requirements in Subsection (c) of this Section, the birth parent may receive the paid parental leave listed in

Subsection (d) or (e) of this Section. This leave is twelve (12) weeks for a full-time employee.

- (4) In any of the situations above, if the employee requires leave for bereavement or recovery, other available leave balances shall be utilized in accordance with the agency's leave policies.

History Note: Authority G.S. 115D-6.1 and G.S. 126-8.6;

Temporary Adoption Eff. [July 1, 2023](#)

Eff. [May 1, 2025](#)

Temporary Amendment Eff. October 1, 2026.