## A guide to PTO pay when a salaried associate leaves the company

How PTO payout works at separation of employment

## Which PTO plan does the salaried associate have?

## Walmart has two PTO plans for salaried associates:

## Salaried PTO (Stores, Clubs, \& Supply Chain* locations)

A set amount of PTO days advanced and available for use each plan year (February 1 - January 31). A portion of PTO is earned at the beginning of each month worked in the plan year. The amount earned is used in determining any amount to be paid when leaving the company.
*Note: Salaried associates in Walmart Fulfillment Centers practice FlexTO

## FlexTO (Home Office, Campus \& Market-level and above)

Flexible Time Off (FlexTO) gives the flexibility to take time off when needed to help maintain work-life balance, while managing time and work responsibilities. Time is not earned and is without a set balance of time off to use in a given plan year. No amount of FlexTO pays out when leaving the company.
Does the associate have FlexTO? Check the cost center here (the location where payroll wages are charged to).

## When initiating the termination action, the ATPS screen questions reflect the associate's PTO plan assignment

Note: Larger view
of ATPS screens
can be found in the
Appendix.

Salaried PTO
User must enter values in the CALCULATION FOR PTO PAYOUT section.

Salaried PTO
in tracking required states (AZ, CA, MA, MN)

CALCULATION FOR PTO PAYOUT VALUES autopopulate from GTA


$\qquad$

$$
=
$$



Payout System

## Associate Details

Test Associate

calculation of probated salury





ION
OF PRORATED
SALARY section only.

## Things that determine PTO payout at separation

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

1. Carryover of unused days from the previous plan year
2. How much PTO has been earned (sometimes referred to as accrual)
3. PTO usage in the current plan year
4. PTO Policy and any applicable state/jurisdictional rules

(1)

## Carryover of unused days from the previous plan year

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

All unused PTO carries over to the new plan year.
When the amount exceeds a certain amount (see chart for that amount), the new annual PTO is reduced by the excess amount.

Additionally, excess carryover delays the earning of additional PTO in the new plan year. See policy for additional details.


| Location | Carryover from <br> previous year <br> that does not <br> affect the new <br> plan year |
| :---: | :---: |
| California | 10 days |
| Chicago/Cook County, IL | 8 days |
| Colorado | 6 days |
| Dallas, TX | 8 days |
| Minnesota | 10 days |
| New Mexico | 8 days |
| New York | 7 days |
| Philadelphia, PA | 10 days |
| Seattle, WA | 13 days |
| Washington, D.C | 14 days |
| All other states/locations | 5 days |

## The formula for determining earned and unused PTO days

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only
All unused PTO days from the previous year are added to the amount of PTO earned up to the month of separation. Then, PTO days taken in the plan year (from February 1 up to and including the separation day) are subtracted. The result is the amount of earned and unused PTO days.


Note: If any excess carryover days exceeds the days earned in the plan year up to the month of separation, then no additional PTO is earned in the plan year. Any negative value in this portion of the formula is raised to zero (0).

## Policy and rules that apply to PTO payout

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

The PTO Policy and applicable state and/or jurisdictional rules are applied to determine the final PTO payout at separation.

Up to five days of earned and unused PTO will be paid upon separation, provided you have been with Walmart Inc. for at least one year. Except in:

- Rhode Island where all earned and unused paid time off is paid out to you if you have been with Walmart for at least one year.
- California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, or Wyoming where all earned and unused paid time off will be paid out to you regardless of how long you've been with the company.


## When you leave

If you have used more PTO days than you have earned, no PTO is paid out to you. You will not be asked to repay any PTO you had used but had not yet earned.

## PTO pay at separation example - no excess carryover

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

Mary is leaving the company in the month of June (the $5^{\text {th }}$ month of the plan year). Since she's in her $4^{\text {th }}$ PTO Service Year and works a 5-day schedule, she has earned 11 additional PTO days this year per the salaried earning chart.

Mary had just 2 unused PTO days at the end of last plan year. She has used 9 days since Feb 1 and works in a location where the maximum PTO payout is 5 days.

Mary receives a PTO payout of $\mathbf{4}$ days.

Earned PTO days this plan year per the Salaried PTO earning chart:

| 5 day Work Week | \# of Days | 1st month worked in plan year | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2nd month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 3rd month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{array}$ | 4th month worked in plan year | $\begin{gathered} \text { 5th month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-1 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 3.5 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 |

Using the formula for determining earned and unused days:


$$
2+[11-0]-9=4
$$

## PTO pay at separation example - with excess carryover

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

Joe is leaving the company in the month of September (the $8^{\text {th }}$ month of the plan year). Since he's in his $14^{\text {th }}$ PTO Service Year and works a 4-day schedule, he has earned 18 additional PTO days this year per the salaried earning chart.

Joe had 10 unused PTO days at the end of last plan year. Five of those days are excess carryover since in his work location up to 5 days can carryover without affecting the new plan year.

He has used 13 days since Feb 1 and works in a location where the maximum PTO payout is 5 days.

Joe receives a PTO payout of 5 days.

Earned PTO days this plan year per the Salaried PTO earning chart:

| 4 day Work week | \# of Days | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1st month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 2nd month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3rd month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \end{gathered}$ year | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { th month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6th month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 7th month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \end{gathered}$ year | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8th month } \\ \text { worked in plan } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-1 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| 3.5 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| 6-9 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 |
| 10-14 | 27 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 18 |

Using the formula for determining earned and unused days:


$$
10+[18-5]-13=10
$$

## PTO pay at separation example - more used than earned

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

Ann is leaving the company in the month of April (the $3^{\text {rd }}$ month of the plan year). Since she's in her $11^{\text {th }}$ PTO Service Year and works a 5-day schedule, she has earned 9 additional PTO days this year per the salaried earning chart.

Ann used all PTO days last plan year. She has used 13 days since Feb 1 and works in a location where the maximum PTO payout is 5 days.

Ann receives a PTO payout of $\mathbf{0}$ days. No pay back of used but unearned days.

Earned PTO days this plan year per the Salaried PTO earning chart:

| 5 day Work <br> Week | \# of Days | 1st month <br> worked in plan <br> year | 2nd month <br> worked in plan <br> year | 3rd month <br> worked in plan <br> year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-1$ | 21 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| $3-5$ | 26 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| $6-9$ | 31 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| $10-14$ | 34 | 3 | 6 | 9 |

Using the formula for determining earned and unused days:


## PTO pay at separation example - all earned \& unused pays out

Associates on the Salaried PTO plan only

Tom is leaving the company in the month of May (the $4^{\text {th }}$ month of the plan year). Since he's in his $3^{\text {rd }}$ PTO Service Year and works a 5-day schedule, he has earned 9 additional PTO days this year per the salaried earning chart.

Tom had 11 unused PTO days at the end of last plan year. That means he had 1 day of excess carryover since in his work location up to 10 days can carryover without affecting the new plan year.

He has used 5 days since Feb 1 and works in a location where all earned and unused days pay out when leaving the company.

Tom receives a PTO payout of $\mathbf{1 4}$ days.

Earned PTO days this plan year per the Salaried PTO earning chart:

| S day Work <br> Week | \# of Days | 1st month <br> worked in plan <br> year | 2nd month <br> worked in plan <br> year | 3rd month <br> worked in plan <br> year | 4th month <br> worked in plan <br> year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-1$ | 21 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| $3-5$ | 26 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 |

Using the formula for determining earned and unused days:


$$
11+[9-1]-5=14
$$

## Manual PTO Payouts for Managers in Training (MIT)

A Manager Trainee is a special hourly, non-exempt management position that receives Salaried PTO.

When leaving the company before placement into a permanent salaried manager role, the Manager or People Partner manually calculates and issues a One Time Payment
(OTP) of any PTO payout due at termination.

Each day of PTO payout is paid using the daily rate of pay as a MIT.

[^0]Step 1: Determine earned and unused time.


Step 2: Apply the state rule for PTO payout.
Step 3: Issue a One Time Payout (OTP) of PTO days eligible for payout.

Example: Internal promote to MIT

- Celebrated $5^{\text {th }}$ service year, promoted to MIT in June, works 5-day workweek
- Leaving the company in September, work location in Montana
- Carried a combined total of 57.69 hours of PTO from hourly role, used 5 PTO days while an MIT
$(57.69 \div 40) \times 5=7.2$ PTO days carried in PTO days earned $=8$
$(7.2+8)-5=10.2$ earned $\&$ unused days
Applying state rule $=\mathbf{5}$ PTO days payout

Example: New hire MIT

- Works 5-day workweek
- Leaving the company after 5 months of employment, work location in Maine
- Used 3 PTO days while an MIT

As a new hire, there is no hourly PTO
PTO days earned $=9$
$(0+9)-3=6$ earned $\&$ unused days
Applying state rule $=6 \mathrm{PTO}$ days payout

See Moving to Salaried for info on converting hourly PTO to days and the Salaried PTO Policy for state payout rules.

## $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ +8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> Have questions?

The People Services - PTO Team can help.
If you need more information about PTO pay when leaving the company, please reach out to:
ptoadjst@walmart.com / 800-421-1362

## Walmart 况

## Appendix

ATPS System Screens (large view)

## ATPS screen for Salaried PTO plan

User must enter values in the CALCULATION FOR PTO PAYOUT section.


## ATPS screen for Salaried PTO plan in tracking required states (AZ, CA, MA, \& MN)

CALCULATION FOR PTO PAYOUT VALUES auto-populate from GTA. User must confirm GTA is correct before processing termination.


## ATPS screen for FlexTO plan

## User enters values in the CALCULATION OF PRORATED SALARY section only.




[^0]:    @2023 Walmart Inc. Confidential - Internal use only

