FAQS: STUNT PERFORMER TOP TV/THEATRICAL CONTRACT ISSUES

When is a non-deductible break (NDB) allowed?
Performers may be directed to take a 15-minute non-deductible break, freed from all activity, within 2 hours from the performer's first call time. The first meal shall begin within 6 hours of the end of the non-deductible break. (Schedule A, Section 13.A; Schedule B, Section 17.A; Schedule C, Section 17.A)

NOTE: It is a violation of the contract for production to falsify times on the Exhibit Gs. Signing the Exhibit G does not constitute acceptance of the report or affect your ability to file a claim.

When does the clock start and stop on an overnight location?
Performer is on the clock from the time he is picked up at the hotel and remains on the clock (excluding deductible meal periods) until the time he is dropped off at the hotel at the end of the day. All overtime caused by travel time is paid at time and one-half and not double time. (Schedule A, Section 32.Q and R; Schedule B, Section 44. N and P; Schedule C, Section 41. N and P)

When does the clock start and stop in the studio zone?
Performer may only be required to report at the producer's studio or a point within the studio zone. The clock starts when performer reports as directed at the place of reporting and ends when dismissed (excluding deductible meal periods). Performers may only be dismissed at the place of reporting. If a performer is required to report to a location outside of the studio zone, travel time outside of the studio zone shall be included in the performer's work time for the day. (Schedule A, Section 32.J; Schedule B, Section 44. F; Schedule C, Section 41. F)

When is per diem due?
When a performer is on an overnight location, producer shall issue per diem checks to day performers before the start of each work day and to weekly performers before the start of each workweek. When on overnight location for two weeks or longer, producer is required to make arrangements with a local bank for the cashing of compensation and per diem checks at no charge to the performer. (General Provisions, Section 35.B.(2) and (4))

When can a grace period be used to delay the imposition of meal penalties?
A twelve-minute grace period is allowable, as long as it is not a “scheduled” grace period, before meal penalties start accruing. If the camera is in the actual course of photography, it is not a violation of the meal period provisions to finish such photography. The twelve-minute grace does not apply when the six-hour period has already been extended by this provision. (Schedule A, Section 13.A; Schedule B, Section 17.A; Schedule C, Section 17.A)

When are paychecks due? How much is late payment? Is prorating allowed?
Payment is due on Thursday (or Friday for overnight locations) for work performed through the previous Saturday. Late payment penalties are $10 per day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) to a maximum of $200. Additional late payment penalties may accrue in connection with formal, written claims filed by SAG-AFTRA. Weekly overtime is
calculated on the performer’s work week, which is not necessarily the same as the payroll or production work week. Payment for a performer’s workweek may be split over multiple paychecks if the performer’s work week does not end on a Saturday. (General Provisions, Section 31.B; Schedule B, Section 8.B; Schedule C, Section 8.B)

Can stunt performers be required to work on multiple episodes of a television series on the same day? In the same week?

Day performers may not be hired on a multiple picture contract. Stunt performers and pilots may agree to perform services in more than one picture or episode in a week provided they are paid no less than the Multiple Picture, Weekly Contract rate. Otherwise separate contracts must be issued for each episode worked in a day or week. (Television Agreement, Section 4. (e) NOTE: In the Television Agreement, each episode of a series is considered a separate picture; therefore, a contract should be delivered for each episode which keeps it very clear for tracking of payroll and residual purposes. Any stunt performer asked to work on an upcoming episode of a TV series should be delivered a contract for that episode. However, if they are pick-up shots from previously contracted episodes those contracts would still be applicable.

What Schedules govern the employment of stunt performers?
• Schedule H, Part I: STUNT PERFORMERS EMPLOYED BY THE DAY
• Schedule H, Part II: STUNT PERFORMERS EMPLOYED BY THE WEEK ON TELEVISION MOTION PICTURES AT $5,000 OR LESS PER WEEK AND STUNT PERFORMERS EMPLOYED BY THE WEEK ON THEATRICAL MOTION PICTURES AT $6,200 OR LESS PER WEEK
• Schedule H, Part III: STUNT PERFORMERS EMPLOYED BY THE WEEK ON TELEVISION MOTION PICTURES AT MORE THAN $5,000 PER WEEK AND STUNT PERFORMERS EMPLOYED BY THE WEEK ON THEATRICAL MOTION PICTURES AT MORE THAN $6,200 PER WEEK
• Schedule H, Part IV: STUNT PERFORMERS EMPLOYED UNDER TERM CONTRACTS
• Schedule I: AIRPLANE PILOTS
• Schedule K, Part I: STUNT COORDINATORS EMPLOYED BY THE DAY AT LESS THAN THE “FLAT DEAL”
• Schedule K, Part II: STUNT COORDINATORS EMPLOYED BY THE WEEK AT LESS THAN THE “FLAT DEAL”
• Schedule K, Part III: STUNT COORDINATORS EMPLOYED UNDER “FLAT DEAL” CONTRACTS

(Please see the Codified Basic Agreement for details of specific terms and conditions.)

How many performers may production place per room in a honey wagon and/or trailer?
Producer shall take into consideration the type of stunt work and the location when providing dressing facilities so that the stunt performers have reasonable comfort and safety. For example, no more than two stunt performers per room in Teardrop trailers, campers, rooms in honey wagon units nor more than four stunt performers in Winnebago’s or motor homes.

Is production allowed to place men and women in the same dressing room?
No. (General Provisions, Section 21. B and C)